

New Process Will Make Wool Machine-Washables Show Up

In this air-conditioned era, light woolen jackets and sweaters play an important role in summer wardrobes. A treatment to make woolens machine washable is a special advantage for light colored clothes—shows promise in U. S. Department of Agriculture research.

Although it's still being tested and perfected, the process comes close to meeting requirements for an ideal shrinkage control for woolens. It eliminates felting, the most common cause of wool shrinkage.

In this experimental treatment a blend of resin chemicals is applied to the fabric. After processing, the fibers are coated with a protective film that is tough and durable, yet flexible.

Besides making the fabric shrink-resistant, the film helps reduce pilling (the formation of little balls of wool on the surface of the fabric). It does not weaken the fabric, or affect its natural water repellency. Although the first test washings after treatment caused a slight shrinkage, repeated launderings in a home washer had no further effect on the treated fabric.

The treatment can be applied to both woven and knitted woolens. Tests have been made on socks, sweaters, and flannel and jersey goods. It promises also, to be fairly inexpensive, and prices of treated goods should be well within practical limits.

State College Answers To Timely Farm Questions

Question: What are the prospects for cattle prices this year?

Answer: The market for high grade slaughter steers has held steady on most terminal markets and is expected to remain up at least through October. The demand for cows and lower quality slaughter steers has held up better during this season than they have for the last few years. This is possibly due to improved grazing conditions that prevail generally over the country and slow up movement to market.

Question: What causes mastitis?

Answer: Mastitis, an inflammation or infection of the udder, may be caused by bacteria, bruises or cuts. Improper use of milking machines is a frequent cause. Another cause is

chilled udder, which occurs when the cow lies on the cold floor or ground.

Question: How can I determine if an area has proper drainage before planting trees?

Answer: A good way to test for bad drainage is to dig a hole about 18 inches deep in the spot where you plan to plant a tree. Fill the hole with water and allow it to stand 36 hours. If water remains in the hole at the end of that time, drainage is unsatisfactory.

Changes In Your Social Security

Many women nearing or over 62 are affected by the 1956 changes in the social security law lowering the retirement age of women to 62 effective last November, Ernest F. Fitzpatrick, District Manager of the Wilmington Social Security Office, said today.

Widows of insured workers now get their full payments when they reach 62. Dependent mothers of deceased insured workers can get benefits at age 62 if there is no surviving widow, widower, or child who can become eligible for survivor's benefits. Both widows and dependent mothers get the same amount they would have received at age 65 under the old law.

Wives of retired insured workers and retired insured working women also can, if they choose, start

getting monthly payments at 62. For them, the monthly amount will be smaller than if they waited until age 65. When reduced benefits are elected by the wife or woman worker under 65, she will continue to get the reduced amount after she reaches age 65.

The longer the wife or woman worker waits to start getting benefits after age 62 and up to 65, the less the benefit is reduced. Just like a rubber band becomes thinner when stretched, so the wife's or woman worker's benefit becomes smaller as the period over which payments will be made lengthens.

At age 62, the wife's benefit is 25 per cent less than if she waited until 65. The retired woman worker's benefit is 20 per cent less at 62 than at 65. The amount of reduction depends on the number of months after you start getting benefits before you reach 65.

Fitzpatrick pointed out that if a working woman chooses the benefit at any age between 62 and 65, she'll be ahead for the first 15 years. After 15 years, the total amount would not be as large as if she'd waited until 65 for the higher benefit. She would be between 77 and 80 before the reduced benefit would catch up with her.

A wife electing the reduced benefit at any age from 62 to 65 will be ahead for the first 12 years—when she'd be between 74 and 77. After that the total wouldn't be as large as if she'd waited until 65 to start her benefits.

Mr. Fitzpatrick explained that cer-

tain events can change the total amount received. The women may lose some of the checks because of her work or, if getting a wife's benefit, because of her husband's work for more than \$1200 a year.

Even though a wife elects the reduced benefit before age 65, this would be changed to the full widow's payment if her husband should die. Her election would not jeopardize or reduce her widow's benefit regardless of her age in case of her husband's death.

Local experience shows that most wives and insured women workers have elected to take the earlier benefit—the bird in the hand—rather than wait for the higher payments at 65.

The eligibility requirements for women workers also have been relaxed as a result of the age 62 provision. Eliminating the three years work requirement between 62 and 65 means that women can qualify with six less calendar quarters of covered work than before—so long as they have the minimum or six quarters of coverage.

This makes payments possible to many women who reached 65 after June 1954, and did not have enough work to qualify under the old law. For example, a woman worker who becomes 65 the first half of 1957 would have needed 12 quarters of work to qualify before the amendments. Now she needs only six quarters of work to be insured—only half as much.

