

Market Report Shows Tobacco Prices Increase

During the first week of sales on the Georgia-Florida flue-cured tobacco markets all grades averaged from \$1.00 to \$5.00 above opening week last year. The majority of the increases were from \$2.00 to \$3.00. According to the Office of Marketing Services of the USDA, a very narrow margin existed between prices paid for lower and better quality tobacco as most of the sales ranged from \$39.00 to \$43.00 per hundred. Volume of sales was heavy and the demand strong. During the week, consisting of only four sales days, 30,671,100 pounds were sold at an average of \$41.13. This was an increase of \$2.16 per hundred over opening week last season, consisting of five sales days, when 32,741,630 pounds averaged \$38.97. Individual market averages ranged from a low of \$38.80 to a high of \$42.14 this week.

Comparative prices with opening week of last year shows common to good leaf up \$1.00 to \$3.00; cutters and primings from \$2.00 to \$3.00; and low to choice lugs \$1.00 to \$3.00. Nondescript displayed the largest gains with advances of from \$3 to \$5.00. Growers were pleased with prices and very few rejections were reported.

The general quality of the early deliveries was lower than last season because of a decrease in good to choice qualities and increases in medium grades, especially lugs. The percentage of nondescript was also larger. The proportion of leaf and primings was very low. Lug grades made up about two-thirds of sales. The bulk of the offerings was composed chiefly of low to fine lugs, low leaf and cutters, and nondescript. The amount of damaged tobacco was surprisingly small in view of the excessive rainfall this month.

For this year the Office of Price Administration has established an overall weighted season's average purchase price of \$40.00 per hundred for both tied and untied flue-cured tobacco. However, a provision is included which permits each purchaser a deduction of 4 1/2 cents per pound on all tied flue-cured tobacco purchased before computing his season's weighted average purchase price.

The Crop Reporting Board of the USDA, as of July 1, estimated the 1945 Georgia-Florida flue-cured crop at about 112 1/4 million pounds compared with around 110 1/2 million last year. Total flue-cured production for all belts has been estimated at 1,091 million pounds which is an increase over the 1944 crop of a little over 2 million pounds.

Children Should Increase In Weight Every Year

By Dr. J. B. Warren

OH --- !!



Beginning with the second up to the twelfth year the average gain in weight of boys and girls should be about five pounds a year.

Beginning with the twelfth year in boys the weight increase is almost twice as much; that is, ten pounds during the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth year, and as much as fifteen pounds during the fifteenth and sixteenth year.

For girls, the weight increase becomes much greater, beginning at eleven years.

Maybe You Know...
by A. M. CROSS

RED CROSS VOLUNTEERS PACKED LAST YEAR AS MANY PRISONER OF WAR PACKAGES FOR U.S. AND UNITED NATIONS MILITARY PRISONERS OVERSEAS AS THERE ARE PEOPLE IN NEW YORK CITY

IN GREAT BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA ALONE A MILLION AND A HALF U.S. SERVICEMEN VISIT RED CROSS CLUBS EACH MONTH AND 150,000 A MONTH STAY OVERNIGHT

THE NUMBER OF REGISTERED NURSES RECRUITED BY THE RED CROSS FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY WOULD FILL NEW YORK'S RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL EIGHT TIMES WITH 400 MORE STANDING IN THE LOBBY. THE TOTAL NUMBER RECRUITED WAS 50,000

Successful Parenthood

BY

MRS. CATHERINE CONRAD EDWARDS

Associate Editor, Parents' Magazine

One of the strangest things parents do is try to buy their children's good behavior. You often hear a mother say: "I give John ten cents when he gets an 'A' in conduct"—or "I give Jane money for candy every week if she doesn't tease the little girl next door." Or perhaps "I give Mary a quarter if she helps me with the dishes."

This policy of offering bribes or rewards for good conduct has two serious defects. The first and most practical one is that it doesn't work—at least not for long. Johnny soon gets to the point where ten cents isn't enough to make up for the fun he thinks he's missing. Or Jane finds she'd really rather tease the little girl next door than have some candy. And Mary has a date after dinner that's more alluring than that quarter. What do these pay-as-you-go parents do then? Raise the ante? And just how much should friendliness and helpfulness be worth? What is the ceiling price for not teasing your neighbor or for helping mother with the dishes?

