

**Methods Of Properly Curing And Packing Meat**

Three days for each pound in the individual piece of meat is usually allowed for curing. This applies whether the brine cure or dry cure method is used. However, with the brine cure the meat should be repacked on the seventh and twenty-first days whereas with the dry cure the meat is repacked only on the seventh day, but must have additional curing ingredients rubbed in thoroughly at that time. Full directions for both "cures" are given in Extension Folder 34 and copies may be had free upon application to the Agricultural Editor at State College.

**Paul Reveals Plans For Tobacco Course**

Final plans have been completed for the fourth annual tobacco short course which will be held for adult farm men and women at State College, January 16-19, says Dan M. Paul, director of agricultural short courses at the college.

Three previous courses about the State's No. 1 cash crop have been held at the college and have attracted a total attendance of 600 persons. Of this number 210 received certificates for attending all ses-

**Interesting Facts About King Cotton**

Discussing the cotton situation on the eve of the referendum, United States Department of Agriculture authorities said in a recent release:

"Farmers are in a better position than at any time during the World War to deal with a farm emergency. They have had several years of experience in working together and in adjusting agriculture to emergency situations.

"The present cotton situation: The world supply of American cotton, due mainly to overproduction in 1937, is about 26 million bales, as much as we ordinarily consume and export in 2 years. Our crop of about 12 million bales this year is considered fairly small, but our carry-over of 14 million bales is the largest on record. During the past year we consumed about as much cotton as usual, but our exports were only 3.3 million bales, the lowest in 60 years. This year's supply of all cotton is 50 million bales, only about 1-2 million bales less than the world's record supply.

"Cotton—now compared with 1914: The world supply of American cotton is more than 8 million bales larger than at the beginning of the World War, but consumption is not likely to be as large as it was in 1914-15. Before the World War we supplied 65 per cent of all the cotton consumed in the world. Now we furnish 42 per cent. Cotton consumption in this country during the war increased about 1-4 million bales per year, but our exports fell from about 9-1-4 to about 4-1-4 million bales per year. War and a large crop caused cotton to drop from 12-1-2 cents in July, 1914, to 6-1-2 cents in November—that year. Two years passed before it reached 12-1-2 cents again.

"Every effort is being made to expand the American and foreign markets for our cotton, but supplies are now far in excess of demand. This means that the markets we have should be shared equitably by all cotton producers. Marketing quotas offer assistance in doing this.

"Marketing quotas can be used only when supplies are excessive. The farm program, of which quotas are a part, provides assistance toward helping cotton farmers to:

"Get a fairer share of the nation's income.

"Produce the food and feed needed for home use.

"Maintain and improve the productivity of their soil.

"Provide consumers with ample supplies of food, feed and fiber at fair prices.

"Expand domestic and foreign consumption of cotton."

"A limited number of beds will be made available in the college Y. M. C. A. at fifty cents a night, and reasonably-priced meals may be secured in the college cafeteria. Tuition for the four days is free, but a charge of \$1 will be made for registration and a certificate of attendance.

Instruction will be given in all phases of tobacco production, as well as related subjects. Classroom work will include studies of tobacco seed, fertilizers, insect and disease control, soil fertility, and the value of forest thinning to obtain tobacco wood.

The faculty for the course and the days they will conduct classes will be: E. Y. Floyd, extension tobacco specialist and AAA executive officer, Tuesday, January 16; C. B. Williams, head of the State College Agronomy Department, Wednesday, January 17; Dr. G. K. Middleton, agronomist of the experiment station, Thursday, January 18; and Dr. R. F. Poole, professor of plant pathology, Friday, January 19.

**Miss Lora Sleeper Has An Enjoyable Vacation**

**Home Agent Tells Of Trip To Europe**

**Dear Readers:**

We left Interlaken, Switzerland on the 12-30 train for Paris. It was a longer train ride for us than usual as we did not reach Paris until 9:20 p. m. that evening. There were five of us from North Carolina sharing a compartment together. Once we were on the train, Mr. Demeir, our capable guide, began a search for a vacant seat and soon our compartment was guarding his treasures while he walked through the coaches checking on the members of his party.

He had thrown a box of tempting Swiss chocolate upon the baggage rack over our heads and said, "Stay there," with a smile on his face. We appreciated the comfort of knowing there was something edible nearby, after a few hours on the train. One of the members in our group suggested the chocolate for refreshment. She was very sure it was for us. We helped her eat up half the box. It was most embarrassing when Mr. Demeir returned to gather up his belongings and found we had been eating the chocolate he was taking home to his children. My roommate, Miss Cox, and I insisted on making humble apologies, until we could do better.

It was dark coming into the city and many lights told us of the size of Paris. Two large busses met us at the station and carried us to Hotel St. Anne at 10 Rue St. Anne, Paris, near the opera where we were to stay from Thursday, June 15, to Tuesday, June 20. We were happy to get unpacked and attend to the care of our clothing that night, before going to bed.