Grazing Cattle In Woodland Not Good; Hampers Growth Of Trees For Market

The old saying 'You can't have your cake and eat it too' applies to many farming practices. But farmers with woodland should especially bear this little bit of philosophy in mind when they graze cattle in their woodland.

John H. Gilliam, district forester for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service, says that woodland simply cannot produce a good crop of timber and a healthy herd of livestock at the same time. One or the other is bound to suffer.

One reason for this is that livestock can cause heavy damage by trampling young trees. When surface roots are trampled and young trees are broken or damaged, insects and disease will attack, taking a greater toll. Since cattle will usually eat the best seedlings in an area because of their fast growth and succulent leaves, you'll lose the most desirable species. This lowers the value of the woodland and any

future returns. Another disadvantage to grazing woodland is that in heavily pastured hardwood stands soil is usually packed so hard that rain runs off quickly and air is shut off from the roots, causing death or at least slowing up in annual growth.

Actually, good woodland usually makes poor pasture, according to Gilliam. An acre of good pasture will feed as many heads of livestock as 10 to 20 acres of woodland. Gilliam explains that grass grown in shade has much less food value than grass grown in full sunlight.

Gilliam says that many farmers would profit greatly by fencing cattle out of their woodland. It might be necessary for the farmer clear a few acres of woodland for additional pasture and fence off a corner of the woodland for shade but it would be well worth his efforts. He'd end up with better livestock and better timber.

What Questions Vets Are Asking

Q—I pay my insurance premiums on a yearly basis. What if something should happen to me shortly after I make my yearly payment? Would

not my beneficiaries be entitled to a refund of the advance payment?

A. Yes. The money not yet applied to your insurance coverage would be refunded to your beneficiaries at the time VA settled the insurance claim.

Q I am a disabled Korea veteran receiving vocational rehabilitation training. Am I entitled to VA med-

ical care while I am in training?

A. Yes. You may receive medical treatment which VA determines to be necessary to prevent interruption of your training, even though the condition is not directly connected with your military service.

Q Is it possible to finish my high school training under the War Orphans Education Program.

A. No. The law prohibits regular high school training. Courses in schools below the college level may be taken only if they fit you for specific vocational employment.

Q I would like to study abroad under the Korean GI Bill. Would this be allowed under the law?

A. Yes. Foreign GI training is permitted so long as you take a VA-approved course in an accredited college or university.

NOTE: Further information regarding the above, or any other VA administered benefit may be obtained from your local VA Office, 906-7 Wachovia Bank Building, Goldsboro, N. C.

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Employment Of School Children Under 16 Years As Farm Laborers Is Now Illegal

Employment of young people under 16 years of age in farm work during local school hours is prohibited by the Federal Wage and Hour Law, State Labor Commissioner Frank Crane today cautioned Tar Heel farmers.

'This law applies to all youngsters Commissioner Crane stated. It makes no difference whether they are natives of North Carolina or migrants from another State.

'The one exception is that this Federal law does not prohibit a farmer's own child from working on his own farm at any time or age,' Crane said. 'However, North Carolina's Compulsory School Attendance Law does require that minors attend school until they are 16 years of age.'

Crane added that there is no minimum age requirement for the employment of young people in ag-

riculture before or after school hours, on Saturdays or Sundays, or during school holidays or the regular school vacation periods.

'If a farmer's or producer's products move, either directly or indirectly, out of the State where they are grown, he is subject to this law. It is his responsibility to find out the correct age of each young worker he employs, Commissioner Crane said.

'The farmer is protected from unintentional violation of the law if he has on file an unexpired employment certificate showing the young worker to be at least 16. These certificates may be obtained from the local County Superintendent of Public Welfare.'

Crane urged farmers who are in doubt about the law to inquire at the Wage and Hour Office in the State Labor Department at Raleigh.

B. F. Grady News

Miss Thelma Dilday visited her family at Ahsokle over the week end. Miss Mary Anna Grady accompanied her and they went to Jamestown Va., on Saturday.

Visitors in the Teachers Home this week end included Miss Lucy Wells, Scotland Neck; Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wells, Misses Daisy and Cora Wells, Kenansville; Messrs. Wayland Davis, Braxton, Ted and Donald Grady of Campbell College.

Mrs. Katie Rowell is recovering nicely from an ankle injury suffered a few days ago.

Teachers have been very busy attending committee meetings and conferences almost every day this week, in Warsaw, Wallace, Kenansville and our own 'Study and Professional Meeting' in our school. The subject discussed here being 'Safety and Fire Protection.'

We are installing a fire hydrant on the campus since we have no local Fire Department or equipment.

