



On the boys' team are (L to R) front row, Larry Eooks, Tommy Roten, Kenneth Hall, Coach C. K. Olson, Jim Franklin, Harold Elliott, Clayton Richardson; second row, Wade Cabe, Harold Henry, Don Ledford, Doug Pearson, Bobby Corbin, Doug Baird, Guy Duvall, and Jimmy Nolen. (Staff Photos)



Members of the girls team at Franklin are (L to R) front row, Mrs. Rose Corbin, coach, Barbara Jean Carpenter, Jewel Fox, Betty Cloer, Janice Bowman, Mary Sue Reynolds, and Barbara Waldrop, manager; second row, Genevieve Whitmore, Dorothy Stockton, Helen Setser, Edith Sheffield, Jesse Carpenter, and Mary Lou Cabe; back row, Joyce Cabe, Carolyn Myers, Doris Modgins, Claudette Leatherman, Barbara Medlin, Jane Mallonee, Sylvia Ledford, Shirley Lenoir, Sally McClure, and Joyce Cole.

CULLOWHEE NEXT — Franklin Teams Start New Year By Losing To Murphy

The new year didn't lead off too successfully for the Franklin High lads and lassies Tuesday night in Murphy.

They both lost their first games of '59; the girls by a score of 68 to 63 and the boys 61 to 44.

Tomorrow (Friday) night the teams play in Cullowhee, but will return to the home court Tuesday night for a conference meeting with Webster.

FRANKLIN-MURPHY Girls' Game

Franklin (63) F—Leatherman 20, M. Cabe 17, Stockton 25, Carpenter, Lenoir; G—Cole, Sheffield, Setser, J. Cabe.

Murphy (68) F—English 15, VanHorn 20, Postell 33, Roberson; G—Cook, Cole, Gillenwater, Wells, Hatchett.

Halftime score: 41-31, Murphy.

Boys' Game

Franklin (44) — Pearson 9, Baird 3, Ledford 8, Henry 2, Corbin 5, Duvall 5, Elliott 6, Eooks 6.

Murphy (61) — Kaphart 15, McDonald 5, Lovingsgood 14, Kilpatrick 2, Carringer 23, Morris, Johnson 2.

Halftime: 25-19, Murphy.

fuel or treated fence posts. This makes thinning of such an area economically impractical. Unless the owner can afford to invest several dollars per acre in the thinning operation and wait many years to get his money back through increased growth on the pines left to grow, the best thing to do is wait for the pines to thin themselves and take the resulting growth reduction as part of the deal.

The Agricultural Conservation Program has a thinning practice set up in most counties to assist in covering the cost of doing this non-commercial thinning. Payment is \$8 per acre and should on the average pay about 80 per cent of the cost. If A.C.P. help can be obtained, the owner of such a thick stand of young pines should make every effort to get the job done, since the resulting increase in growth will pay well later.

Researchers for USDA are working on a tree-shaking machine to speed up fruit harvesting.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. Since controls have been voted out, how will the new corn program work?

A. Under the new program, there will be no allotments or commercial corn counties. All corn-producing areas will receive the same support prices. The supports will be set at the average national price paid for the three preceding crops, or 65 per cent of parity, whichever happens to be higher. For example, No. 2 yellow corn which was supported in commercial corn counties at \$1.49 in 1958, and \$1.12 per bushel in non-commercial counties, will be supported at \$1.28 per bushel in all counties in 1959. Under the new program, however, prices will be adjusted each year.

Q. Does it pay to fertilize forest trees? If so, what kind of fertilizer should be applied?

A. These are questions scientists are not prepared to answer at the present time. A large number of studies are under way to obtain information on forest tree fertilization. It may be 10 years, however, before any conclusive results are obtained. The scientists must first figure out the mineral requirements of each tree species, and then decide if the application of these minerals will be economical.

Q. Does it pay to clip the udder and flanks of a milk cow?

A. Yes, say dairy specialists for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service. The clipping saves time in milking, as well as time in cleaning the udder before milking. This is especially true during cold weather when the hair is long.

Q. Has science developed any practical way to determine the size of a potential steak or chop in the live animal?

A. A machine that uses ultrasonic (very high frequency) sound waves to determine the depth of back fat and depth and width of loin eye muscles in cattle and hogs has been developed recently. USDA scientists think the machine will be particularly useful in both livestock marketing and breeding work.

Q. Is it important to get hogs calmed down before killing for home meat supply?

A. Yes. Try to avoid getting hogs excited before killing. Kill only when weatherman says temperature will stay in low thirties all night; be sure to get a good stick and good bleed for better keeping purposes; have scalding water temperature 145 degrees (over-scalding sets the hair); if you have a large number of hogs to kill split the job three ways in December, January, and February.

Q. What are classes of milk?

A. They are a method used to divide the available supplies of milk for the purpose of paying dairy farmers and are determined according to the product which is made from the milk. In North Carolina Class I milk is used to make homogenized and pasteurized bottled milk, multiple vitamin and vitamin D milk, chocolate milk and cream; Class II milk is used to produce buttermilk and skim milk; Class III is used to produce butter, cheese and cottage cheese, milk powders, etc.

