

### Stratford News

Mrs. Bessie Estep is spending this week with Mrs. Mat Estep.

Mrs. Charlie Mitchell, who has been quite ill with pneumonia, has had a relapse and is not improving very much.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Douglas and son, Paul Steven, of Peden, and Mrs. Turner Vaughn, of Mt. Airy, spent a few days last week with their father, Oscar Richardson.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Wolf, of King, N. C., spent Easter with Mr. and Mrs. Dorman Atwood.

Mrs. J. R. McLeod has been quite ill for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. George James and daughters, Nancy and Louise, of Rockwell, and Mrs. Ennice James, of Hamlet, spent the holiday visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Mat Sturgill, who has been ill for sometime, is improving.

Mrs. Franklin Hendricks and son, Roy, are spending sometime with relatives in Portsmouth, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewey Leonard, and son, Herbert, left Saturday for Wyoming, where they plan to live.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Murray was buried at Antioch, Sunday.

Mrs. Purvis Lee and daughters, of Burlington, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Irwin. Other guests, Sunday, included: Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Mabe and children, Edwin and Christine, Mrs. Carl Douglas and son, also Mrs. W. G. Richardson.

Mrs. Claude Critcher and daughter, Linda, spent the week end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mack Taylor.

Mrs. I. B. Richardson and Hamah Leak Joiner visited Mrs. Charlie Mitchell, Monday. Mrs. Mitchell remains quite ill.

Nancy and Louise James of Rockwell spent the week end with Lorraine and Kathleen Atwood.

John Mabe, one of the oldest citizens of this community, is very ill at the home of his grandson,

## Glade Valley Drive Will Be Launched During May

A \$300,000 campaign to provide new buildings at Glade Valley School between Roaring Gap and Sparta will be spearheaded by Presbyterians of Orange and Winston-Salem Presbyteries during the Month of May, according to a joint announcement just issued by J. A. Kellenberger of Greensboro and Charles M. Norfleet of Winston-Salem, co-chairmen of the pending fund-raising venture.

Soliciting organizations are being perfected in all Presbyterian churches throughout the two areas under direction of I. Paul Ingle of High Point, chairman of Glade Valley campaign activities in Orange Presbytery, and Tully D. Blair of Winston-Salem, chairman of the drive in his Presbytery.

Campaign chairmen for each of the seven districts embraced by the two Presbyteries are being enrolled and it will be the job of district chairmen to assist in setting up campaign organizations in each of the various churches between now and May 4, official opening date for the \$300,000 drive.

Funds are being sought to provide an administration building on the school campus in addition to dormitories for both boys and girls which would replace the present wooden structures erected in 1910 and which have be-

Odus Mabe. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Delp and daughter, Pauline, spent Sunday with Mrs. Delps parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Napier at Twin Oaks.

Letcher Crouse and son Joshua, of Virginia, spent one night last week with Mr. and Mrs. I. B. Richardson here.

National 4-H Club Sunday will be observed on May 25, with emphasis being placed on the spiritual implication of the theme: "Working Together For a Better Home and World Community."

come outmoded and inadequate. Glade Valley was established by Presbyterians in Alleghany county to serve mountain boys and girls. At the time it was brought into being there were no high schools in the vicinity and youngsters of that part of the state were not able to continue their education past the elementary grade school level.

Although the school is owned and operated by the two Presbyteries, its students come from many walks of life and many creeds. Religious exercises, which are held at the school daily, are non-denominational in nature.

During its 37 years of existence Glade Valley has graduated over 400 boys and girls of the Blue Ridge Mountain section of the state. Today many of them are ministers, missionaries, religious educational workers, doctors, dentists, bankers, and scores are teachers or farmers.

Glade Valley does more for its students than prepare them to receive a high school diploma. All of the boys and girls are required to work at least 20 hours each month to help pay their school expenses and room and board. Students learn to use their hands as well as their heads as the boys study farming, modern dairy practices and learn skills in a work-shop. Girls learn to cook and sew, and courses in musical instruction are open to them.

