

4-H Girls Busy Sewing, Knitting In Club Workshops

By MILDRED C. JENKINS
Assistant Home Economics Extension Agent

JACKSON—When spring begins to arrive, a woman's thoughts turn to fashions. She begins to want to add something new to her wardrobe. Four-H girls are no different, for they too enjoy a new garment to add to their wardrobe.

Each 4-H girl who wishes takes a clothing project in which she learns many sewing techniques as well as how to select and choose a pattern and fabric.

Four-H clothing leaders have been very busy conducting workshops. Mrs. Floyd Price and Mrs. Ola Mae Draper of the Jackson Club have been conducting a workshop with 17 girls enrolled. There were nine pre-teen girls making aprons and eight teen-agers and early-teens making dresses. These girls were Beverly Barrow, Vivie Eason, Debbie Eley, Sue Garrius, Debra McDowell, Karen McDowell, Jo Ann Nance, Kim Stephenson, Jane Boone, Leigh Ann Boone, Gail Collier, Brenda Draper, Geneva Smith, Trudy Crowder, Polly Eley, Pam New-some, and Margaret Price.

Mrs. E. J. Burgess and Sandra Edwards of Pendleton have been conducting a workshop with 12 girls enrolled. Four girls were making aprons and eight early-teens and teen-agers made dresses and play clothes. Mrs. R. O. Harris of Garysburg Home Demonstration Club also assisted in this workshop. Girls attending were Betty Jo Britton, Gwen Burgess, Anna Beale Burgess, Patsy Edwards, Becky Fisher, Beverly Fisher, Donna Jenkins, Nancy Mann, Betty Jo Woodard, Susan Burgess, Betty Edwards and Debbie Fisher.

Mrs. Pearl Jenkins, leader of Milwaukee Club, is teaching knitting to girls in her club enrolled in the knitting project.

Much excitement is displayed as the sewing machines begin to buzz and small fingers become all thumbs.

Each clothing leader is anxious for each 4-H girl to learn new sewing techniques that she can use at home that will be of the utmost value to her entire family.

Farm Bureau Promoting Quality Cotton Program

JACKSON—The Northampton County Farm Bureau Board of Directors heard a report by the president, Marshall Grant, at its recent meeting on the efforts to promote interest among cotton farmers and ginners in a quality cotton program for the county.

Grant reported on a trip to Cannon Mills and Cone Mills that he and a representative of the county extension service took to discuss the project with the buyers. He reported both mills expressed genuine interest in the project and would send their buyers into the area in the fall to check on the results of their efforts. They expressed interest in a cotton with stronger fiber, longer staple, and a uniform staple length. Farm Bureau and the county extension service feel that the new McNair 1032 cotton comes nearer to filling this requirement than any variety available to county cotton growers at this time and are inviting farmers to join in planting their cotton acreage in this variety.

B. H. Harrell, county extension chairman, has done quite a bit of work in developing a program for farmers to use. Harrell has contacted county ginners and received their cooperation in processing this cotton according to the request of the cotton buyers. It is hoped by Farm Bureau that many of the farmers will be interested in this effort and will contact the extension service about joining this project. It is expected that this cotton, grown according to recommended practices, will be tagged with a special tag next fall so that it might be identified after storage in a warehouse.

Ginners and farmers toured the grading and classing facilities of Dan River Mills in Greenville, S. C., on March 14 and 15. This tour was developed in order for everyone to better understand the requirements of the mills for the cotton they use. Dan River Mills is one of the mills showing a definite interest in the project.

Representatives of Carolina Telephone & Telegraph Company also attended the Farm Bureau board meeting to report on progress of a survey being conducted to combine the five exchanges in the county, except the Gaston area, into one in order to give dialing service to all county parishes, an action the Farm Bureau had requested last January. After questions from the directors W. E. Godwin stated the telephone company was as interested as anyone in offering the needed service and after the survey they would be able to give the cost of such service but anything along that line was only a guess at this point.

