

Congress Cancels Burley Acreage Allotment Cuts

Congress last week voted to cancel cuts in the 1956 acreage allotments for burley and three other types of tobacco.

The House and then the Senate passed by voice vote legislation to cancel 15 per cent cuts for burley fire cured and Maryland tobaccos, and 20 per cent for dark air cured.

The legislation now goes to the White House.

Sen. Clements (D-Ky.), acting majority leader, and other tobacco state spokesmen said the measures would permit the growers to plant the same acreage as last year.

Chairman Ellender (D-La.) of the Senate Agriculture Committee supported the tobacco bills. He said they would make no change in the permanent tobacco act under which this crop has been supported at 90 per cent of parity. Other crops classed as basic are under the flexible 75 to 90 per cent range.

Backers of the legislation said lower production estimates from last year's crops have shown the cuts to be unnecessary.

Production of burley, grown principally in Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia, was said to have been some 40 to 50 million pounds short of earlier estimates.

It was on these earlier production estimates that the secretary of agriculture based his decisions for cuts for these types.

Marketings of fire cured and dark air cured also showed actual production less than earlier estimates.

Official premeasurement of all allotted crops will be offered to farmers in every North Carolina county in 1956; the farmer will be required to pay only the actual cost of the measuring work.

Tar Heel 4-H'ers completed 20 per cent more projects in tree planting, timber stand improvement, forest protection, and tree identification 1955 than they did in 1954.

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Plant Irish Potato Crop During April

By ROBERT SCHMIDT

Gardeners in Eastern and Piedmont North Carolina should begin to think about planting their Irish potatoes. The land should be prepared as soon as possible but planting may be delayed until in March without any appreciable loss in earliness. In the Mountain area planting may be delayed until April. Do not plant potatoes in poorly drained areas or the seed pieces may rot in the ground.

The Irish potato requires heavy fertilization as well as good soil in order to make large yields. At least one gallon of an 8-8-8 fertilizer mixture should be used per 100 sq. ft. of row, thoroughly mixed in the row soil about a week before planting time. In home gardens and small plantings, potatoes are usually planted by hand, and if the fertilizer is applied in the furrow at planting time there is danger that it will come into contact with the seed piece and damage it.

Do not apply lime to potato soils. Lime and also fresh stable manure will promote the growth of potato scab disease if present in the soil or on the seed.

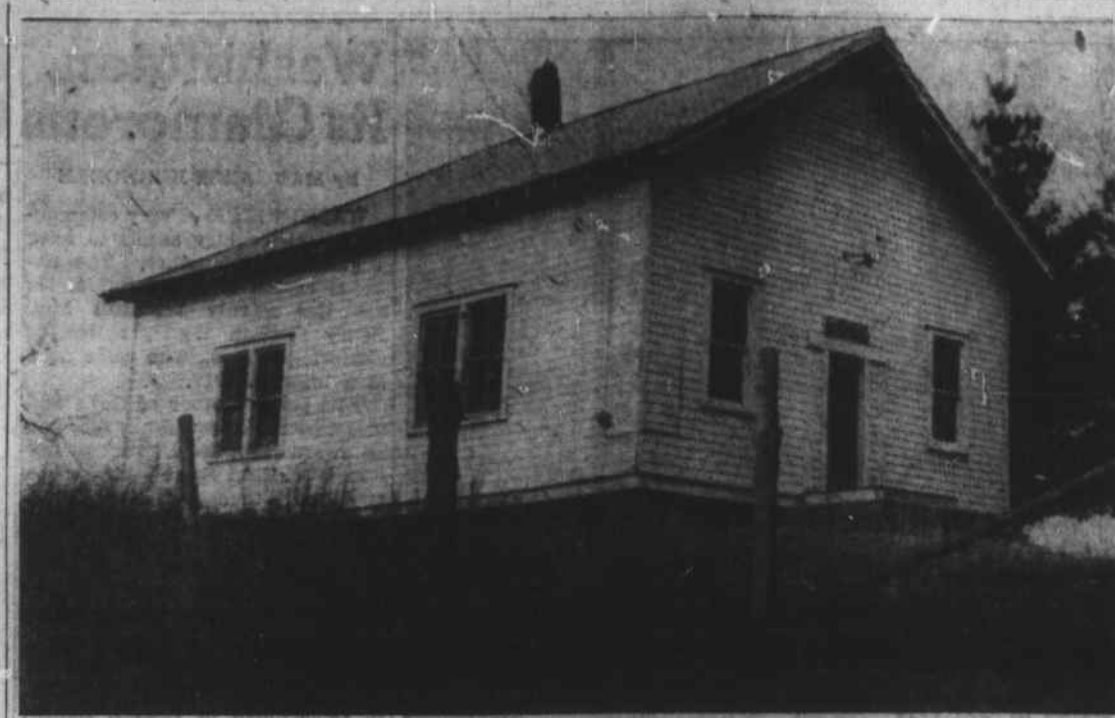
Irish Cobbler is still one of the most popular white potato varieties for home gardens. Canso, a Canadian introduction, is resistant to late blight and is replacing Irish Cobbler to some extent in the Eastern areas. Sebago and Essex are good but are later than Cobbler. For those who prefer red potatoes the Triumph (Red Bliss) and LaSoda varieties are probably best. In the mountain areas we would recommend Boone, Kennebec and Essex. These are all resistant to late blight disease.

