

**AROUND THE FARMS  
IN CHOWAN COUNTY**  
By C. W. OVERMAN, Chowan County Agent

Planning For 1960 should be under way on every farm and in every home now. Likewise, planning for Extension work for next year must also be done now.

Each fall Agricultural Extension workers have to make plans for the next year's work. Frankly, we are not getting enough help from you people out in the county. The women are doing a much better job than the men. We need your help in answering the following questions.

What are the needs on your farm and in your home? This refers to income, needed improved practices, farm and home improvements and so on. What are the main needs in your community? What are one or two main needs in Chowan County? What are a few things you would particularly like to have us help you work on next year?

We want to make Extension work most effective in helping you on your farm, in your home, in your community and in the County as a whole. We know what a lot of needs are and try to channel our program of work along these lines. Often, we put effort, sometimes much effort, to solve needs that we think are very important but our farm people don't see it that way, the effort doesn't appeal to them, and we accomplish very little. We want to spend our time and place our efforts where we can help you people solve the problems and meet your needs as you want us to and as you see them.

Please give us your suggestions right away so that we can do better planning for the coming year. From the standpoint of specialist help it is necessary to plan well in advance. Our specialists formulate their schedules for the 100 counties based upon the plans of work we send in by early November. After they have set up their schedule it is often difficult for us to get them on a special request. We need your help in order that we might help you most effectively.

**What Is Wrong With Cotton In Chowan County?** As I see it, the main problem is our method of harvesting.

Yesterday, I stopped by Jim Ward's gin. I was very frank in my discussion with Mr. Ward. We went out to the gin house and he showed me seed cotton in the bins. One large pile of cotton on the floor had leaves, burrs, green unopened blocks, and other trash in it. Mr. Ward told me that he had bought that cotton and then asked me what he could do with it. I told him

that it looked like to me he had bought a lot of trash that he would most likely lose money on.

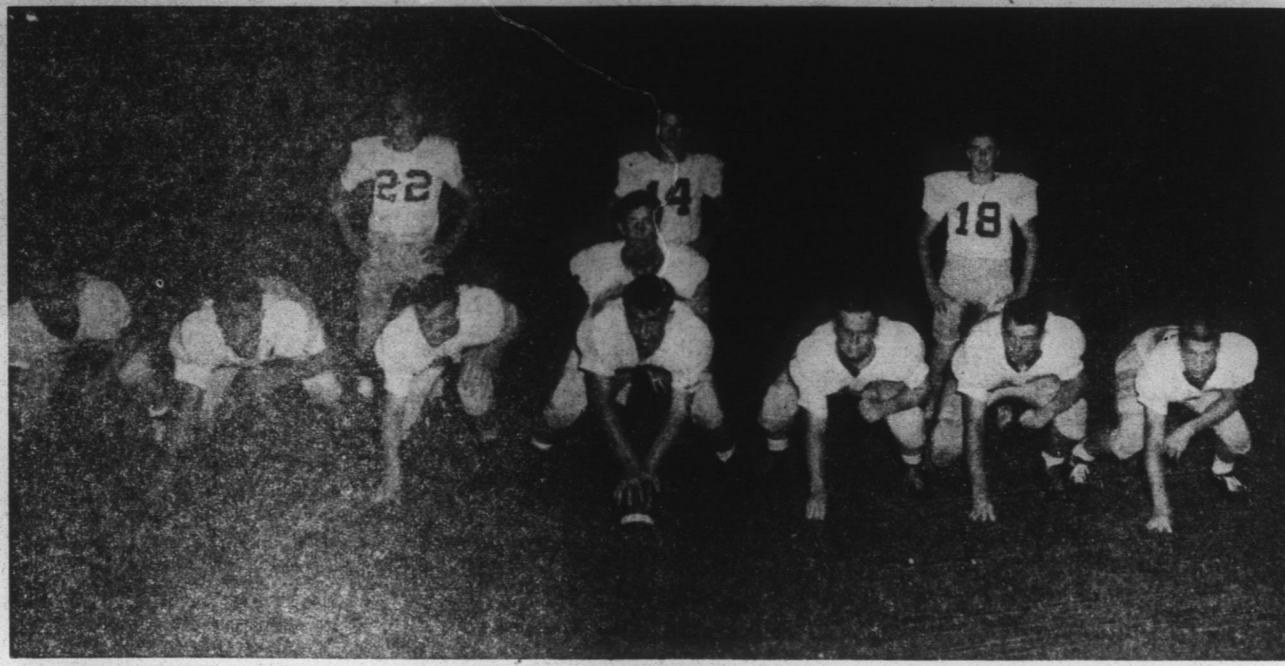
Mr. Ward also showed me the cotton in the bins, some of which was about as bad as that on the floor but one particular bin looked very good. Mr. Ward informed me that cotton picking is getting poorer each year. I was frank to tell him that he was as much at fault as anybody.