Top-Dress Pastures Before Growth Starts

JACKSON—"Warmer weather will soon be here and when it arrives, plants that have been more

Soil Testing Corrects Poor Lawns

JACKSON—Often our thumbs are somewhat less than green with home lawns and gardens because of improper fertilization and a possible need for lime states B. H. Harrell, county extension chairman. This possible and very common cause for poor lawns and gardens can be easily corrected with a soil test.

Soil testing consists of several chemical procedures where a representative sample of soil from a field, garden or lawn area is tested to determine its lime and plant nutrient status. Lime and fertilizer suggestions are then made based on results of tests and the plants or crops to be grown. A report is sent to the sender of soil samples which gives results of tests for soil acidity, calcium, phosphorus, potassium and organic matter, as well as a suggested lime and fertilization program to follow for correcting deficiencies and for good growth.

It is very important to send a sample of soil to the North Carolina Department of Agriculture's Soil Testing Laboratory that is representative of the garden or lawn area. Sampling boxes and instructions for sampling can be obtained from the county agent's office. It is suggested that you send in four samples, one from your vegetable garden, one from your lawn, one from your flower garden, and one from your problem spot, sample it separately.

"One other bit of advice, control insects and diseases as well as weeds. Your extension office can supply you with information on pesticide control," advises Harrell.

Northampton County Soil Conservation Notes

By JOHN B. LITCHFIELD
Soil Conservation Service

J. C. Edwards, Jr., of Pendleton, recently revised his conservation farm plan in cooperation with the Northampton Soil and Water Conservation District. The revised plan was delivered to him last week.

The drainage has played an important part in the conservation program on his farm for the past several years. Use of this practice has enabled him to rotate and distribute his crops more effectively. He is installing tile in several trouble spots this week.

Terraces were built early this year on one of his fields to help protect it from erosion. Wide field borders of tall fescue will occupy land next to the woods where competition from trees would prevent crop yields. The grass will protect the land from washing and provide firm turn rows for farm equipment.

Soil Conservation Service technicians H. R. Bryant and Grady L. Flowers helped J. H. Woodard lay out 2,800 feet of drain tile last week. The conservation plan for his farm includes a schedule for installing drain tile over a period of several years. He has dug several open ditches to provide adequate outlets for his tile.

Mr. Woodard says he will plant his acreage diverted from cotton to tall fescue this spring. The fescue will be seeded as early as possible so it can get a good root system established before hot weather. It will help hold down weeds, will protect the land from washing and will improve the physical condition of the soil. It has also proved to be effective in controlling nematodes.

S. Y. Daniel, of Seaboard, worked out a conservation farm plan last week in cooperation with the district. A map showing the soil types and capability classes of the land is part of the plan. He is using a combination of drain tile and a grassed waterway to replace an old ditch. The tile will draw out the water that has kept the land wet most of the time. The ditch will then be shaped into a waterway that can be crossed by farm machinery. It will be available to carry runoff water in large rains. Adequate drainage will keep the land dry and firm.

Terraces and contour cultivation will be used to protect sloping land from erosion. Grassed waterways will be provided wherever they are needed for terrace outlets.

V. R. Glover, of Margarettsville, is getting ready to plant a field to Coastal Bermudagrass for summer grazing. The grass will be planted on a field of deep sandy land. This land is not suited to most pasture plants, but Coastal Bermuda does well on it. He says that his brother, R. O. Glover, has gotten excellent results on a similar field that he planted to Coastal Bermuda three years ago. The grass does especially well in hot, dry weather after it becomes established.

Sprigs will be dug from the nearby field, broadcast on the new field and disked in. It will be fertilized with 5-10-10 to get it started. In mid summer it will be given a liberal topdressing of nitrogen. Cattle will be kept off until it is well established.

Miss Emmie L. Stephenson of Garysburg, plans to build terraces on one of her fields this spring. SCS technicians laid out a system of parallel terraces on the field one day last week. They will be spaced properly to be worked with four-row equipment. Edges of the field will be protected with borders of tall fescue.

Money Is Poor Crop on Farms

By JOSEPH W. GRIGG
United Press International

PARIS (UPI)—It's no longer "back to the farm, young man."

On the contrary, there are just too many people in the Western world trying to scrape inadequate livings off farming, according to Western officials here.

