

WITH THE FARM WOMEN - Don't Burn Pine Needles, Use Them For Crafts

(Items this week from: Caswell, Haywood, Warren, Craven, Anson, and Rowan Counties.) Pine Needles Useful Stop! Don't burn those pine needles. The homemakers in Caswell County may want to use them in their pine needle crafts. Trays, hats, baskets, pocketbooks, and mats have been made recently.

Miss Louise Homewood, home economics agent, says Mrs. Steve Smith has assisted in holding the workshops. Thirteen workshops have been held and the home demonstration women plan to continue working in groups until they master the craft.

Weight Reduction Spring weight reduction classes have begun in Haywood County. They are being sponsored by the health department, home demonstration clubs, and the Haywood County Health Department.

Care-Of-Sick Health leaders in Warren County were trained to give the demonstration on caring for the sick to their local clubs.

Following the training session, the health leaders went on a tour of the local county health and welfare department.

Spring Fever Gardeners More gardens and better gardens (including small fruits) as part of producing the home food supply is one goal of families in Craven County this year. The value of a garden and steps in planning, cultivating and conserving are being stressed in the program.

Mrs. Guy Murphy, New Bern, Route 2, and Mrs. T. O. Weatherington and Mrs. S. A. Register, of Cove City, planned a garden contest for the county. Miss Rebecca Colwell, home economics agent, says a \$5 prize will be presented

to the family having the best garden in each community and \$10 will be given to the home demonstration club that gets the highest per cent of families in their community to enter and complete their garden contest.

Exchange Nurse An exchange nurse from Brazil has been visiting with Mrs. Ada Dalla Pozza, home economics agent in Anson County. Her work in Brazil is carried out much like the home agents work in North Carolina.

Mrs. Dalla Pozza says Miss Tixeria makes home visits and has group meetings in Brazil similar to the ones in Anson. She visited one of the home demonstration Clubs while in the county.

Rug Braiding Hinshaw, home economics agent in Rowan County, sent a letter to her home demonstration club women who were interested in rug braiding. She told them what kind of wool material to save and how to wash and prepare it for their rug.

Recently two all-day workshops were held and the women went to work on their rugs. The women discussed color and construction before starting to work.

Homemaker Hints . . .

WHAT NEXT? - A first aid for footwear. If you are literally "too big for your boots," says this research worker perhaps the answer lies in a new product that will help to stretch tight toes. (The push-button spray is called "Magic-Shoe Stretch and Softener" and is said to be safe for all types of leather, including suede and reptile.)

The shoes are sprayed inside and outside where stretching and softening is desired, then put on and worn for about 15 minutes until the chemical dries. If further stretching is needed, the treatment can be repeated. When the chemical dries, an ordinary polishing will produce a high gloss.

TEEN-AGERS NEED EXTRA FOOD - Nutritionists say more than three meals a day are needed by teenagers, particularly during the period of rapid growth. Much of this extra food is taken as snacks which can be nutritional assets or empty calories. The teenager who chomps his snacks from the following four food groups will meet part of his daily nutritional obligation: milk group, meat group, vegetable-fruit group, and bread-cereals group.

START WITH FORESTS - Look Ahead In Farming And Plan Bigger Returns

By W. L. HARPER (Soil Conservationist) With the beginning of a new year, we are faced with decisions as to how we will handle our farms in the years ahead. These decisions may be based on long or short range plans. Too often in the past years we have been shortsighted in our planning, looking for the highest immediate return with the least possible expenditure and effort.

Our forest areas are a good example of this type planning. With approximately two-thirds of North Carolina farm land in forest, we find that it produces approximately 1/17 of the total farm income. The reason for this low income can be readily seen just by a casual check of our woodlands. It has been the practice in the past years to cut only the best timber, leaving all cull trees. Consequently, we have left cull forest areas.

Can Correct Due to the increased demand for pulpwood, we now have a chance to correct our former woodland practices. We can cut out this cull timber, at a profit, and make room for the more valuable species to grow. Often these species are trying to grow but, due to the crowding of the other timber, they cannot survive. By making growing room by removal of the cull trees, we can develop a good woodland program. Often times, replanting may be necessary, but seedlings are available from our state nurseries at a cost of about \$5.75 per thousand. If you have idle acres, now is the time to set to trees. You may be able to get enough financial aid through your A.C.P. program to pay the entire cost of setting your trees. Make plans for wise use of your woodland. Request assistance from a qualified forester who will mark for cutting and give recommendations for a sound program.