On Friday morning we had a tour of Paris. The tour included a visit to Saint Chapelle, which is part of the Palace of Justice group and one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture. It was built in 1246-8 by Pierre de Montreuil for the reception of the Crown of Thorns and other relics from the Crusades.

We visited the Pantheon which was originally a church and now used as a Temple of Fame or burial place for the great men of France. Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Rousseau and Soufflot are among those buried here. The Pantheon is 299 feet to the top of the cross which gives some idea of its size. We visited Notre-Dame. This is the first cathedral of France. The foundation stone was laid during the 12th century by Pope Alexander III. On this morning tour of Paris, we passed "Wally's", modiste shop, Shaparelli's, on Rue Castiglione, the street of expensive fashions, the Triumphal Arch by Napoleon, the Louvre, Tuileries Gardens, government buildings, Church of St. German, Place of the Bastille, where people knew the guillotine.

Getting out of the bus at St. Chapelle, we saw men busy removing the valuable stained glass windows. We learned that it took six weeks to remove the glass. We passed a Roman palace, in ruins now, though built in 300 and the foundation structure told us of the fine skill of the early Romans as builders of strong buildings.

The guide told us that the city of Paris was begun 2000 years ago on an island. The islanders were called palacians and the city was first called Isle De La Cite. There is no north, south, east or west. The city is divided by the Seine River.

After our dinner at the hotel we took an afternoon tour of the city. This tour took us to the Madeline Church, built like a Roman temple. The church was intended by Napoleon to be a Temple of Glory. It is the church of St. Mary Magdalene and is now the most fashionable church in Paris. We passed the place of Concord with all its beautifully designed streets, the chamber of Deputies, the two Palaces of Champs-Elysees, Alexandre III Bridge, "The Palace of the Invalides, our second stop, was founded as a home for old and wounded soldiers. At one time the building accommodated 5000-7000 men. This has been made a military museum. The museum takes up many floors and has a varied collection of treasures gathered up from wars. We saw the famous Big Bertha guns used by the Germans, taxis used by Parisians to rush men to the front in the last war and, of course, cannons, guns, etc.

One of the two churches in this group of buildings, Dome des Invalides, contains Napoleon's tomb, the circular crypt with its sculptures overlooking the tomb is beautiful made more so by the pale blue light from the roof. Marshal Foch also has a tomb in this building. We journeyed on passing the famous Eiffel Tower, Place de Etoile and Arc de Triomphe.

We stopped again at the hill of Montmestre which overlooks the city, and up on its summit is the very beautiful Sacred Heart Church. The streets were quaintly narrow, the rendezvous of many artists and here in the shops one might secure beautiful etchings or small paintings for very little money. I purchased a few to lay flat in my bags back to America. It had been a happy day but we were not yet to close the day.

Parisian night life called to us and that night we taxied to the National Opera House not far from the hotel. It was an excellent production of interpretative dancing costing us \$1.50 in our money. The costumes, scenery and lighting made the entertainment colorful throughout. Our first day

**Uncle Jim Says:**



of soil erosion through forest and legume plantings are recommended by the State College Extension Service as means of increasing the supply of wildlife on the farm.

**Youths To Compete At Seed Exposition**

Crops judging contests for 4-H club members and Vocational Agriculture students will be one of the features of the annual meeting and seed exposition of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association at Greenville, N. C., on February 1 and 2, it is announced by A. D. Stuart, State College seed specialist, and secretary-treasurer of the association. In announcing the program and premium list for the exposition, he reminded farm agents and vocational teachers to begin training their teams for the contest.

L. R. Harrill, state 4-H club leader, and R. J. Peeler, district supervisor of vocational agriculture education, will direct the contests.

Stuart also said that nearly \$250 in cash awards, in addition to medals and silverware, will be offered for exhibits at the seed show. The premiums will be presented at the annual banquet of the Crop Improvement Association on Thursday evening, February 1. A banquet for the winning crops judging teams will be held Friday evening.

Featured speakers during the two-day event will be Dr. T. B. Hutcheson, professor of farm crops at V. P. I.; Dr. I. O. Schaub, dean of agriculture and acting director of the Experiment Station of State College; W. Kerr Scott, state commissioner of agriculture; and Dr. Gordon K. Middleton, State College agronomist and acting director of the exposition.

Mayor Jack Spain will welcome the meeting to Greenville, and President Leon R. Meadows will extend a welcome for Eastern Carolina Teachers College. The response will be made by S. T. Henry, dairy farmer, of Spruce Pine, and president of the Crop Improvement Association B. B. Everett, of Palmyra, is vice president of the association.

ing their teams for the contest.

L. R. Harrill, state 4-H club leader, and R. J. Peeler, district supervisor of vocational agriculture education, will direct the contests.

Stuart also said that nearly \$250 in cash awards, in addition to medals and silverware, will be offered for exhibits at the seed show. The premiums will be presented at the annual banquet of the Crop Improvement Association on Thursday evening, February 1. A banquet for the winning crops judging teams will be held Friday evening.

