

Cotton Allotment In North Carolina Is Raised 961,193 Acres

Recent Legislation In- creases National Cot- ton Acreage

Congress has recently enacted legislation amending the act governing the determination of national, state, county and farm cotton acreage allotments. The new legislation increases the national cotton acreage allotment from 17,910,448 acres to 21,379,342 acres, according to Horace D. Godfrey, Administrative Officer for Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (formerly PMA). Under the amendatory legislation the 1954 cotton allotment for North Carolina would be increased by 961,193 acres.

The North Carolina State ASC Committee, exercising an option provided in the legislation, will apportion most of the additional acreage directly to farms based on the acreage of cotton grown in 1951, 1952, and 1953. Farm allotments will be increased where necessary to provide each farm with an allotment of the larger of (1) 65 per cent of the average planted acreage of cotton for the years 1951, 1952, and 1953, or (2) 40 per cent of the highest acreage planted in any one year during such three-year period, except that no allotment will be increased to more than 50 per cent of the cropland on the farm. A number of farms in the State already have allotments equal to or greater than the above, and, therefore, will not receive additional allotment. However, Mr. Godfrey pointed out that no allotment already determined will be reduced because of these factors. Any acreage remaining after all farms have received allotments under the "65-40-50" provision will be allotted to County Committees for making adjustments in allotments to take care of hardship cases.

The legislation also provides that farm allotments which will not be used may be released for 1954 or permanently to the County Committee and reallocated by the Committee to the farms in the county for which allotments have been established. A farm releasing acreage for 1954 will be given credit for having planted such acreage unless no cotton was planted on the farm in 1952 and 1953.

The amendment also makes provision for determining farm cotton allotments for 1955 and future years on a history basis.

Mechanical Conference For State's Newspapers

A mechanical conference, sponsored by the North Carolina Press Association, will be held at North Carolina State College Saturday and Sunday, March 13 and 14, for the special benefit of the mechanical staffs of the State's newspapers.

Plans for the two-day conference, first of its type to be held in North Carolina, are announced by Macy Hoyle of the Smithfield Herald, chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements.

Hoyle said the principal objective of

HEALTH HORIZONS

Feeding Your Baby: Formula or Foods?

Though babies haven't changed much in the last generation or so, baby feeding certainly has. There was a time when babies were kept on milk until the first tooth appeared. Today, many pediatricians prescribe semi-solid foods a few weeks after birth. The pendulum has swung from one extreme to another—and some doctors think it's time to get back to "normal."

Everybody admits that "breast milk was made for only one purpose—to feed the human offspring," points out Dr. Frank H. Douglass in *Northwest Medicine*. "It seems logical, therefore, that the best substitute for breast milk is properly prepared cow's milk modified to the approximate composition of human breast milk. . . . The average healthy newborn, fed a formula simulating breast milk, will be happy and gain to double its birth weight in four months."

Advocates of early solids can point to the fact that many babies also thrive on vegetables, cereals, and meats. But, in Dr. Douglass' opinion, these infants are no healthier than formula-fed babies, and have more chance of running into trouble.

A baby's stomach works hard, under the best of circumstances. On breast milk and water alone, the infant's digestive tract is almost always operating at full capacity. Dr. Douglass found in his studies of a group aged one week to six months. Perhaps the stomach can



produce the effort to digest more complex foods but (he asks) why put it to the test? If overworked, the digestive tract is all the more apt to fail completely under any added burden such as fever, infection or excitement. Vomiting or diarrhea or both may result.

In their enthusiasm for proper feeding, parents shouldn't forget that the digestive system is only one part of the whole infant. Dr. Douglass says. However you feed your baby, don't forget he's a person.

done on an individual basis instead of a team basis. There will be several newcomers on the Chowan team this year, including Joe Privott, Joe Wiggins, Emmett Perry, Johnny Perry, Steve Burch, Paul Blanchard and Bernie Baker.