Neglected Wildlife Wildlife is another phase of our farming that is neglected. "Sportsmen are at times confronted by what appear to be conflicts between agriculture and wildlife. Farmers and agricultural leaders are often condemned as destroyers of fish and wildlife habitat." Such phrases as "destructive clean farming", drainage and "posting" are used frequently by outdoor writers in condemnation of farmers' ways of land management. For the most part such criticism is unjustified. Most farmers are friendly to wild creatures. They would like to feed and shelter more game and songbirds. Land management, however, is the heart of a farmer's economic existence, and the question arises, can he afford wildlife? Sportsmen interested in hunting should assume a part of the expense necessary to provide wildlife; otherwise, they have no right to assume that the land owner will not object to hunting their land.

Free Seedlings Some of the expenses of providing more food is financed by the sportsman through the N. C. Wildlife Commission. They have hundreds of thousands of lespedeza seedlings that are free for the asking. These seedlings may be planted along the edges of woods, abandoned roads, odd corners, or idle land to furnish food through the winter months. It is also available for planting around or near the home for the purpose of increasing our songbird population. See any of your agricultural agencies and place your order now for these seedlings.

Water Problem Water is a problem that man has been confronted with from time immemorial, either too much or too little. There is an article in the October 1959 issue of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER I would like to call to your attention. "Water - our Hope for the Future", and read a portion of one man's experience of its destructive force and a possible solution to the particular problem. "Water holds the key to our future agricultural, industrial, and municipal growth and prosperity in the South. Water will play an increasingly important role in our daily lives. "Let me tell you about an experience I had before leaving the farm. It was about 10 years ago. I was farming in the Chattahoochee River Valley country of east central Alabama. We had prepared land well on a 30-acre field. We had turned the land, disked it two or three times, dragged a railroad rail over it to smooth it down. Lime and fertilizer were spread, and a spike-tooth harrow was used to further smooth the seedbed. Kentucky 31 fescue and crimson clover seed were planted. The field was in nearly perfect shape. "Then we got a flash rain, a downpour. It rained nearly four inches in an hour. Just as soon as the rain was over, I hit the field. Rain had virtually swept the field clean four to six inches deep. Water loaded with red soil was still rushing down across the field. I stood there below and looked up the slope. "I could see literally thousands of little ditches running full of red, muddy water rushing down the hill. It looked as though Mother Earth had been cut with 10,000 knives and her life's blood was draining away. Actually that's what was happening. "I stood there with misty eyes and wet cheeks watching our nickels, dimes, and dollars, green grazing, beefsteak, if you please, and the beauty of a green field with fat cows and their sleek baby calves grazing on it, wash down that hill by me. "I could see winter shoes and clothes and Christmas toys for Ben and Frank, a new winter hat and dress for Marcia, four football tickets to the Auburn-Georgia game, game, wash by as I stood there. I saw the sweat of hard labor, lime, seed, and fertilizer we put in getting the field ready, leave the field. I saw all of these things wash down across that field by me, washing away toward the Chattahoochee. "I thought about the fish in Snapper Creek below the farm and in the Chattahoochee River a little farther down. How would fish fare in this muddy water? I thought about the water departments in Fairfax. Did they pump water from Snapper Creek for domestic use? If so, it was going to cost a lot to make this water fit to drink. Then I thought about the towns, and the factories that use water from the Chattahoochee all the way from the field to the Gulf. Surely there is some way to stop this waste. "Just across a field road I saw one answer. There, on this same slope, water coming from a field of alfalfa was nearly clear." Plan System On our sloping fields we need to plan a system of strips of hay between our row crops in order to check the downhill flow of our water, and cause more of it to go into the soil. In reseeded sloping and steep pastures we should not plow up the entire area at one time, but plan to seed alternate contour strips - leaving a strip of the old sod to help check the downhill flow. This strip can then be seeded during the next seeding