Featured speakers during the two-day event will be Dr. T. B. Hutcheson, professor of farm crops at V. P. I.; Dr. I. O. Schaub, dean of agriculture and acting director of the Experiment Station of State College; W. Kerr Scott, state commissioner of agriculture; and Dr. Gordon K. Middleton, State College agronomist and acting director of the exposition.

Mayor Jack Spain will welcome the meeting to Greenville, and President Leon R. Meadows will extend a welcome for Eastern Carolina Teachers College. The response will be made by S. T. Henry, dairy farmer, of Spruce Pine, and president of the Crop Improvement Association B. B. Everett, of Palmyra, is vice president of the association.

**AT MARGOLIS BROS.**

January Is the Month Of Clearances

Beginning Friday Morning JANUARY 5, 1940.

ALL FRIENDLY, FORTUNE And NUNN-BUSH SHOES

For MEN—Take Their Mark Downs in Spite of the Rising Prices in Leather.

**\$8.75 NUNN - BUSH**  
— **\$6.95** —

**\$7.95 NUNN - BUSH**  
— **\$6.45** —

**\$6.50 JARMANS**  
— **\$5.45** —

**\$5.00 JARMANS**  
— **\$4.45** —

**\$4.00 FORTUNES**  
— **\$3.45** —

**\$3.00 NUNN - BUSH**  
— **\$2.69** —

Hundreds Of Items Not Listed Have Been Greatly Reduced For Quick Clearance.

**Margolis Bros.**

**Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

**Martin County Branch**

JAMES L. COLTRAIN, Secretary and Treasurer

JAMESVILLE, N. C.

January 2nd, 1940.

This is to advise you that the Annual Meeting of the Martin County Branch of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina will be held at the Courthouse in Williamston, Saturday, January 6th, at 10 o'clock A. M. All members are requested to attend.

Respectfully,

**James L. Coltrain, Sec. - Treas.**

**Plant Disease Work Effective In Winter**

Contrary to popular opinion, a large amount of highly effective work can be done during the winter months to control plant diseases, says Dr. Luther Shaw, extension plant pathologist of State College. This is particularly true of fruit trees which are normally pruned during the winter period, he stated.

The winter carry-over of many diseases of apples, including scab, bitter rot, blotch, and fire blight can be greatly reduced by systematic pruning of the trees, using the latest improved methods and taking special precautions to prune out as much dead wood as possible, Dr. Shaw continued.

An apple tree pruned so as to permit good light and ventilation is rendered less vulnerable to attack by disease-producing organisms, and can be more thoroughly sprayed and consequently better protected from the organisms than a tree with thick growth. Destruction of diseased leaves and fruit on the ground by discing, plowing, or other means, is also highly desirable.

The plant pathologist pointed out in Paris had ended. We went to bed wondering what else we could plan to see.

Another letter will tell you about our adventures.

Sincerely,  
Lora E. Sleeper.

**Plant Disease Work Effective In Winter**

Contrary to popular opinion, a large amount of highly effective work can be done during the winter months to control plant diseases, says Dr. Luther Shaw, extension plant pathologist of State College. This is particularly true of fruit trees which are normally pruned during the winter period, he stated.

The winter carry-over of many diseases of apples, including scab, bitter rot, blotch, and fire blight can be greatly reduced by systematic pruning of the trees, using the latest improved methods and taking special precautions to prune out as much dead wood as possible, Dr. Shaw continued.

An apple tree pruned so as to permit good light and ventilation is rendered less vulnerable to attack by disease-producing organisms, and can be more thoroughly sprayed and consequently better protected from the organisms than a tree with thick growth. Destruction of diseased leaves and fruit on the ground by discing, plowing, or other means, is also highly desirable.

The plant pathologist pointed out in Paris had ended. We went to bed wondering what else we could plan to see.

Another letter will tell you about our adventures.

Sincerely,  
Lora E. Sleeper.

**EDENTON LAUNDRY**

ANNOUNCES ITS REOPENING

With NEW EQUIPMENT AND EXPERIENCED HELP

A ROUTE MAN IS IN WILLIAMSTON EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

All Laundry Insured Give Us A Trial

GEO. REYNOLDS HOTEL — PHONE 12

**Mercury 8 ECONOMY RUN**

Surprising Everybody

The hundreds of people who saw the Economy Run Mercury 8 at Williamston Wednesday expressed real surprise at its official mileage records. In the first 100 miles of the run, this stock Mercury has averaged 19 miles to the gallon of gas! That sort of economy in a car as big as the Mercury is almost unheard of.

**Test Proves Owners Right**

One of the reasons for the success of the Mercury has been the word-of-mouth praise of its owners. "Big-car performance, size, comfort, driving ease," they said, "plus economy we didn't expect in such a big car!"... Up to "20 miles per gallon!" The Economy Run proves their statements.

Have you given the New Mercury 8 a personal check-up? Name the time and place—and we'll put a car at your disposal. Stop in or call us today and arrange for the drive of your life.

**WILLIAMSTON MOTOR CO.**

Ford and Mercury Sales and Service