It is best to use certified seed if obtainable. Certification is a guarantee that the seed potatoes are practically free from the most serious diseases. Seed pieces should be cut so that they average from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 ounces in weight and must contain at least one good eye. Smaller seed pieces will give lower yields. Space the rows three feet apart and the seed pieces 10 to 12 inches apart in the row. The usual planting depth is about four inches. Contrary to a common idea, there is no advantage in turning all the eyes up in planting the seed pieces.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

QUESTION: What proportion of mash and grain is best when feeding a mash-grain diet to chickens?

ANSWER: In general, a grain mix fed in the early winter should consist of about 50 per cent corn, 30 per cent wheat, and 20 per cent oats.



ONE OF FOUR COMMUNITY HOUSES in Haywood County is this one at White Oak, which served first as a school and later as a church. Near Sam Ledford's store in the White Oak community.

this building has a large auditorium with heating stove, and a kitchen with hot plates. Other community centers in the county are at South Clyde, Iron Duff, and Thickety.

(County Agent's photo by Tippet).

Applying For ASC Aid Increases Farmers' Income

Haywood County farmers can increase their annual agricultural income from \$25 to \$200 merely by applying for aid offered under the county's 1956 ASC program. A. W. Ferguson, ASC manager, pointed out today.

Mr. Ferguson said that Haywood County has been allocated \$77,000 this year for ASC assistance, but last year only 56 per cent of all county farmers participated in the ASC program.

Mr. Ferguson explained that the ASC County Committee wants to expand its program this year and restore Haywood to the position it held several years ago when it was North Carolina's No. 1 county in the state ASC program.

Major practices for which ASC assistance is available, Mr. Ferguson said, concern:

1. Seeding of pasture, meadow, or alfalfa up to farm allowance (Practices 1 and 2).
2. Furnishing of pasture - improvement materials, such as lime, phosphate, potash, and mixed fertilizer (Practice 3).
3. Furnishing of lime for any open land or farm for growth of legumes and grasses (Practice 6).
4. Sharing of costs for open ditch or tile drainage after approval by SCS technicians and installation according to his specifications (Practices 12 and 13).

The ASC manager said that soil tests are not required for ASC aid, but farmers are required to use lime on land which has not been limed in recent years.

He added that after initial liming, which may require up to three tons per acre on some soils, one ton of lime per acre each five years generally will maintain the proper acidity of soil.

Mr. Ferguson said that the deadline for applying for ASC assistance for spring planting is April 15, but cautioned that ASC funds may be exhausted before that date.

Finish Is As Important As A Fiber

In the textile world today, a finish is just as important as a fiber. But its terminology often makes shopping difficult—there are always new names cropping up.