time immemorial, either too much or too little. There is an article in the October 1959 issue of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER I would like to call to your attention. "Water - our Hope for the Future", and read a portion of one man's experience of its destructive force and a possible solution to the particular problem. "Water holds the key to our future agricultural, industrial, and municipal growth and prosperity in the South. Water will play an increasingly important role in our daily lives. "Let me tell you about an experience I had before leaving the farm. It was about 10 years ago. I was farming in the Chattahoochee River Valley country of east central Alabama. We had prepared land well on a 30-acre field. We had turned the land, disked it two or three times, dragged a railroad rail over it to smooth it down. Lime and fertilizer were spread, and a spike-tooth harrow was used to further smooth the seedbed. Kentucky 31 fescue and crimson clover seed were planted. The field was in nearly perfect shape. "Then we got a flash rain, a downpour. It rained nearly four inches in an hour. Just as soon as the rain was over, I hit the field. Rain had virtually swept the field clean four to six inches deep. Water loaded with red soil was still rushing down across the field. I stood there below and looked up the slope. "I could see literally thousands of little ditches running full of red, muddy water rushing down the hill. It looked as though Mother Earth had been cut with 10,000 knives and her life's blood was draining away. Actually that's what was happening. "I stood there with misty eyes and wet cheeks watching our nickels, dimes, and dollars, green grazing, beefsteak, if you please, and the beauty of a green field with fat cows and their sleek baby calves grazing on it, wash down that hill by me. "I could see winter shoes and clothes and Christmas toys for Ben and Frank, a new winter hat and dress for Marcia, four football tickets to the Auburn-Georgia game, game, wash by as I stood there. I saw the sweat of hard labor, lime, seed, and fertilizer we put in getting the field ready, leave the field. I saw all of these things wash down across that field by me, washing away toward the Chattahoochee. "I thought about the fish in Snapper Creek below the farm and in the Chattahoochee River a little farther down. How would fish fare in this muddy water? I thought about the water departments in Fairfax. Did they pump water from Snapper Creek for domestic use? If so, it was going to cost a lot to make this water fit to drink. Then I thought about the towns, and the factories that use water from the Chattahoochee all the way from the field to the Gulf. Surely there is some way to stop this waste. "Just across a field road I saw one answer. There, on this same slope, water coming from a field of alfalfa was nearly clear." Plan System On our sloping fields we need to plan a system of strips of hay between our row crops in order to check the downhill flow of our water, and cause more of it to go into the soil. In reseeded sloping and steep pastures we should not plow up the entire area at one time, but plan to seed alternate contour strips - leaving a strip of the old sod to help check the downhill flow. This strip can then be seeded during the next seeding

time immemorial, either too much or too little. There is an article in the October 1959 issue of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER I would like to call to your attention. "Water - our Hope for the Future", and read a portion of one man's experience of its destructive force and a possible solution to the particular problem. "Water holds the key to our future agricultural, industrial, and municipal growth and prosperity in the South. Water will play an increasingly important role in our daily lives. "Let me tell you about an experience I had before leaving the farm. It was about 10 years ago. I was farming in the Chattahoochee River Valley country of east central Alabama. We had prepared land well on a 30-acre field. We had turned the land, disked it two or three times, dragged a railroad rail over it to smooth it down. Lime and fertilizer were spread, and a spike-tooth harrow was used to further smooth the seedbed. Kentucky 31 fescue and crimson clover seed were planted. The field was in nearly perfect shape. "Then we got a flash rain, a downpour. It rained nearly four inches in an hour. Just as soon as the rain was over, I hit the field. Rain had virtually swept the field clean four to six inches deep. Water loaded with red soil was still rushing down across the field. I stood there below and looked up the slope. "I could see literally thousands of little ditches running full of red, muddy water rushing down the hill. It looked as though Mother Earth had been cut with 10,000 knives and her life's blood was draining away. Actually that's what was happening. "I stood there with misty eyes and wet cheeks watching our nickels, dimes, and dollars, green grazing, beefsteak, if you please, and the beauty of a green field with fat cows and their sleek baby calves grazing on it, wash down that hill by me. "I could see winter shoes and clothes and Christmas toys for Ben and Frank, a new winter hat and dress for Marcia, four football tickets to the Auburn-Georgia game, game, wash by as I stood there. I saw the sweat of hard labor, lime, seed, and fertilizer we put in getting the field ready, leave the field. I saw all of these things wash down across that field by me, washing away toward the Chattahoochee. "I thought about the fish in Snapper Creek below the farm and in the Chattahoochee River a little farther down. How would fish fare in this muddy water? I thought about the water departments in Fairfax. Did they pump water from Snapper Creek for domestic use? If so, it was going to cost a lot to make this water fit to drink. Then I thought about the towns, and the factories that use water from the Chattahoochee all the way from the field to the Gulf. Surely there is some way to stop this waste. "Just across a field road I saw one answer. There, on this same slope, water coming from a field of alfalfa was nearly clear." Plan System On our sloping fields we need to plan a system of strips of hay between our row crops in order to check the downhill flow of our water, and cause more of it to go into the soil. In reseeded sloping and steep pastures we should not plow up the entire area at one time, but plan to seed alternate contour strips - leaving a strip of the old sod to help check the downhill flow. This strip can then be seeded during the next seeding