He told me that he was paying nine cents per pound for seed cotton. I asked him if he cut the price any for poorly picked cotton or paid a premium for well picked cotton. He told me that he paid the same for all of it. My answer was, "You are paying a premium for poorly picked cotton and penalizing the man who 'does' a good job, which isn't right." I suggested that he cut the price on cotton that was brought in trashy, damp or otherwise not like it should be, and that he pay a premium for a good grade of seed cotton. He told me that if he cut the price on poorly picked cotton the grower would get mad and take his cotton somewhere else. I informed him that I thought he would be better off if the trashy cotton did go somewhere else at the same price. This system of grading seed cotton would probably hurt him a year or two but no doubt other ginners who buy cotton in the seed would likewise fall in line and then it would work itself out. In this way the seed cotton buyer would pay as near as possible a price comparable to the product he is purchasing.

Chowan County used to produce right much middling grade cotton. Most of our cotton grades low middling and some strict low middling. The difference between the price of middling cotton and low middling is approximately \$35 per bale. Most of the time the difference between these grades is the way the cotton is picked. We have a reputation for producing low grade cotton and we will keep this reputation just as long as we continue to pick cotton as we are doing. The solution to this problem lies first with the grower and second with the seed cotton buyer.

**Warwick Swamp Watershed** lies both in Gates County and in Chowan County. Interest has been shown by some of the farmers in this watershed in working out a watershed drainage and management project with Federal aid. Yesterday, James Griffin and I met with Gates County Agent A. Newsome and the Gates County Soil Conservationist. We decided

**Edenton Aces Preparing To Meet Powerful Wallace-Rose Hill Team Friday**



Pictured above is the probable lineup for the Edenton Aces when they meet the powerful Wallace-Rose Hill team on Hicks Field Friday night at 8 o'clock. At left end is Fred Britton; left tackle, Wayne Baker; left guard, Jimmy White; center, Johnny Forehand; right guard, Milton Small; right tackle, Donald Faircloth; right end, Johnny Phillips; quarterback, Lloyd Lassiter; left halfback, Richard Dixon; fullback, Bubba Hopkins and right halfback, Jerry Tolay.—(Photo by James H. Griffin).

upon a plan whereby we might get information to the people in this watershed in order that they may intelligently decide whether they want a watershed project.

Many farms on the watershed sit high and dry, so to speak, and owners often don't see any need for a watershed project. Some of these farms have erosion problems which need to be checked. All farmers need to look at a watershed project as a community or area improvement. In the end, every farmer will benefit by his investment. The farmer who has land subject to drowning or flooding will be helped most and naturally he will pay most.

We hope that you farmers in the Warwick Swamp watershed area will give serious consideration to the opportunity and that you will attend a meeting in your community when it is held to learn all you can about the regulations and method of participation.

**A New Sweet Potato House** is planned to be ready for custom curing and storage about October 1. This house is located at the Home Feed & Fertilizer Company and under the management of Gilliam Wood and Haywood Jones.

It is my understanding that the operators will be in the market for purchasing sweet potatoes as well as commercial storage. This should be a definite asset to the community.

No man is really honest; none of us is above the influence of gain. —Aristophanes.

In an honest man there is always something of a child. —Martial.

**No Comment**

By JAMES W. DOUTHAT  
Assistant Vice President, Government Relations Division of the National Association of Manufacturers

"NO COMMENT" is a report of incidents on the national scene and does not necessarily reflect NAM policy or position.

Washington, D. C.—The labor reform measure passed by Congress is generally regarded on Capitol Hill as the best that could be obtained under the circumstances.

Legislators who had advocated a strong measure were greatly pleased at the result. The bill was not all that they had desired. But it constituted a step in the right direction.

This group was highly gratified that such effective legislation came from a Congress which had been considered by many a few months earlier to be strongly pro-labor.

The explanation given for the outcome was this: the power of public opinion.

An irresistible demand arose from the grass roots for legislation to curb the evils exposed by the Senate Rackets Committee, headed by Senator McClellan (D-Ark.).

This was stimulated in a number of ways: by aroused Senators and Representatives, by President Eisenhower, by national, state and local organizations; and by many other advocates of good government.

This produced a bill which was fairly close to the Landrum-Griffin measure originally passed by the House over the

protest of union bosses.

The bipartisan bill, by Representatives Landrum (D-Ga.) and Griffin (R-Mich.) was substituted on the House floor for the completely ineffective bill reported by the House Labor Committee.

Then a House-Senate Conference Committee, after 12 days of negotiations, succeeded in reconciling the differences between the House-passed bill and the measure by Senator Kennedy (D-Mass.) which had been approved earlier by the Senate.

Agreement came fairly easy on the first six sections containing the anti-racketeering provisions. But there was vigorous and prolonged

debate over a meeting of minds was reached on the seventh section—dealing with Taft-Hartley amendments to curb secondary boycotts and organizational picketing, and to settle the "no-man's-land" controversy by giving the states more authority to handle labor disputes.

