PAGE SEX





111 Stains on mohair upholstery, if not caused by the running of the dyes, can be cleaned with a mild LONDON soap and tepid water. TII

Househclders in old structures who are troubled with roaches will find Sodium floride an effective remedy to rid the place. Use with a powder puffer and blow it through all cracks between the baseboard and the flooring around the plumbing and in other places where you find the insects. Phos-phorus is also effective.

ducing a flat surface.

t t t Discolored enamel Discolored enamel trim on kitchen ranges is usually caused from overheating and burning of spattered grease. A razor blade will take it off; so will gentle rubbing with fine steel wool, although care should be taken not to take off the enamel glaze. To prevent coloring keep the enamel wiped v.th a, wak solution of washing sola. soda.

ttt Before re-puttying windows or glass door, where putty has dried and fallen away, the wood should be cleaned and painted with clear linseed oil or thin paint, thus closing the pores in the wood and pre-venting the oil being drawn from the new putty.

Oil stains on wall paper can eften be taken out by putting a piece of blotting paper on the spot and pressing with a hot iron. Another method is to mix benzine with Fuller's earth, plaster Paris. or powdered whiting, making a thick paste. Spead over spot and when dry remove by brushing off the powder.

t t t Rust spots on fine linen can ofte', be removed by spreading, spot-ted linen over pan of boiling water and squeezing lemon juice on the stain spots. Rinse after a few minutes and repeat. Another meth-od is to use powdered oxalic acid instead of lemon and moisten acid by dripping hot water. Rinse and repeat.

In storing furniture the best method to preserve the wood fin-ish is to wrap tightly with heavy paper. The use of wax, oil or other preservatives often present problems later in trying to remove them without injuring the woods. 111

Burned grease that has caked on a kitchen range can be re-moved by soaking with kerosene for two or three hours then rub-bing with steel wool. After all gease has been removed wipe very thorougsly with turpentine or benzine to remove all traces. If there is a pilot light on your stove, be sure to put this out before starting

work

**Good Gardens Need Proper** The use of good seed or plants on properly prepared and ferti-lized soils will do much towards combatting the thousands of diseases that attack vegetable plants each year, say's Dr. R. F. Poole, plant pathologist at State College. Of the three thousand known disease that affect truck and garden crops, 39 appear on tomatoes, 24 on cabbage, 23 on sweet potatoes and 21 on peppers and in addition to the heavy loss in yield there is a still greater loss in quality.



sources here predict that the engage ment of Sweden's Princess Ingrid (above), to Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, will soon be announced.

Poole says that most soils in the State require twenty or more plant food elements for good growth in plants. Barnyard manure and any high grade fertilizer will supply these elements when applied to the same area, and in an amount that will produce good yields despite disease, he says.

To offset this damage Poole recommends that all soils be carefully examined and the necessary plant food supplied. Only certified seed or plants known to be free from parasites that cause disease should be used. For next year's planting, select seed from strong, healthy plants. Varieties known to be resistant to certain diseases should also be selected for planting on infected soils, he

where the soll is badly infected with diseases that cause heavy losses the garden plot should be abandoned and a new site selected.

Certain disease can also be

It must be that the reason mo-hey is supposed to be so valuable is that so few people have any. disease should be pulled. your Farm Agent for more talled information.

half of the total rented acres. If none of the acreage is planted to crops for home consumption than all the rented acres may be grazed or pastured provided that the livestock pastured or the pro-ducts from this livestock are for home consumption only.

111 Question: Should my entire poultry flock be against chicken pox? vaccinated Answer: As a general rule on

ly the young birds from 10 to 15 weeks old are vaccinated as

Is weeks old are vaccinated as the adult birds are apparently highly resistant to the disease. If the disease has been present in the flock at any time in the past several years or is now pres-ent in neighboring flocks the the birds should be vaccinated as soon as possible. Material for vaccinating can be secured from any reliable firm and detailed instructions for applying the vac-cine will be furnished upon re-quest by the Poultry Department of State College.

Question: How can a tobac-co grower get rid of mosaic in the field?

Answer: If the disease was present in the field the past year it is impossible to get rid of it this year. The virus will live

over in the soil for one or more If the plants are to set years. where the disease was not pres-ent then care should be exercised to plant only mosafe free plants. The plant bed should be gone

gone Certain disease can also be controlled by spraying or dusting and these precautions are most important for effective control and profitable garden operations, Poole says. any plant showing signs of the disease should be pulled. See de

5.

Tobacco growers have discovered a new kind of fertilizer-SWIFT'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS. It's made especially for tobacco and IT IS MADE PHYSIOLOGICALLY NEUTRAL! That means that it cannot leave harmful acid residue in the soil which endangers the quality and yield of your tobacco. Swift's fertilizers made especially for tobacco are easily identified for each bag is sold with a Certificate of Quality assuring you fertilizer made especially for tobacco from Best Materials; Double Mixed; Triple Tested; and NON-ACID FORMING. Look for the green and brown Certificate on the bag.

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