time immemorial, either too much or too little. There is an article in the October 1959 issue of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER I would like to call to your attention. "Water - our Hope for the Future", and read a portion of one man's experience of its destructive force and a possible solution to the particular problem. "Water holds the key to our future agricultural, industrial, and municipal growth and prosperity in the South. Water will play an increasingly important role in our daily lives. "Let me tell you about an experience I had before leaving the farm. It was about 10 years ago. I was farming in the Chattahoochee River Valley country of east central Alabama. We had prepared land well on a 30-acre field. We had turned the land, disked it two or three times, dragged a railroad rail over it to smooth it down. Lime and fertilizer were spread, and a spike-tooth harrow was used to further smooth the seedbed. Kentucky 31 fescue and crimson clover seed were planted. The field was in nearly perfect shape. "Then we got a flash rain, a downpour. It rained nearly four inches in an hour. Just as soon as the rain was over, I hit the field. Rain had virtually swept the field clean four to six inches deep. Water loaded with red soil was still rushing down across the field. I stood there below and looked up the slope. "I could see literally thousands of little ditches running full of red, muddy water rushing down the hill. It looked as though Mother Earth had been cut with 10,000 knives and her life's blood was draining away. Actually that's what was happening. "I stood there with misty eyes and wet cheeks watching our nickels, dimes, and dollars, green grazing, beefsteak, if you please, and the beauty of a green field with fat cows and their sleek baby calves grazing on it, wash down that hill by me. "I could see winter shoes and clothes and Christmas toys for Ben and Frank, a new winter hat and dress for Marcia, four football tickets to the Auburn-Georgia game, game, wash by as I stood there. I saw the sweat of hard labor, lime, seed, and fertilizer we put in getting the field ready, leave the field. I saw all of these things wash down across that field by me, washing away toward the Chattahoochee. "I thought about the fish in Snapper Creek below the farm and in the Chattahoochee River a little farther down. How would fish fare in this muddy water? I thought about the water departments in Fairfax. Did they pump water from Snapper Creek for domestic use? If so, it was going to cost a lot to make this water fit to drink. Then I thought about the towns, and the factories that use water from the Chattahoochee all the way from the field to the Gulf. Surely there is some way to stop this waste. "Just across a field road I saw one answer. There, on this same slope, water coming from a field of alfalfa was nearly clear." Plan System On our sloping fields we need to plan a system of strips of hay between our row crops in order to check the downhill flow of our water, and cause more of it to go into the soil. In reseeded sloping and steep pastures we should not plow up the entire area at one time, but plan to seed alternate contour strips - leaving a strip of the old sod to help check the downhill flow. This strip can then be seeded during the next seeding

