

HAT TO PLANT THIS WEEK

Courtesy
Farmers Federation News

Flowers
BEEF PEAS—Spencer Mixed.

Garden
ETS—Early Blood Turnip, Egyptian.
BBAGE — Set frost-proof
Early Jersey Wakefield,
Weston Wakefield, Early Flat

ROOTS: Chantenay, Danvers.
LE—Scotch, or Siberian.
TUCE—Seed in cold frame
arden: Grand Rapids (curled).
ld frame only, N. Y. Wonder-
ceburg.

STAR: Curly or smooth
AS—Smooth varieties: First &
Alaska, Early Bird, Wrinkle
ties: Tall & Dwarf Telephone,
as Laxton, Laxtonia, Gradus.
IONS:—"potato onion" sets
er, Silver skin.

TATOES—Irish Cobbler,
lding Rose.
DISHES — Cal. Mammoth,
e, Saxton.
INACH — Bloomsdale, for
g and early summer.

MATO: Seed in cold frame;
ite Best, June Pink, Chalk's
l.

URNIPS: White Egg, Early
Field Seeding
OVERS—Red, Sapling, Alsike,
te Dutch.
ASSES—Kentucky Blue, Red
Orchard, Rye Grass, Lawn
Pasture Mixtures, Fescue.

ESPEDEZA—Korean, Common,
e, Tennessee 76.
OTHER CROPS: Oats—Ful-
n; White Spring, Rust Proof,
Burt.

pe:
ade or plow in all manure
table on rest of garden. Lime
en if possible, but leave lime
manure off potato land.
nish all fruit tree pruning and
nant scale spraying (spray oil,
sulfur with arsenate of lead
nicotine sulphate, according to
er's directions).

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to give satisfaction for the relief of
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When Cooking Eggs Apply Heat Gently

Low heat is the rule in cooking eggs because eggs are a protein food. High temperatures harden most proteins. Moderate heat keeps them tender. This fundamental principle of cookery, say specialists of the Bureau of Home Economics, applies to eggs, meats, cheese, and fish. They say never actually boil an egg, but "soft-cook" or "hard-cook" it, with water at the simmering point. Scramble eggs in a double boiler, instead of directly over a flame.

Poached or "dropped" eggs are slipped into lightly salted boiling water which cools a little as each egg goes in, and is kept just under the boiling point until they are "set" sufficiently to lift out. Fried eggs never will be leathery or have hard edges if cooked in a covered pan with a small amount of moderately hot fat. The cover helps the enclosed steam to coat the yolk delicately with the white. Omelets, whether flat or fluffy, require slow cooking at low heat, with enough fat to keep them from sticking to the pan.

In custards, eggs thicken the sweetened milk when the mixture is carefully cooked. Soft custard is stirred in a double boiler with the water just below boiling. It must be removed from the heat as soon as it begins to thicken or it will curdle. A baked custard is not stirred, but is set in a pan of water in the oven and cooked at low heat. A souffle also needs a very moderate oven, and will not fall if slowly baked in this way. Sponge cakes and angel food, because they contain so many eggs, require a moderate or low oven.

Develop Strong Bee Colonies in Spring

A bee colony that grows strong and healthy in the spring will be in a good position to gather large quantities of honey when the flowers and trees put forth their blossoms.

To insure the development of a strong colony, C. L. Sams, extension apiarist at State college, urges beekeepers to examine their colonies on a warm day in early spring.

The colony should have a good queen, an abundance of food, plenty of brood comb, and a large force of workers. It should also be free from disease.

If the colony has less than 15 pounds of stores, it should be fed with honey taken from a healthy hive that has a surplus or with a syrup made from equal parts of water and sugar.

The condition of the queen may be determined by examining a few combs of brood. Brood from a good queen will be in solid patches, with very few, if any, cells left vacant, Sams pointed out.

TODAY and TOMORROW

FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE

FLOODS everywhere

It almost seems as if there wasn't a river east of the Mississippi that didn't go on a rampage in the past two or three weeks. Such puny efforts as man has made to keep the waters under control seem rather ridiculous.