Chowan 4-H Club boys who are planning to have an acre of corn, cotton, or peanuts in 1954 are taking their soil samples. These samples will be turned in to a local leader and then sent to Raleigh for analysis, and recommendation.

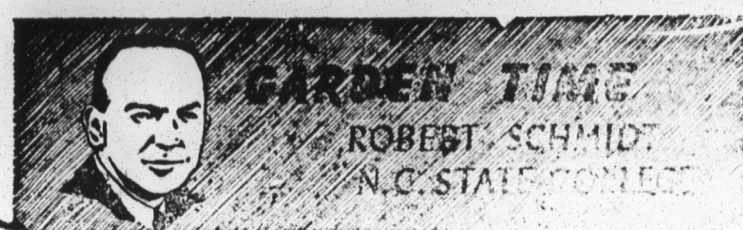
Interest Mounts In 4-H Livestock Judging Team

Chowan 4-H Club members are showing much interest in the livestock judging team this year. A total of seven boys are working to make the team and the competition is very keen. The first judging contest was held on Wednesday of last week at the Hertford Livestock Company. This contest was held in connection with the semi-annual sale which is sponsored by the Albemarle Purebred Swine Breeders' Association. Judging was

Peach Spray Booklet Now Available Free

Tar Heel peach growers, involved in a multi-million dollar industry, are annually faced with a multitude of problems, one of the most important of which is, "What peach spray and how much?"

The latest publication of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, "Peach Spray Information," special circular No. 20, should help answer many of their problems. The



The gladiolus is one of our most satisfactory garden flowers. It is an excellent cut flower and makes a conspicuous show of color in the garden. Also, it is easy to grow. Gladioli will succeed in any good garden soil that is well drained and where they may be well watered. The fact that we plant well developed corms, or bulbs, instead of having to nurse seedling plants makes them much easier to handle for the average gardener. A succession of blooms may be had by planting every three or four weeks during the season beginning in February in eastern North Carolina and continuing until July.

In sandy soil the corms should be planted about five inches deep and six inches apart in the row—in clay soils four inches deep and six inches apart in the row. Fertilization should be moderate with any good grade garden fertilizer and care should be taken that none of the fertilizer comes into contact with the bulbs.

Select nice plump bulbs—free from 12-page, illustrated booklets are now available free through local county farm agents or by writing Department of Agricultural Information, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

Prepared by Clyde F. Smith, head of the entomology faculty, and Carlyle N. Clayton, professor of plant pathology, N. C. State College, the booklet is packed with information on peach sprays in easy-to-read language. Included are discussions on insecticides for peach control, a peach spray program and an alternate spray program, peach tree diseases, fungicides for peach disease control, and spray information for the "back yard" peach grower.

Perhaps one of the most important things to remember in any peach spray program is that the materials used are poisonous and highly dangerous. The authors suggest that ex-

any disease spots. Most of the bulbs offered for sale are of the large sizes but with our long seasons the medium and small sizes will also give nice blooms.

There are hundreds of good varieties. The following are dependable and beautiful:

White—Florence Nightingale, Snow Princess; White shades—Margaret Beaton, Corona; Pink and Rose—Picardy, Ethel Cave Cole, Spic and Span, Rosa van Lima; Lavender—Elizabeth the Queen; Yellow—Spotlight; Red—Red Charm, Valeria; Blue—Blue Beauty; Orange—Pactolus, Orange Gold; Deep rose—Burma.

Fortunately, there is only one pest that gives us much trouble on the gladiolus in the garden and that is the gladiolus thrip, a small sucking insect. It causes light streaks on the foliage and a deforming of the blooms. If noticed in time; thrips can be controlled with a dust or spray of 5 per cent DDT.

treme care be exercised when handling any insecticide. This is especially true, say the authors, in the case of Parathion, EPN 300, or TEPP. In case these materials are used they warn the user not to breathe the dust or mist, keep the materials from coming in contact with the skin or eyes, and never allow any to get in the mouth.