time immemorial, either too much or too little. There is an article in the October 1959 issue of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER I would like to call to your attention. "Water - our Hope for the Future", and read a portion of one man's experience of its destructive force and a possible solution to the particular problem. "Water holds the key to our future agricultural, industrial, and municipal growth and prosperity in the South. Water will play an increasingly important role in our daily lives. "Let me tell you about an experience I had before leaving the farm. It was about 10 years ago. I was farming in the Chattahoochee River Valley country of east central Alabama. We had prepared land well on a 30-acre field. We had turned the land, disked it two or three times, dragged a railroad rail over it to smooth it down. Lime and fertilizer were spread, and a spike-tooth harrow was used to further smooth the seedbed. Kentucky 31 fescue and crimson clover seed were planted. The field was in nearly perfect shape. "Then we got a flash rain, a downpour. It rained nearly four inches in an hour. Just as soon as the rain was over, I hit the field. Rain had virtually swept the field clean four to six inches deep. Water loaded with red soil was still rushing down across the field. I stood there below and looked up the slope. "I could see literally thousands of little ditches running full of red, muddy water rushing down the hill. It looked as though Mother Earth had been cut with 10,000 knives and her life's blood was draining away. Actually that's what was happening. "I stood there with misty eyes and wet cheeks watching our nickels, dimes, and dollars, green grazing, beefsteak, if you please, and the beauty of a green field with fat cows and their sleek baby calves grazing on it, wash down that hill by me. "I could see winter shoes and clothes and Christmas toys for Ben and Frank, a new winter hat and dress for Marcia, four football tickets to the Auburn-Georgia game, game, wash by as I stood there. I saw the sweat of hard labor, lime, seed, and fertilizer we put in getting the field ready, leave the field. I saw all of these things wash down across that field by me, washing away toward the Chattahoochee. "I thought about the fish in Snapper Creek below the farm and in the Chattahoochee River a little farther down. How would fish fare in this muddy water? I thought about the water departments in Fairfax. Did they pump water from Snapper Creek for domestic use? If so, it was going to cost a lot to make this water fit to drink. Then I thought about the towns, and the factories that use water from the Chattahoochee all the way from the field to the Gulf. Surely there is some way to stop this waste. "Just across a field road I saw one answer. There, on this same slope, water coming from a field of alfalfa was nearly clear." Plan System On our sloping fields we need to plan a system of strips of hay between our row crops in order to check the downhill flow of our water, and cause more of it to go into the soil. In reseeded sloping and steep pastures we should not plow up the entire area at one time, but plan to seed alternate contour strips - leaving a strip of the old sod to help check the downhill flow. This strip can then be seeded during the next seeding

time immemorial, either too much or too little. There is an article in the October 1959 issue of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER I would like to call to your attention. "Water - our Hope for the Future", and read a portion of one man's experience of its destructive force and a possible solution to the particular problem. "Water holds the key to our future agricultural, industrial, and municipal growth and prosperity in the South. Water will play an increasingly important role in our daily lives. "Let me tell you about an experience I had before leaving the farm. It was about 10 years ago. I was farming in the Chattahoochee River Valley country of east central Alabama. We had prepared land well on a 30-acre field. We had turned the land, disked it two or three times, dragged a railroad rail over it to smooth it down. Lime and fertilizer were spread, and a spike-tooth harrow was used to further smooth the seedbed. Kentucky 31 fescue and crimson clover seed were planted. The field was in nearly perfect shape. "Then we got a flash rain, a downpour. It rained nearly four inches in an hour. Just as soon as the rain was over, I hit the field. Rain had virtually swept the field clean four to six inches deep. Water loaded with red soil was still rushing down across the field. I stood there below and looked up the slope. "I could see literally thousands of little ditches running full of red, muddy water rushing down the hill. It looked as though Mother Earth had been cut with 10,000 knives and her life's blood was draining away. Actually that's what was happening. "I stood there with misty eyes and wet cheeks watching our nickels, dimes, and dollars, green grazing, beefsteak, if you please, and the beauty of a green field with fat cows and their sleek baby calves grazing on it, wash down that hill by me. "I could see winter shoes and clothes and Christmas toys for Ben and Frank, a new winter hat and dress for Marcia, four football tickets to the Auburn-Georgia game, game, wash by as I stood there. I saw the sweat of hard labor, lime, seed, and fertilizer we put in getting the field ready, leave the field. I saw all of these things wash down across that field by me, washing away toward the Chattahoochee. "I thought about the fish in Snapper Creek below the farm and in the Chattahoochee River a little farther down. How would fish fare in this muddy water? I thought about the water departments in Fairfax. Did they pump water from Snapper Creek for domestic use? If so, it was going to cost a lot to make this water fit to drink. Then I thought about the towns, and the factories that use water from the Chattahoochee all the way from the field to the Gulf. Surely there is some way to stop this waste. "Just across a field road I saw one answer. There, on this same slope, water coming from a field of alfalfa was nearly clear." Plan System On our sloping fields we need to plan a system of strips of hay between our row crops in order to check the downhill flow of our water, and cause more of it to go into the soil. In reseeded sloping and steep pastures we should not plow up the entire area at one time, but plan to seed alternate contour strips - leaving a strip of the old sod to help check the downhill flow. This strip can then be seeded during the next seeding