Many of our people attended the State - Carolina football game Saturday at Chapel Hill including: Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Wells, Edgar Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Alton Whaley, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, the coach, Mrs. Lehman Williams, Mr. John Goodson, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Mr. Best, and about 35 students.

Mr. Richard Whitley visited his family at Stantonburg, on the week end.

The Junior Class accompanied by Edgar Wells and Mrs. Hughes, the class sponsor, enjoyed a visit to Griffins in Goldsboro for a barbecue party Friday night. They also visited the Agricultural Fair and

its attractions. Mr. and Mrs. Layton Cochran and children 'Al' Lou and Pat of Robersonville visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Kornegay on Sunday. A nephew Jack Cochran visited along with them. Other visitors in the Alvin Kornegay and Thad Kornegay families were Mrs. Hattie Davis, Pink Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fussell, Rose Hill.

L. G. Kornegay of Raleigh visited at home on the week end. In addition to his study at Westinghouse, L. G. is enrolling for classes at State College again for the fall term.

Mrs. Kathleen Wilson, Music teacher is enrolling a Wednesday class in music at Pink Hill in connection with the school.

Methodist Meet During October In Sub-districts

Sub-district meetings of Methodist Church of the Goldsboro District are announced for October by Mrs. H. Neal Howard.

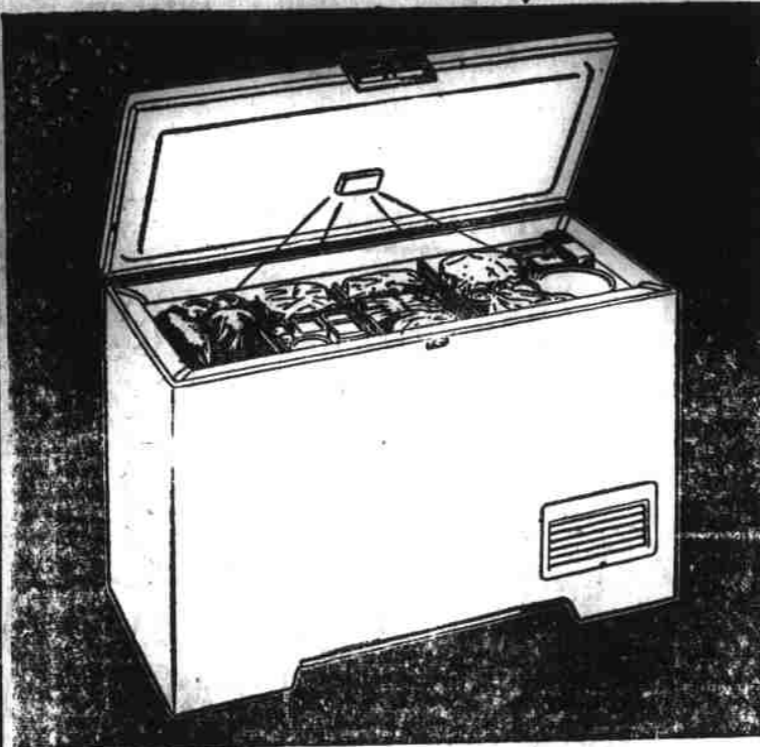
The schedule calls for the Smithfield Sub-district to meet at Newton Grove, October 10.

Clinton sub-district, at Garland October 15; Snow Hill Sub-district, Maura on October 18; Kenansville Sub-district at Rose Hill on October 22.

The final meeting will be held for the Goldsboro sub-district at Best Station on October 24.

All meetings will begin at 10 a.m.

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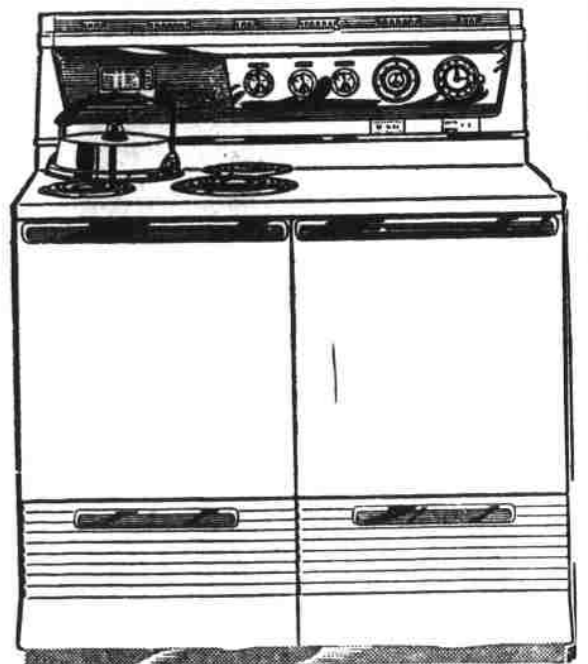
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