

WILL CONDUCT DAIRY CLASSES FOR FOLK HERE

Specialist To Give Farm Training Courses Feb. 13-15

By SAM W. MENDENHALL, County Farm Agent

For several years an effort has been made by the county farm agent, business men, and leading farmers to secure a market for whole milk.

Southern Dairies of Asheville is now buying Grade A milk, and Coble Dairy Products of Lexington has established a receiving station in Franklin for manufacturing milk.

These two companies are both good, reliable concerns, and the county agent's office does not hesitate to recommend them as an outlet for the milk that is produced in this county. Both of these companies, however, are still having to buy more milk outside of North Carolina than they are buying within the state. Therefore, there is no danger any time in the near future of an over production of milk.

We are very fortunate in that we have secured Mr. F. R. Farnham, dairy extension specialist, to be in the county, February 13, 14, and 15, to conduct training courses on quality milk production. He will hold these meetings in the schools, and it is important that everyone who can attend one of these meetings.

February 13 the meetings will be held at the Franklin vocational department from 9:30 until noon, and at Higdonville school at 1:30.

February 14, Iotla school, 9:15; Cowee school, 10:30; and Otto school, 1:30.

February 15, Slagle school, 9:30; and Holly Springs school, 1:30.

Farmers can not afford to produce milk and then have it turned down at the plant, due to poor quality. Therefore, it will be to the advantage of everyone who is selling milk to attend one of these meetings.

State College Hints To Farm Homemakers

By Ruth Current

Citrus fruits rolling into market from this year's good crop bring a wealth of vitamin C, nutritionally speaking. Since sugar is still tightly rationed, oranges and tangerines rate a welcome for the help they offer in the "something sweet" line.

While most people know that orange juice is a high-powered drink for vitamin C, nutritionists say that all of the familiar citrus fruits are bountiful sources of this vitamin. A half-glass (4 ounces) of orange or grapefruit juice will go far toward supplying a day's needs of vitamin C. So will half a grapefruit, or a whole orange, or a couple of tangerines or lemons. Because pulp, as well as juice, contains vitamin C, there is vitamin thrift in serving juice unstrained, and even higher vitamin economy in eating citrus fruit simply halved, sliced, or sectioned.

So destructive are heat and air to vitamin C in cut or juiced fruit that the vitamin-thrifty homemaker takes special care to keep them under control. To this end, the nutritionists advise cutting or slicing citrus fruit as near as possible to serving time.

If breakfast citrus juice is squeezed the night before as a time saver, keep it cold and covered, remembering that the less air space there is between juice and container top, the better for vitamin C. With these precautions, citrus juice will lose little of its most valuable vitamin, even if stored for 24 hours.

Besides serving as sweets, oranges and tangerines have possibilities as sweeteners. Home economists suggest, for example: In orange gelatin desert, if orange sections are used in addition to orange juice, sugar called for may be reduced a third or even a half. And for those who like a sweet salad, orange bits or slices mixed with slaw or combined with grated carrot provides the touch of sweetness without rationed sugar.

Rayon is threatening to crowd cotton from its strongest peace-time market—the automobile tire cord industry.

There were 7,881 fatal farm-work accidents in the United States in the three-year period 1940-42.

Small, nonfarm owners present the toughest problem now facing foresters working to preserve the nation's woodlands.

State Firms Buy Government Cotton

A total of 11 North Carolina cotton firms have bought an aggregate of 5,158 bales of 15-16th inch flat cotton from surpluses offered this month by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Tar Heel concerns bid against cotton companies throughout the nation for the lint which was offered by the government at the stabilization price of 23.62 cents per pound and above.

Cotton prices on most southern markets have been consistently above 25 cents a pound (for 15-16th staple) for some time and many observers predict that if parity floors continue to raise, domestic prices may rise as high as 28 cents per pound, a condition which State College Extension service specialists have warned may break the back of southern cotton markets and open the door for up-and-coming domestic synthetics and foreign products.

Green winter blankets for fields of the southeast are likely to depend upon precision-timed dusting of fields in the far northwest because most of the good seed comes from the latter section.

The year 1946 is not a good time to begin farming if the undertaking involves going into debt, says Economist H. B. James of the Extension service.

Pastures To Take Great Postwar Role

In the face of predictions by farm leaders that North Carolina agriculture is about to enter an era of mechanization in which hay, small grains and pastures will be given considerably more attention than in the past, far-sighted recommendations have been made for the seeding of permanent pastures in Warren and surrounding counties.