The oldest and most familiar fabric finish is shrinkage control, according to Mary Em Lee, State College extension specialist in textiles and clothing. This process was developed in 1929. The term Sanforized was adopted to indicate that a garment bearing the mark will not shrink more than 1 per cent.

Mercerization is a process of finishing that adds a silken luster to cotton fabrics. You'll find all kinds of cottons mercerized—everything from fine broadcloths to army twills. Mercerization, according to Miss Lee, also adds strength to the fiber.

Plisse is a crinkled surface that's added to a flat fabric. It's done by printing highly concentrated caustic soda in a pattern on cotton cloth by means of a roller. Soda causes the printed part to shrink and crinkle the fabric. Miss Lee points out that in many cases, this treatment is not successful. The crinkle frequently washes out and the garment must then be ironed after each washing.

Hygienic finishes resist odors from perspiration. These finishes actually retard bacterial growth and prolong the life of the material. They're used principally in socks, shoe linings and foundation garments.

Farmers have reported to USDA that they intend to raise 67 million turkeys in 1956 compared to 63 million in 1955.

More Livestock Surgery Being Performed On Farms

With more and more livestock surgery being done on the farm, the American Foundation of Animal Health today cautioned that every possible safeguard needs to be taken if such operations are to be successful.

Animals have great recuperative powers, but they still need much the same care and attention as human beings before, during, and following surgery, the Foundation said.

"The longer an animal is sick, the poorer surgical risk it becomes. Prompt examination by a veterinarian will reveal whether there is a need for surgery, and if this is done early enough the surgery may be performed while the animal has the greatest amount of strength and resistance," the Foundation report stated.

Farmers should provide clean and sanitary quarters for the operation, and they should be moderately warm and free from drafts. The quarters should be prepared according to instructions from the veterinarian, who will also list post-operative care recommendations. The farmer should see to it that the animal is clean and comfortable, both before and after the surgery. Livestock owners should be alert for signs of complications following surgery, reporting the progress of the patient, or any unfavorable signs to the veterinary surgeon immediately.

The Foundation added that advanced techniques are taking more risk out of farm animal surgery, and new and improved antibiotics and drugs also are proving very helpful.

\$58.55 Average On Burley In 1955 Set New Record

By The Associated Press
For each 100 pounds of dry 1955 crop, the nation's burley tobacco growers pocketed \$6.13 more than they'd ever received before.

A recap of the 47-day marketing season showed that growers in the eight-state belt averaged \$58.55 a 100 pounds for their burley. This was \$6.13 above the previous high two years ago; \$8.92 more than last year's average.

The gross value was off 61 1/2 million dollars but only 3 million lower than the 10-year mean.

Final figure released by Federal-State Market News Service showed the gross crop was 487,126,122 pounds. About 468 to 470 million pounds represented net poundage, the rest being tobacco sold a second time.

The volume was down 211 1/2 million pounds from last year's record smashing output and 125 million below the 1945-54 average.

The government had figured 1955 production at 510 million pounds.

Growers let about 15 per cent of the 1955 offerings go under government loan.

More than one-half the price for individual grades reached all time highs; over 80 per cent were \$1-\$2 above last year and a few grades more than doubled the previous season's price.

The light bodied crop contained a larger proportion of buff and tan

that grew off quickly when transplanted. Bright says he'll know better next time.

flying and there was more good to choice tobacco. Fair and good leaf and flyings, low and fair tips made up the bulk of sales.

Bookmobile Schedule

Tuesday, Feb. 21

JONATHAN C. - L. JUNALUSKA	
Burgin's Store	9:15-9:30
R. W. Howell	9:45-10:00
Rock Hill School	10:15-11:00
Mrs. Ethel Boyd	11:15-11:30
Jesse Hannah	11:45-12:00
Orvil Shelton	12:15-12:30
Francis Wyatt	12:45-1:00
Junaluska Supply	1:15-1:30

Thursday, Feb. 23
HYDER MT. - CLYDE RD.