time immemorial, either too much or too little. There is an article in the October 1959 issue of the PROGRESSIVE FARMER I would like to call to your attention. "Water - our Hope for the Future", and read a portion of one man's experience of its destructive force and a possible solution to the particular problem. "Water holds the key to our future agricultural, industrial, and municipal growth and prosperity in the South. Water will play an increasingly important role in our daily lives. "Let me tell you about an experience I had before leaving the farm. It was about 10 years ago. I was farming in the Chattahoochee River Valley country of east central Alabama. We had prepared land well on a 30-acre field. We had turned the land, disked it two or three times, dragged a railroad rail over it to smooth it down. Lime and fertilizer were spread, and a spike-tooth harrow was used to further smooth the seedbed. Kentucky 31 fescue and crimson clover seed were planted. The field was in nearly perfect shape. "Then we got a flash rain, a downpour. It rained nearly four inches in an hour. Just as soon as the rain was over, I hit the field. Rain had virtually swept the field clean four to six inches deep. Water loaded with red soil was still rushing down across the field. I stood there below and looked up the slope. "I could see literally thousands of little ditches running full of red, muddy water rushing down the hill. It looked as though Mother Earth had been cut with 10,000 knives and her life's blood was draining away. Actually that's what was happening. "I stood there with misty eyes and wet cheeks watching our nickels, dimes, and dollars, green grazing, beefsteak, if you please, and the beauty of a green field with fat cows and their sleek baby calves grazing on it, wash down that hill by me. "I could see winter shoes and clothes and Christmas toys for Ben and Frank, a new winter hat and dress for Marcia, four football tickets to the Auburn-Georgia game, game, wash by as I stood there. I saw the sweat of hard labor, lime, seed, and fertilizer we put in getting the field ready, leave the field. I saw all of these things wash down across that field by me, washing away toward the Chattahoochee. "I thought about the fish in Snapper Creek below the farm and in the Chattahoochee River a little farther down. How would fish fare in this muddy water? I thought about the water departments in Fairfax. Did they pump water from Snapper Creek for domestic use? If so, it was going to cost a lot to make this water fit to drink. Then I thought about the towns, and the factories that use water from the Chattahoochee all the way from the field to the Gulf. Surely there is some way to stop this waste. "Just across a field road I saw one answer. There, on this same slope, water coming from a field of alfalfa was nearly clear." Plan System On our sloping fields we need to plan a system of strips of hay between our row crops in order to check the downhill flow of our water, and cause more of it to go into the soil. In reseeded sloping and steep pastures we should not plow up the entire area at one time, but plan to seed alternate contour strips - leaving a strip of the old sod to help check the downhill flow. This strip can then be seeded during the next seeding

"Solomon and Sheba" SUN.-WED., APRIL 1-4 MACON THEATRE

season. The drainage has again been included in the A.C.P. program for which help will be offered this year. Plan to start this work early before planting season. The Macon Soil Conservation District will assist anyone desiring help in laying out contour strips or the drains. Our office is located upstairs in the post office building in Franklin. America's favorite cheese, naturally, is American cheese. It accounts for more than two-thirds of the total cheese consumption, reports the National Dairy Council, in commenting on record breaking over-all consumption in 1958. Several other varieties, especially Italian, Swiss and increases during 1958, NDC notes. cream cheeses, registered sharp

LOST • RENT • SELL • BUY • HIRE • TRADE "YOU'LL FIND IT IN THE WANT ADS!" FOUND • SERVICE • EMPLOYMENT • PERSONAL

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

3 bedroom, 2 bath home. Electric heat, 2 large lots on knoll. A nice section of Franklin. LA 4-3316 Res. LA 4-3186

3 bedroom modern home, 2 acres of land, 3 miles out. \$8,000.00.

2 bedroom modern home, 6 acres of land, nice stream with lake site, 3 miles out. \$9,500.00.

30 acres, 2 story home, a beauty. 15 miles out. \$8,500.00.

1 1/2 acres, 2 bedroom home, built 1958. 11 miles out. \$5,500.00.

We also have acreages from 10 to 246. Priced from \$55.00 per acre and up.

Business property with highway frontage.

If you are in the market for Real Estate, stop by our office and look over our listings.