There's only one solution, Western officials say — fewer farmers, bigger farms and a gradual shift of farm populations into industry.

The problem of low farm incomes is causing growing concern to officials of the 21-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which has its headquarters here.

The OECD member states are the United States, Canada, Japan and 18 Western European countries.

The issue was tackled by agriculture ministers of the OECD member states at a meeting here a little over a year ago. But no immediate solution was found.

RENT WITH A WANT AD

Minimum Wage Opposition Eyed

RALEIGH—The scrap over extending the minimum wage into farm labor ranks is going to be a tough one. And it's going to be an important one.

Probably no other state has as much at stake as North Carolina, which has to mobilize veritable armies of hired workers to harvest many key farm crops. In addition, North Carolina is termed a "low wage state," paying farm labor an average of 86 cents per hour. The jump from that figure to a minimum wage of perhaps \$1.15 per hour is a longer leap than farm employers in many states would have to take. What the minimum farm wage

could mean to the average North Carolina farmer is spelled out graphically by Dr. C. R. Pugh, an extension economist at N. C. State University.

Dr. Pugh cites the hypothetical case of a farmer who pays his labor one dollar per hour. A minimum wage of \$1.15 per hour would force his costs up by the following amounts on the crops listed here:

- \$2.50 increase for producing 100 pounds of flue-cured tobacco;
- \$2.30 increase for producing 100 pounds of burley tobacco;
- 50-cent increase for producing 100 pounds of lint cotton;
- 20-cent increase for producing 100 pounds of peanuts.

Dr. C. E. Bishop, head of N. C. State's department of economics, notes that there are "many people who erroneously believe that a minimum farm wage will slow down the influx of unskilled, low income people into the cities." He maintains that this belief "will encourage congressmen from urban areas to support a minimum wage to the farm laborers."

Indeed, the minimum wage could actually speed up the movement of workers from the farms, as employers accelerate mechanization to cut unit production costs. Many of these workers

Choanoke 4-H Hog Show Is Set

MURFREESBORO—The Choanoke 4-H Market Hog Show and Sale will be held on Wednesday, March 23, at the livestock arena here.

Show time will be from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. Sale time will be at 7:15 p.m.

North Carolina wheat production in 1965 was set at 5.8 million bushels, down 25 per cent from the 1964 level.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO:

- Selecting Peanut Fields**
 - Omit unproductive areas
 - Avoid fields where soybeans were grown last year
 - Check fertilizer level by taking soil samples
- Land Preparation for Peanuts**
 - Break soil about 1 inch deeper
 - Use trash turner to invert soil
 - Do not break land when wet
 - Make sure that stalks are shredded fine
- Have Germination test run on Peanut Seed**
 - For official germination test send one pint shelled peanut seed to N. C. Department of Agriculture or bring by the County Agents Office
 - TZ test checks both energy value and germination
- Recommended Varieties USE MULTIPLE VARIETY CONCEPT**

Early Group—
Floriant (Runner variety — optimum maturity 140-150 days)
Medium Early Group—
Va. 61R, Va. 56R (Runner varieties—optimum maturity 145-155 days)
NC-4x (Bunch variety — optimum maturity 145-155 days)
Medium Group—
NC-1, NC-2, Mixture 2/3 NC-2 + 1/3 Ga. 119-20 (Bunch type—optimum maturity 150-160 days)
Late Group—
NC-5—Seed limited only to certified growers (Semi-runner—optimum maturity 160-170 days)
Ga. 119-20 (Bunch variety — optimum maturity 160-170 days)
- Seed Treatment**
 - Make sure that seed are properly treated with one of the following materials:
AraSan 75
Panoram 75
Thiram 75
 - Molybdenum—a minor element essential for nitrogen fixing processes.
 - Inoculation—Treat seed with special peanut inoculant of planting time.
- Seeding Rates**
 - 36 inch rows—72 to 80 pounds of 90% plus germination seed
 - 32 inch rows—80 to 100 pounds of 90% plus germination seed
 - 24 inch rows—100 to 110 pounds of 90% plus germination seed

ATTEND PEANUT MEETINGS BEING HELD IN YOUR COMMUNITY

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