W. J. McCrary	9:15-9:30
Willis Smith	9:40-9:50
Irene Snyder	10:00-10:15
Annie Long	10:30-10:45
L. E. McGowan	11:00-11:15
Allan Angel	11:30-11:45
Sam Rathbone	12:00-12:20
Patton School	1:00-

Friday, Feb. 24
BALSAM RD. - ALLENS CR.

Allen Hyatt	9:15-9:30
Barber's Orchard	9:45-10:15
Queen's Store	10:20-10:30
Mrs. Oscar Arrington	10:45-11:00
Kay Allen	11:15-11:30
Jack Whittier	11:35-11:45
Alens Creek School	11:50-12:15
E. K. Chambers	12:30-12:45
Paul Browning	1:00-1:15
Ralph Rathbone	1:30-1:45

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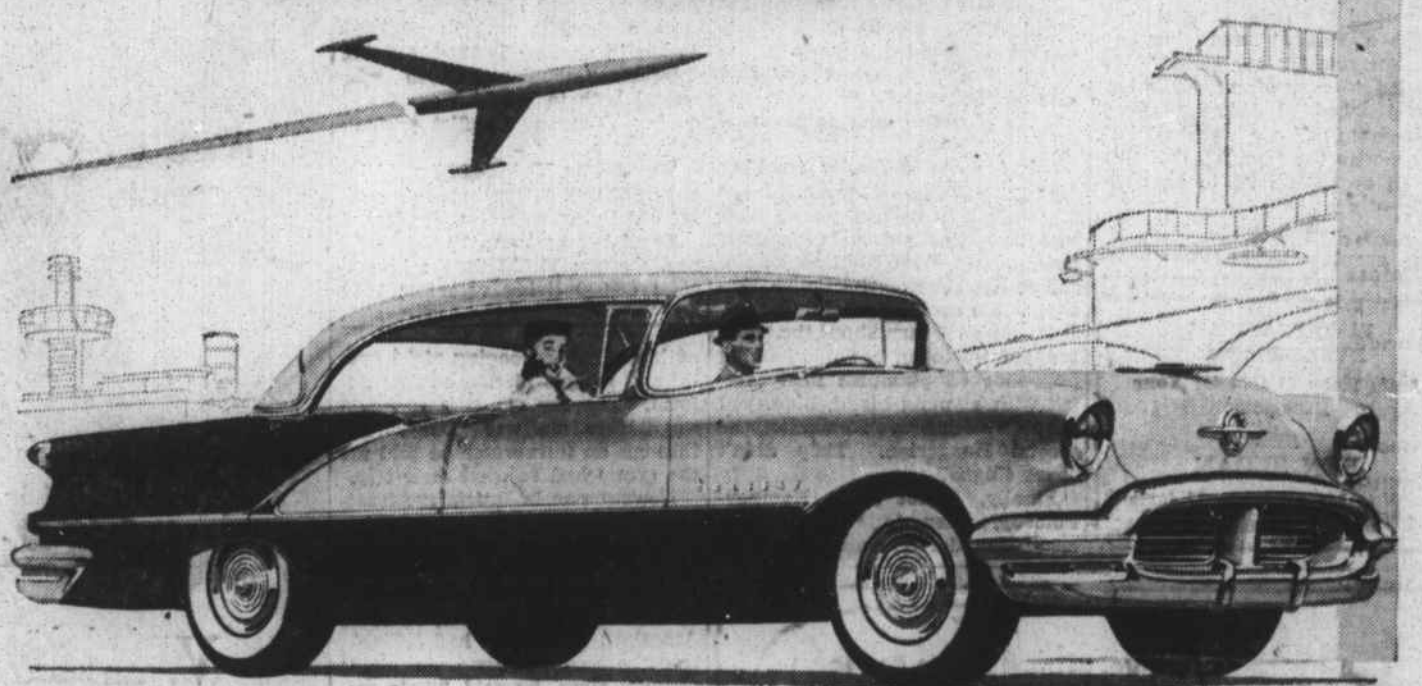
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