Q. What should I do if I receive a 1959 cotton allotment for a farm which I do not intend to operate next year?

A. The allotment notice should be returned immediately to your county ASC office. The county office will then mail the notice to the person who will be operating the farm.

Q. What recent change has been made in the titles of county and district Agricultural Extension Service employees?

A. The Extension Service man on the county level, long known as the county agent, will henceforth be known as County Agricultural Agent. The county home demonstration agent will be known as county home economics agent. On the district level similar changes are now also in effect. The district farm and home demonstration agents are now district

agricultural and district home economics agents. On the county level the agricultural agent is now chairman of the entire county Extension Service team. The county home economics agent is vice-chairman. A similar pattern now exists also on the district level.

Q. How does this new "quality index" developed by tobacco research workers to evaluate leaf quality work?

A. The physical characteristics of the leaf are listed. These include such things as color, size, body, texture, maturity, physical inactness and cutting quality. Then each of these characteristics are scored, and the total points for each variety averaged. The resulting score gives the workers their quality index.

Q. How is the best way to store an irrigation system for the winter?

A. The irrigation pump should be cleaned and lubricated. Worn parts should be replaced. Irrigation pipes need not be placed under a shelter, but should have adequate supports to prevent sagging. Removable rubber seal gaskets on irrigation pipes should be cleaned of all mud and dirt. The sprinkler head should be cleaned and checked for wear and damage. Unless the sprinkler head has a lubricating fitting, it should never be greased or oiled. The sprinklers are made of rust-resisting material, and oil or grease will cause the sprinkler head to work improperly.

Q. What per cent of North Carolina's commercial forest land is in small tracts?

A. Eighty-four per cent.

Q. I know that having your soil tested for fertilizer and lime is a good practice, but just how widespread has it become in North Carolina?

A. Last year approximately 20,000 farmers had their soil tested in this state—a good portion, but not nearly enough. If more farmers who have their soil tested for lime and fertilizer before planting the state's farm income would surely get a giant boost.

Q. What is the outlook for fat cattle prices next year?

A. They should be about the same or maybe a little lower than those paid for feeders this fall. This should cause cattle feeders to take a second look at their feeding program! Only if enough gain in weight is made at low cost will there be profit left for labor and management. Grain constitutes 70 to 75 per cent of the direct expense of feeding-out cattle and many farmers will find it to their advantage to buy grain at harvest time and store for later use. Also compare feeding values of different grains with their price before deciding which to use in the ration.

Q. What governs the value of a market hog?

A. Generally, the price is determined by what the meat packer can get for the pork and by-products. Wholesale prices of pork cuts often change daily, usually because of fluctuations in supply and demand, causing the value of different weights and grades of hogs also to change. Based on changes in value, the meat packer buyer must adjust his bids for live hogs.

COUNTRY SOUP — It will be good any time—breakfast, luncheon, or dinner. This is the way to make it! Cook ¼ cup onions in 2 tablespoons butter until tender. Blend in 2 cans condensed mushroom soup, 1 soup can water, 1 soup can milk, 1 cup cooked shrimp, 2 tablespoons chopped parsley and a dash of black pepper. Heat thoroughly. Garnish with paprika. Delightful with oyster crackers or toasted biscuits. Makes 6 to 8 servings.

SOUP FOR A SONG—In front of your house the clear, sweet voices of the choristers again sing their age-old message, "Silent Night, Holy Night". Peace on Earth! As a gesture of good will and warm hospitality, why not serve the choristers for their continuing melodious journey, a bowl of hot soup? Heat 2 cans condensed tomato soup with 2 soup cans milk. Beat 2 eggs until frothy in a serving bowl. Slowly stir heated soup into eggs, then sprinkle lightly with nutmeg and cinnamon. (Makes 5 or 6 servings). Don't say "no," not until you try it because it's good. Wonderful with doughnuts, a variety of cheese crackers, fruits, hot coffee.

PLATTER PARTY SOUP—For a theater party of oldsters or youngsters who want to chatter for a little while longer and en-

Crowded Young Pines Problem

One of the problems in forest management for which a satisfactory answer cannot be given in most cases is that of very thick stands of young pines two inches to four inches in diameter, according to R. S. Douglas, forestry specialist for the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service.

When an abundant seed supply is present, and ground conditions favorable, 25,000 or more young pines may be found on an acre. Planting recommendations are approximately 700 per acre. When more than 700 are growing on an acre, there is not adequate space for any of them to grow as rapidly as they should. Consequently, they all grow slowly, and the smaller ones are gradually crowded out. The dead saplings represent growth volume that is not saleable because the size is too small; so, this volume of wood is

lost. From a forestry standpoint this kind of an area should be thinned to about 500 to 700 trees per acre. However, there is no market for such small-size wood which is too small for pulpwood. Any thinning done is strictly an investment unless the wood can be used for

An estimated 75 per cent of the North Carolina cotton crop will be classified this year by the State Classing Office.

Protect young apple trees this winter. The rabbit crop appears to be heavy.

As livestock operations get larger, farmers must give more attention to labor-saving devices.

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