R. S. PEEK, BROKER Office in Ashbur Bldg., St. Clair Phone LA 4-3213 or LA 4-3245 A28-1tc

REAL ESTATE

5 acres, good frame house, in Cartoogehaye Community. Fronts Highway 64. A21-3tp-M5

11 acres, beautiful view, just outside city limits. A21-3tp-M5

30 acres in Cowee Community. Old house and stream. Will consider reasonable offer. \$700.00 down - \$35.00 monthly. House in town. \$4,200.00.

MOSES & OWENS REAL ESTATE Full Time Salesman - Joe Moses DeSoto Trail Jewelry Store Franklin, N.C. Phone LA 4-3185 A7-1tc

I MOVE THE EARTH Mrs. Wilson's Little Boy Alfred Specialist in Happiness

All that's spring is here, apple trees in bloom, green fields, a barn a stin back of a nice farm home. Rough it here on 30 acres get by if you can with everything ceptin city taxes. Yeah paved road at your front door. 6 1/2 miles thru beautiful valley. \$11,000.00 terms. Whoops this 2 bedroom home is furnished.

In the shade of the old apple tree, setin pert overlooking Franklin. Stately old 8 room home (5 and 3 room apt.) gobs a room for garden, small barn. Asbestos shingled in green tizz Invitlin. \$8,000.00 cash. Moneys worth here. City water and city lot. All that you want in neighbors. Quickly now \$1400.00 terms.

Dandy 2 bedroom home, taint but 2 miles out. Asbestos shingled in prime condition, 2 acres. Not a bargain but worth every cent of the \$4,950.00. Terms, can wait.

R O O M G O B S OF R O O M 4 bedrooms living and dining room real old fashioned kitchen, can house, tool shed, barn, and garage. 2 acres \$18,700.00 terms.

East Franklin close to hosiery mill, couple a fine lots. Gosh only \$300.00 a piece. Course Alfred has em.

It would pleasure me no end just to show you the finest lots in a beautiful restricted subdivision, only 2 miles out. Fine homes being built here, you can still slip in here quietly and own exceptional property so easy. 1/4 down. \$500.00 will still buy some.

High, 3300 feet up this 2 acre home site all bulldozed for you. Hey now think of this \$1100.00 Terms but of course.

Exceptional home, preferred location, 3 bedrooms, beautiful fireplace, electric heat, fine view. 405 on road, Alfred has the key and you should be the folks at this address.

Shady Lane-Snug-4 room, bath. Bik. home - Rent \$45 month. Boo Hoo - Adults only.

Here's a beaut 4 acres on state road, house site bulldozed out. Its yours for \$1200.00.

In the Pink. Cute 4 room home on 2 acres. New \$4200.00 Ready lets go.

Wanta green house (painted green that is) 4 rooms and bath setin pert and sassey alookin down on the valley. This one is a block

"Solomon and Sheba" SUN.-WED., APRIL 1-4 MACON THEATRE

season. The drainage has again been included in the A.C.P. program for which help will be offered this year. Plan to start this work early before planting season. The Macon Soil Conservation District will assist anyone desiring help in laying out contour strips or the drains. Our office is located upstairs in the post office building in Franklin. America's favorite cheese, naturally, is American cheese. It accounts for more than two-thirds of the total cheese consumption, reports the National Dairy Council, in commenting on record breaking over-all consumption in 1958. Several other varieties, especially Italian, Swiss and increases during 1958, NDC notes. cream cheeses, registered sharp

season. The drainage has again been included in the A.C.P. program for which help will be offered this year. Plan to start this work early before planting season. The Macon Soil Conservation District will assist anyone desiring help in laying out contour strips or the drains. Our office is located upstairs in the post office building in Franklin. America's favorite cheese, naturally, is American cheese. It accounts for more than two-thirds of the total cheese consumption, reports the National Dairy Council, in commenting on record breaking over-all consumption in 1958. Several other varieties, especially Italian, Swiss and increases during 1958, NDC notes. cream cheeses, registered sharp

season. The drainage has again been included in the A.C.P. program for which help will be offered this year. Plan to start this work early before planting season. The Macon Soil Conservation District will assist anyone desiring help in laying out contour strips or the drains. Our office is located upstairs in the post office building in Franklin. America's favorite cheese, naturally, is American cheese. It accounts for more than two-thirds of the total cheese consumption, reports the National Dairy Council, in commenting on record breaking over-all consumption in 1958. Several other varieties, especially Italian, Swiss and increases during 1958, NDC notes. cream cheeses, registered sharp