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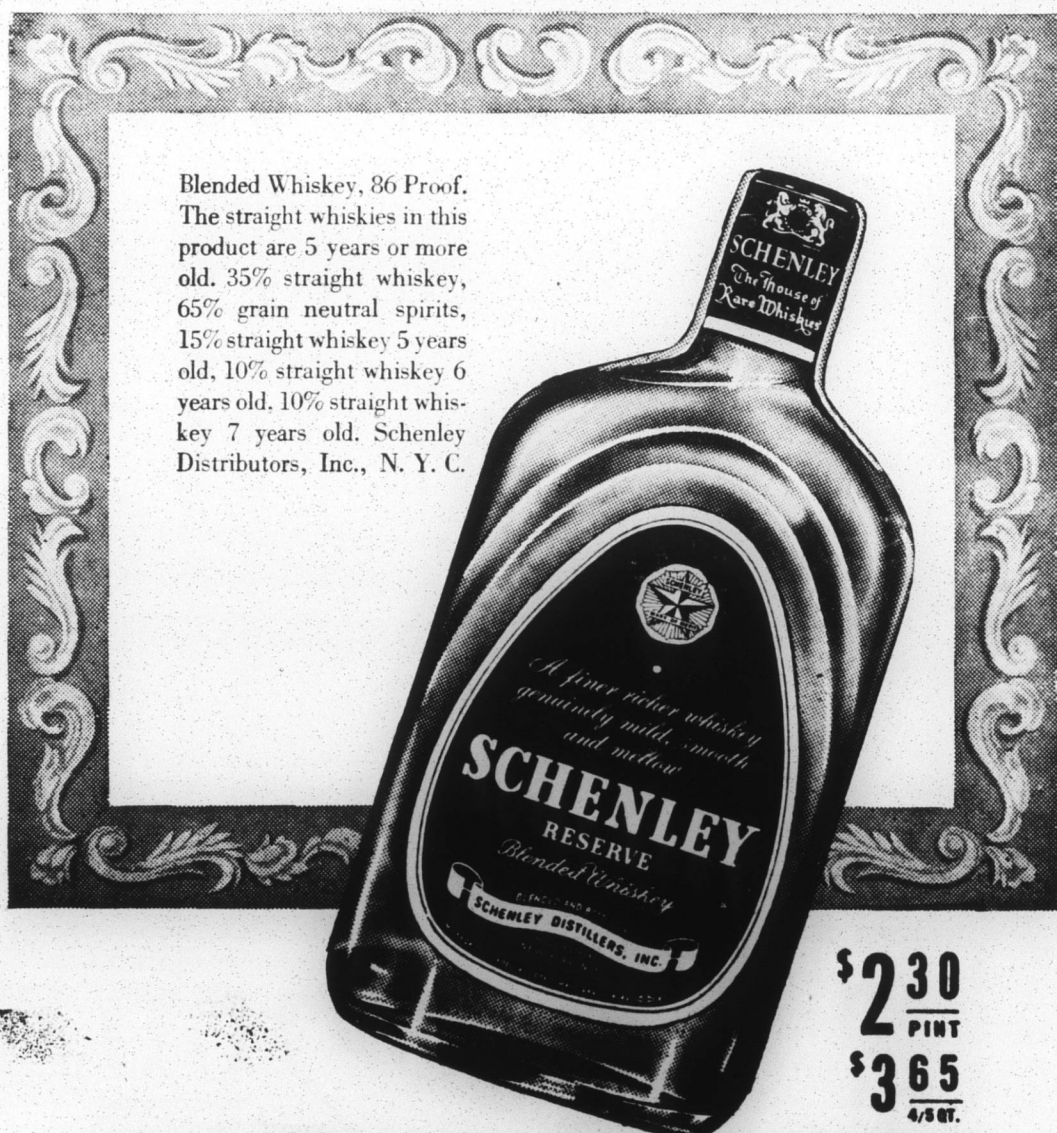
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