Naturally, I have been thinking of floods I have seen. In 1889, when the ice coming down the Potomac made a dam out of the railroad bridge at Washington, all the lower part of the city was flooded. My brother and I got hold of a boat and rowed up and down Pennsylvania Avenue, from the Treasury to the foot of Capitol Hill, in and out of hotels and railroad stations.

I have seen the Mississippi river 65 feet above normal at St. Louis, the Ohio at Cincinnati up to the third story of buildings on the streets along the river. I saw all South Florida under water in the winter of 1925-26. I have seen our New York and New England rivers in flood so often that I have come to expect it every year or two.

CONTROL Arthur Morgan

The most effective job of flood control that I know anything about was done in the Miami River basin in Ohio, after the disastrous flood that began on Easter Sunday, 1913. I've never seen it rain so hard for so long, even in Florida, as it rained all over Ohio, Indiana and Illinois that day.

The state of Ohio and the cities and counties in the Miami Valley determined there should be no more floods in that part of Ohio. The man who engineered that job was Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, now head of the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is, among other things, a flood-control project.

Turn a dozen Arthur Morgans loose on the nation's flood problem, give them a free hand and a few billion dollars and the flood menace could be removed in a few years.

REBUILDING the blessing

One effect of the floods in the thickly-settled East is bound to be an immense amount of rebuilding. Bridges and dams will have to be replaced, factories and other buildings repaired or replaced. It will take countless millions of dollars to set things to right. Steel and concrete will be used where wood answered before. That will make more business and employment for the "heavy" industries, and naturally a lot of work for artisans in all the construction and building trades.

This will be real employment, on work that must be done and that is better for everybody concerned than "made" work. It seems to me that the floods may turn out to have been a blessing in disguise, by taking up a lot of the slack in industrial employment.

BRIDGES the doctor

The old-fashioned covered bridge, of which quite a number survive in the East, have always fascinated me.

The early settlers "housed in" their wooden bridges to keep the roadway free from snow and ice. It didn't matter so much if a horse or wagon slipped sideways off the highway, but a loaded wagon on a slippery bridge could easily go through the guardrail into the river.

One of my boyhood memories is of a flood that washed away the flooring and superstructure of an old covered bridge near my home. Our village doctor had been sent for on an emergency call, across the river, but could not set out until long after dark. He saddled his horse and rode off through the rain. Not until after he had crossed the river did he learn that the bridge was "out."

A miracle? No, just an accident. The sure-footed horse happened to hit one of the 18-inch "stringers" that were all that was left of the bridge, and walked across in the dark like a tight-rope performer!

FIRE wet hay

I am watching now for reports of fires in barns, along the river valleys where the flood water has gone down. They always follow when hay in the barn has been thoroughly soaked, unless it is

spread and given a chance to dry out.

Spontaneous combustion from the heat generated by damp hay in the bottom of the mow started scores of barn fires in northern New England after the last big flood we had, nine years ago. Not all of the fires were spontaneous, either, an insurance man told me, though proof to the contrary was hard to establish. Few companies write flood insurance policies, and few farmers would pay for them, anyway. But they all carry fire insurance.

Some day, in a more perfect world, perhaps we will all live in houses as fireproof as were the caves of our ancestors, and to build a barn of wood will be a jail offense.

Teachers College Delays Opening Special Term

CULLOWHEE, March 30.—Western Carolina Teachers college has postponed the beginning of the special six weeks of the spring quarter from Tuesday, April 21, to Monday, April 27.

The reason for the postponement is that so many of the schools have had to be prolonged on account of delays due to the bad weather of the winter. The plan is to run six days a week instead of the usual five days. In this way the same amount of time can be covered.

This was done after the college was almost overwhelmed with requests for permission to enter late. These requests have come from all over Western North Carolina. Without the change it would have been impossible to have admitted these individuals, together with many others.

By running six days a week and postponing the date, students may enter as late as May 1 and then meet the requirements of a regular summer term.

The instructors for the special term will be Misses Sudie Cox, Nell Hinds and Winona Hooper, and K. L. Wood.

About thirty-four courses will be offered and Dean W. E. Bird makes the comment that the college is thus offering the greatest and best special six weeks that it has ever offered.

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