## At Home On The Farm With The City Cousin

Peeking in the door of the Smith Hardware Company's farm equipment shop over in Goldsboro a couple of weeks ago, I noticed five different makes of tractors lined up in the display room.

"Somethin's goin' on here," I says to myself, knowing as I do that Ben Lewis, president of the company, only handles a Certain make of tractor.

I'd made my way through the door when I heard the sound track of a movie comin' from behind a closed-off section of Ben's show room.

"Ben," I says to the old Wayne County dealer who won \$75 in gold back in 1911 as a Corn Club Contest high-yielder, "what're you doin', givin' the customers a free movie?"

He told me HE wasn't doing anything—that the Extension Service and the American Oil Company were just using his place for a 4-H Club Tractor Maintenance School.

"They've been here for three days now," he explained, "twenty-eight boys from fourteen counties around here. They have movies and lectures in there, then they come out here to these

Rowan County is now one of the state's leading growers of purebred Hampshire hogs.

tractors for a little practical work-out." I asked Ben how the boys were selected from their home counties, and he introduced me to "Shorty" Powers, assistant Nash County farm agent. "He'll know all about it," Ben assured me.

"Glad to make your acquaintance, Cousin," says Shorty, all the time puffing furiously on a fresh pipelod of tobacco.

Then he started to tell me that each boy was outstanding in 4-H Club work, and that he either owned or operated a tractor. Selection to attend the school was also based on the boy's willingness and capacity to assist the Extension people as future local leaders in tractor Club work among 4-H members, he said.

About the time "Shorty" was just getting underway with his explanation of the school, the boys began to pour out of the lecture period. I spotted lanky Bruce Butler, assistant Wake agent, who charged through the crowd with an outstretched right hand to greet me. Congenial bunch, these Extension agents, I always say.

Well, then Butler thought I should meet Morton Bellamy, Lubrication Engineer with American Oil, who was doing a lot of the instructing. I found out later that the farm boys had kept Bellamy right up on his toes with some mighty sharp questions about de-sludging motors and the like.

"That shows they're really interested," Bellamy says, explaining that their intelligent queries were prompted by serious thoughtful consideration of the problems of tractor maintenance.

Then I met J. C. Ferguson, Agricultural Engineer with the Extension Service out at State College, who supplied the movies and took part in the instruction. He told me a similar school had been held at Salisbury the week before, and it was hard to tell which bunch of boys worked the most. L. R. Harrill, State 4-H Club Leader, was plenty busy taking care of arrangements. Singling out one of the boys, I asked him what he thought about missing three days of high school, "Must be fun," I suggested.

"I thought it would be, too," he said, as if he wasn't too happy about the whole thing. "But my teacher's been sending my lessons over every day!"

## Lumber Wanted

4-Quarter and 6-Quarter POPLAR AND BASSWOOD

4-Quarter GUM, CHESTNUT AND SOURWOOD

4-Quarter, 6-Quarter and 8-Quarter SOFT AND HARD MAPLE

5-Quarter, 6-Quarter and 8-Quarter OAK

SEE US FOR PRICES

### Mt. Airy Lumber & Tie Co.

B. H. RICHARDS, Mgr.

West Jefferson N. Carolina

## Gangsters in the Grass



Weeds and brush are gangsters in the grass. They literally steal your cattle and sheep by reducing the carrying capacity of grazing land or pastures. They rob your soil of moisture and minerals. They choke the life out of your grass.

Mesquite and sagebrush in Western range country are often thieving plants. They're tough and aggressive. The carrying capacity of a hundred million acres of good grazing land has been greatly reduced by these two alone. Weeds and brush can be burned or poisoned, grubbed out with bulldozers or yanked out with tractors and cables. Grass thrives again when the brush is gone. Then, cattle or sheep production can be increased, sometimes as much as 300%.

From farming states come reports of doubled beef production per acre of pasture simply by mowing weeds. In dairying sections startling improvements in production, flavor, and milk and cream profits have resulted from cutting pasture weeds two or three times a season. Promising experimental work is proceeding with 2, 4-D and other new chemical weed killers. Spraying pas-

tures is proving effective in destroying these livestock rustlers.