At the conclusion of the Conference Committee negotiations, even Senator Kennedy pronounced the final product "satisfactory" and said he supported it "wholeheartedly."

But there was no delay in pointing out that additional legislation was needed to curb the anti-racketeering provisions. But monopoly power of union bosses—and that the campaign must

be continued until such a measure is enacted.

Senator Goldwater (R-Ariz.) mentioned this objective only a few minutes after the Senate had been advised of the Conference Committee agreement.

After explaining that he strongly favored the proposed legislation, he added:

"Naturally, I should like to see this body continue to seek legislation which will tend to curb, reduce or equalize the almost unparalleled power which resides in the leadership of some of our unions; but that is a problem for the coming session."

A number of his colleagues in both the Senate and the House agree that more legislation is needed. Many share the view of industry that such legislation should include placing unions under the antitrust laws, a secret strike ballot, regulation of union political activities, curbing compulsory unionism, and restoration of traditional state rights.

**PROMOTED IN GERMANY**

Harmon E. White, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon E. White of Edenton, recently was promoted to Private First Class in Bamberg, Germany, where he is a member of the 2d Armored Cavalry Regiment.

White, a tank driver in Company E of the regiment's 2d Battalion in Paderborn, entered the Army in July, 1957 and arrived in Europe in February, 1958.

**MASONS MEET TONIGHT**

A stated communication of the Unanimity Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., will be held tonight at 8 o'clock. Ernest J. Ward, Jr., master, urges all members to attend.

**Will Feeding Hogs To Heavier Weights Pay?**

The most critical question in the hog feeding business is, "When should I sell?" And the question becomes even more important this year.

Fred A. Mangum, Jr., farm management specialist for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, says that during the past four years average price for hogs in North Carolina from August to November has dropped \$2.42 per hundred pounds. That's a difference of \$4.84 per 200 pound animal.

With a 12 per cent increase in this year's spring pig crop, the price drop is likely to be even greater this fall, declares Mangum.

The question hog feeders must decide, says the specialist, is whether to sell their hogs early to take advantage of these prices or to feed their hogs to a greater weight with the relatively cheap corn that is available.

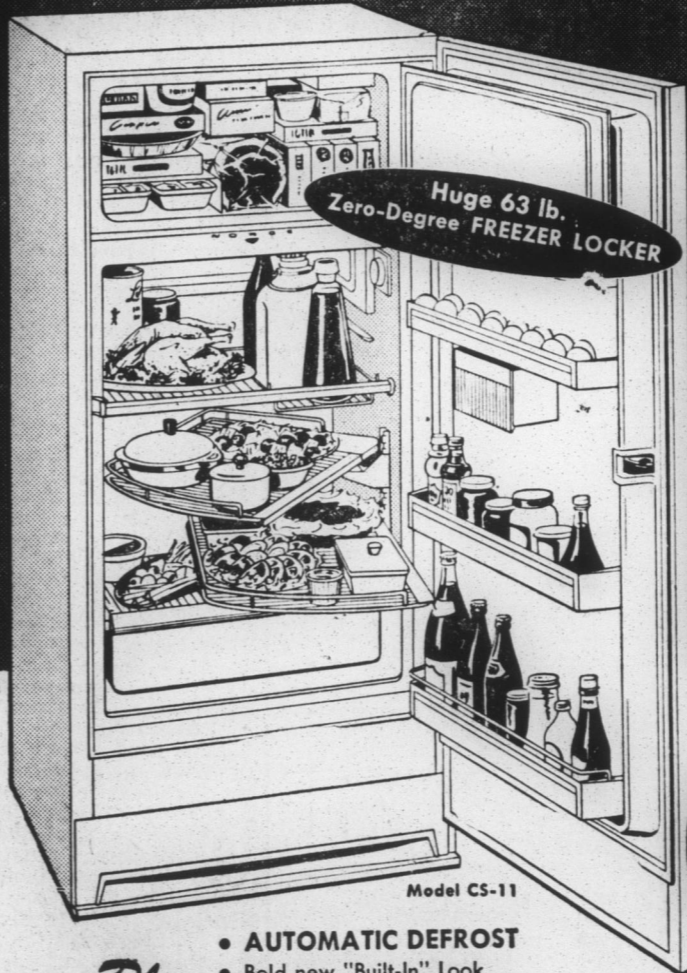
Two disadvantages of feeding hogs to heavier weights are (1) feed conversion rate is not as favorable above 200 pounds, and (2) declining hog prices. If hogs are selling at \$14 and corn is costing you \$1.10 per bushel, you must receive at least \$13.42 to pay feed cost alone if you add an additional 25 pounds of gain.

Since around 80 per cent of the cost of sending a hog to market is feed, the greatest opportunity for profits lies in managing feed.

Getting hogs on the early market may well mean the difference between profit and loss this year, declares Mangum.

Do the duty that lies nearest thee which thou knowest to be a duty! The second duty will already become clearer. —Carlyle.

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