The Warren County Agricultural Council, combining the reported experiences of farmers with the results of intensive research, has released the following mixture per acre for seeding permanent pastures, with the first figure following each seed type indicating the number of pounds of seed to be used on poorer soils, the second figure indicating the number of pounds on medium to good soils.

Orchard Grass, 10 and 8; Red Top (Herds) Grass, 6 and 7; White Dutch Clover, 3 and 3; Dallis Grass, 5 and 5; Lespedeza (either Kobe or Korean), 20 and 15.

Better pastures will result, the council says, if the orchard grass, Red Top and White Dutch clover are sown in September or

October, with Dallis Grass and Lespedeza to be seeded in February or early March. If conditions are such that seeding can not take place in the Fall, all varieties should be mixed and sown in February or March. Fertilizer recommendations include: 400 pounds of 18 per cent superphosphate and 100 pounds of murate of potash per acre with one ton of limestone at planting. If commercial fertilizer is used instead, the recommendation is: 400 to 600 pounds of 0-14-7 or 0-12-12.

This pasture plan meets the 1946 AAA requirements.

T. J. Pearsall of Battleboro is president of the State Farmers Convention.

Be Quick To Treat Bronchitis

Chronic bronchitis may develop if your cough, chest cold, or acute bronchitis is not treated and you cannot afford to take a chance with any medicine less potent than Creomulsion which goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, tender, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes.

Creomulsion blends beechwood creosote by special process with other time tested medicines for coughs. It contains no narcotics.

No matter how many medicines you have tried, tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough, permitting rest and sleep, or you are to have your money back. (Adv.)

Popcorn looms as a postwar source of "cash on the side" for farmers in central and western counties of the State.

The special services division operated 152 service clubs for enlisted men within the Southeastern states up to the surrender of the Japs.

Columbus county farmers can increase cash returns from strawberries by \$170,000 this year simply by obeying the rules of spacing and pruning, according to J. Y. Lassiter, horticulturist of the State College Extension service.

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More Headaches for the Farmer

Once more the farmer is being asked to break all food production records. To plow more acres, feed more livestock and harvest more crops than ever before. He is being asked to do this so that America may continue to feed and clothe the needy throughout the world, as well as our own folks at home.

To carry out this job the farmer must have tools of production. Most of those he owns have taken a terrific beating. They can't be tied together much longer with rusty fence wire.

In the teeth of this situation, the farmer ran into a strike in the steel industry—a strike which hit at the heart of food production.

When the steel plants shut down, manufacturers of farm machinery and equipment, farm trucks and tractors cannot get steel for their products.

This year the farmer won't receive as many of the replacements he desperately needs. He'll fight ahead with his old, broken machinery trying to crack another food production record, but the cards are stacked against him.

All this means more headaches for the farmer—loss of vital food production, and a bad dent in his pocket-book.

Facts Too Frequently Omitted

The steel strike was called by the United Steelworkers of America—CIO, which insists on a wage increase totaling \$166,000,000. The U. S. Steel Corporation has offered a wage rise which if applied through-

out the industry would amount to \$135,000,000.

Steel workers are already among the highest paid wage-earners in America. Before the strike their average earnings were approximately \$1.16 an hour, \$9.26 a day and \$46.32 a week—on a forty-hour week. The U. S. Steel offer would have given them about \$1.31 an hour, \$10.46 a day and \$52.32 a week. But they refused it, and accused the steel industry of conspiring to ruin the union with an offered wage increase of \$25 a month, the highest increase in the industry's history.

The strike is a direct violation of the contract between the union and the steel companies. The union wanted a long-term contract and got it. The union agreed not to strike during the life of the contract. Yet, the union struck on January 21.

Fighting for a Way of Life

Farmers have a big stake in continuous steel production. They have an opportunity to say what they think about unchecked labor monopolies which bring to a stop the nation's recovery efforts, through excessive wage demands which could only add to inflation and cause soaring prices.

Not until enough of them protest unfair, dictatorial actions and urge proper safeguards against arrogant, heedless union leadership and one-sided labor laws will the country get back to sane, profitable production where everyone works together toward a better standard of living.

American Iron and Steel Institute

350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.

95 PER CENT OF THE WORKERS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY ARE EMPLOYED BY OUR COMPANY MEMBERS

GET THE FACTS—FREE—Send postcard for copies of recent interviews with steel company leaders