Once weeds are under control, pastures benefit by liming, fertilizing, reseeding with recommended pasture mixtures, by harrowing or disking to break up manure. Few crops give as great return for a little attention as does grass. A good starting point in an improved grass program is to take steps to control weeds and brush.

We—both you and Swift—are interested in making the best use of what we have. It has been said that "a penny saved is a penny earned." There are many dollars to be saved by making the most efficient use of grass lands. We suggest that you contact your state agricultural college, county agent, or vocational agricultural teacher for further information.

### PRODUCERS BENEFIT FROM QUALITY CONTROL

Quality Control protects the buyer of Swift products. It also serves the farmer. For it insists that his products be processed into the best possible consumer products.

"When Mr. or Mrs. America buys a Swift product, they expect top quality," says H. S. Mitchell, director of our Research Laboratories. They also depend on it to be just as the best time they bought it. That's why they expect top quality for Swift products. They have every right to expect uniform high quality. And it's the job of the quality control system to make sure that they get it.

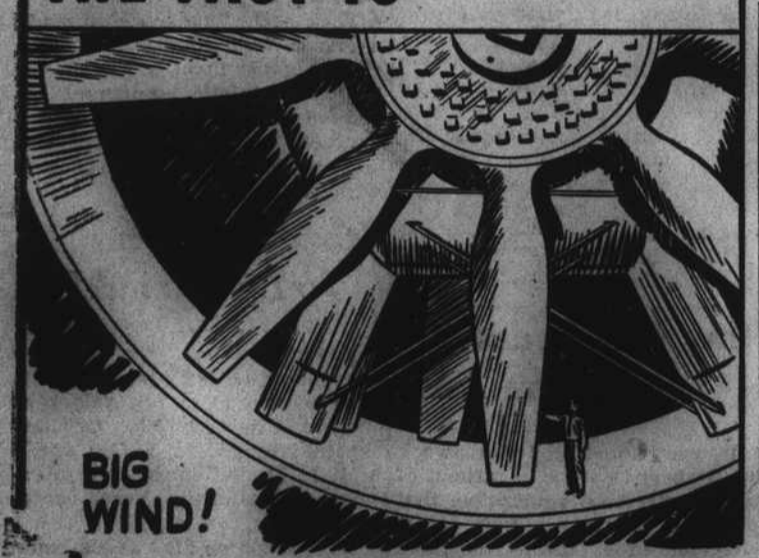
Quality Control begins with the livestock and other "raw materials" selected by Swift buyers. Next, it lays down exact written specifications for the control of each step in the processing of many products. Finally, it sets up strict quality standards for the finished products.

Our Research Laboratories are in twenty-one cities. More than 1,000,000 exacting tests are made each year in our Quality Control program. Each test takes time and work. But constant testing is the only way we can be certain that the quality of Swift products is uniformly high. This constant Quality Control not only builds confidence in Swift products, but it also helps create a steady, dependable market for the livestock and other raw materials we purchase from producers. A permanently successful business must be grounded on the solid foundation of uniform quality.



H. S. Mitchell

## THE FACT IS By GENERAL ELECTRIC



600-M.P.H. HURRICANE IS CREATED IN THIS WIND TUNNEL AT MOFFETT FIELD, CAL. IT TAKES GENERAL ELECTRIC MOTORS TOTALLING 27000 HORSEPOWER TO TURN THE BLADES SHOWN IN THIS PICTURE.



LIGHT IN A CIRCLE! CIRCLINE—A NEW CIRCULAR FLUORESCENT LAMP DESIGNED BY G-E LIGHTING ENGINEERS—HAS MANY USES. 32-WATT SIZE GIVES AS MUCH LIGHT AS A 100-WATT INCANDESCENT LAMP.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Soda Bill Sez... the time to hold on hardest is when you've just about decided to let go.