season. The drainage has again been included in the A.C.P. program for which help will be offered this year. Plan to start this work early before planting season. The Macon Soil Conservation District will assist anyone desiring help in laying out contour strips or the drains. Our office is located upstairs in the post office building in Franklin. America's favorite cheese, naturally, is American cheese. It accounts for more than two-thirds of the total cheese consumption, reports the National Dairy Council, in commenting on record breaking over-all consumption in 1958. Several other varieties, especially Italian, Swiss and increases during 1958, NDC notes. cream cheeses, registered sharp

season. The drainage has again been included in the A.C.P. program for which help will be offered this year. Plan to start this work early before planting season. The Macon Soil Conservation District will assist anyone desiring help in laying out contour strips or the drains. Our office is located upstairs in the post office building in Franklin. America's favorite cheese, naturally, is American cheese. It accounts for more than two-thirds of the total cheese consumption, reports the National Dairy Council, in commenting on record breaking over-all consumption in 1958. Several other varieties, especially Italian, Swiss and increases during 1958, NDC notes. cream cheeses, registered sharp

season. The drainage has again been included in the A.C.P. program for which help will be offered this year. Plan to start this work early before planting season. The Macon Soil Conservation District will assist anyone desiring help in laying out contour strips or the drains. Our office is located upstairs in the post office building in Franklin. America's favorite cheese, naturally, is American cheese. It accounts for more than two-thirds of the total cheese consumption, reports the National Dairy Council, in commenting on record breaking over-all consumption in 1958. Several other varieties, especially Italian, Swiss and increases during 1958, NDC notes. cream cheeses, registered sharp

home, taint a year old. \$5000.00 terms.

FOR THE LATEST DIRT SEE Mrs. Wilson's Little Boy Alfred 19 1/2 Main St. Res. LA 4-3186

★ House Hunting? ★ If you have been shopping around for a down-to-earth Buy in a 3-bedroom home in town, I have one you should see - without fail! Practically new, it will stack up with anything in town, in the \$12,500 price range, but - it can be yours for only \$10,850! Maximum (top) financing available, too. Gladly shown by appointment, without obligation of course. EXCLUSIVE WITH

★ TED REBER - Realtor ★ Real Estate Specialist - Since 1920 - A28-1tc

LEE-HI ESTATES ACREAGE HOMESITES South of Franklin LA 3-2948 or 4-2961 A28-1tc

SEE WIDE HORIZON VIEW-ful Improved Cabin Sites Mountains-Valley-Deep Woods Full Sun - Trout Pond 1 1/2 miles on Wide Horizon Drive 1st road South of Franklin Hosiery Mills. LA 4-3570

Owner VERN W. BUSCH on Site A21-3tp-M5

FOR SALE: 40 acres, mountain tract, streams and springs - \$5,500; 16 acres, nice view, lake site - \$3,800; 10 acres, large stream - \$3,000; 4 acres wooded - \$900. Exclusive with Sherman H. Lafford, Real Estate, Phone LA 4-2732 or LA 4-3110. A28-1tc

HOMES FOR SALE

FOR SALE - By owner, 6 room house and 2 acres of land. 600 rooms finished, two rooms unfinished. House is 3 years old. House is located about 10 miles from Franklin. Beautiful view. If interested see or write Lester Henry, Route 5, Franklin, N. C. A21-2tp-A28

FOR SALE: Seven room house and 12 acres of land, 5 miles out of Franklin on Highway No. 28. Plenty of gravity water, good pasture, beautiful view of river and highway from where house is located. Priced to sell. See or write Grady M. Jones, Route 4, Franklin, N. C. A28-1tc

FOR SALE: 70 acres of mountain land, containing lake site, plenty of springs and good view. Call LA 4-3159, Fred Ammons. A21-2tp-A28

HOUSE FOR SALE: located in East Franklin. Newly decorated, 3 bedrooms, large kitchen, dining area, large living room, all hardwood floors, electric heat, stainless steel sink and hot water heater. Lot 100 x 200 feet. Large outside storage house and garage. See Ross Linsford. A21-1tc

HOMES FOR SALE: Four nice homes in town in very nice residential area. Priced from \$7,500.00 up. Terms or cash. Also land listings on lots, mountain land and country homes. Calvin Henson, Broker, Phone LA 4-3285. A21-1tc