### Martha Logan's Recipe for FRANKFURTS AND HOT POTATO SALAD

- (Yield 6 servings)
- 6 frankfurts
  - 4 large potatoes
  - 3 tablespoons bacon drippings
  - 1/4 cup diced onion
  - 1/4 cup vinegar
  - 1/4 cup diced green pepper
  - 3 tablespoons water
  - 2 teaspoons sugar
  - 1 teaspoon salt
  - 1/4 teaspoon black pepper

Cook potatoes. Peel and cut in 1/2-inch cubes. Place frankfurts in saucepan of boiling water. Remove from heat and let stand from 5 to 8 minutes. Heat drippings. Add onion and green pepper, and brown. Add vinegar, water, sugar, salt, and pepper. Cook over low heat until flavors are thoroughly blended. Pour hot sauce over cubed potatoes and mix lightly. Top with frankfurts and serve hot.

### Judging Producing Ability of Heifer Calves

by W. W. Swett, Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

The results of preliminary analyses of data obtained by scientists in the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, offer much promise that dairymen will soon have a new, practical, money-saving system for judging the future producing ability of heifer calves.

We have found that by examining the udder of a dairy heifer when she is 4 months old we can get a good idea whether or not she will be a good milk producer. We think that with a little practice any farmer can learn to judge heifer calves the same way.

Working with our experimental dairy herd at Beltsville, Maryland, we first determined, by feel, the average udder development of calves. Then we graded all the heifers as High, Medium, or Low. Later we checked the grades of these calves against their milk production records as cows. We found a fairly close match between the grades of the calves and the milk production of the cows.

Since these results are based entirely on the study of animals in one herd, the plan must be rigidly tested for reliability in other herds where the inheritance for milk production may be at different levels and more variable, before it can be recommended for practical use.

The pay-off, of course, comes in culling out low producers at an early age. It costs about \$125 to raise a heifer to milking age. Nearly one-third of the heifer calves now raised turn out to be unprofitable cows. If the method stands up under field tests it appears that this proportion and the resulting monetary loss can be materially reduced.

### OUR CITY COUSIN



### Price balances supply and demand

There is always a demand for meat. Yes, at some price. But that price is not determined by the meat's cost, or set by the meat packer. It is set by what the consumers are willing and able to pay for the meat and by-products. That is something which must be known and remembered if one is to understand the meat business.

A good many people think that the meat packers sell meat for the cost of the livestock, plus expense, plus a profit. But that is not how meat prices are made. We must sell our meat—because it is perishable. We hope, of course, to sell it at a price which gives us a profit. But profit or loss, we must sell it. As our president, John Holmes, said recently, "We seek the price that balances supply and demand. Sometimes this is a profitable price; sometimes there is a loss. The records show that, on the average, we make a modest profit year by year."

As for prices paid for livestock, they, too, are set by the forces of supply and demand. No meat packer could control them because there is so much competition both in buying and selling. There are over 4,000 meat packers and 20,000 commercial slaughterers competing daily for live animals.

F. M. Simpson, Agricultural Research Department

### Things are NOT always as they seem

Which weighs more? The cubic foot block of iron, or those four big rolls of 26-gauge wire? The wire looks much heavier, but it isn't. They weigh the same—491 pounds each.

No, things are not always as they seem. Take that fence wire, for example. The fence maker paid perhaps 2¢ a pound for the iron. You buy it as fencing at around 7¢ a pound. That leaves a "spread" of 5¢ a pound between the raw material and the finished product. This "spread" covers heat treating, drawing the wire, weaving it, rolling, and other processes we may not know about. It includes also manufacturer's profit, transportation, jobbers' and retailers' costs and profits, and delivery to you.

There is also a "spread" between what you producers get for livestock and what you pay the meat dealer for the iron. For one thing, an average 1000-pound steer produces only 543 pounds of meat and 161 pounds of by-products, both edible and inedible. In processing there is unrecoverable shrink and waste of 296 pounds. We also have the costs of "disassembling" live animals into meat, refrigerating, transporting to market, and delivery to retail stores. The "spread" covers also retailer's costs and profits—plus a profit for the meat packer which averages only a small fraction of a cent per pound of product handled.

## SWIFT & COMPANY

UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

NUTRITION IS OUR BUSINESS—AND YOURS

Right eating adds life to your years—and yours to your life