The second defect of this pay-as-you-go plan is that it puts a money value on something that can't be bought. Co-operation has no price-tag. Children have to learn that living with people means sharing, and this means sharing chores as well as pleasure. They have to learn, too, that good behavior does pay dividends—not in money, but in making people friendly and cooperative in return. Jane may discover, for instance, that when she doesn't tease the little girl next door that little girl invites her in to play, and lends her skates or a doll carriage.

This is just as true in the larger world, and children should learn early that the most valuable things have no price. You can't buy peace, for instance, as we are learning at great cost. So let's not fool ourselves or our children into believing that you can buy the approval of your family or your neighbors, either. Let the children discover that they can win good will only with goodwill. If they behave well toward other people they will be rewarded in kind. They will find it especially rewarding to be

friendly and helpful to children who may be less comfortable or less secure than they are—new children in the neighborhood, or children whose parents speak a different language or worship in a different church, or whose skin is a different color. Such children, because they are often a minority in the neighborhood or school, may sometimes be especially in need of friendliness. And our children who are friendly to them will find themselves richly rewarded in that warm, inner feeling that comes of knowing you have been helpful to someone, and at the same time have won loyalty and affection in return.

The important thing in all this is to help children know the difference between the kinds of goods and services that can be paid for with money and those generous acts that should be naturally a part of our daily living together—the things we do for one another, and for ourselves, too.



MUSIC, MAESTRO.—Even with his back to his music, Mickey, a waterfront character when he is not at sea as "crew member" of a navy oiler, shows a touch of professional skill as he "leads" a navy band. The band is hailing returning heroes from overseas.

Eure

Mrs. Tom Stallings is a patient at Lakeview Hospital, Suffolk.

Paul Jones, USA, son of Mrs. Ella Jones, arrived home Wednesday. He has his discharge.

Mr. and Mrs. Troy Greene, Mrs. Novie Greene, Miss Leonia Greene and Miss Eugenia Stallings visited Mrs. Tom Stallings Friday, a patient at Lakeview Hospital, Suffolk.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Jenkins of Gatesville accompanied by A. M. Johnson, Mrs. Minnie Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Crawford and son, Bobbie, Mrs. Bob Hale of baby of Ahoskie, spent Sunday afternoon in Windsor with Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Hale and family and Linda Pierce of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were accompanied home by Mac Hale, USN, New Jersey.

Mrs. Henry Eure of Norfolk spent the weekend with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Troy Greene were in Edenton Sunday.

Tom Stallings, Mrs. Sue Stallings and Eugenia Stallings visited Mrs. Tom Stallings at Lakeview Hospital, Suffolk Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Troy Greene and A. M. Johnson were in Ahoskie Saturday.

George Hill of Arlington spent several days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hill.

Mrs. Asa Harrell and sons of Martinsville are spending sometime with Mrs. Harrell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hill.

Supper guests of Mrs. Minnie Jenkins Sunday night were Mr. and Mrs. Chester Jenkins of Gatesville and Mac Hale, USN, New Jersey.

J. H. Felton is home on a 30-day furlough with his wife and baby and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Felton.

DINNER GUESTS

Eure.—Mrs. Charlie Felton and daughters gave a delicious dinner Sunday honoring Cpl. Wallace W. Greene, USA. The invited guests were Mrs. Sallie Langston, Mrs. T. M. Hill, Mrs. Gertie Langston, Mrs. R. A. Greene, Mrs. Marie Elijah, Charlie Felton, Gladwell Felton, McCoy Langston, Otis Langston, Jean Langston, John Langston, Billie Langston, Rebecca Langston, Carl Elijah, Laretta and Tommie Hill, Doughless Hill, Lawrence Lyons, Mrs. Charlie Felton, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Ethers and children, Mrs. Earnestine Bowden and children, Miss Francis Parks of Ahoskie and Miss Nell Lois Greene.

End of Peanut Butter Subsidy Recommended

Early termination of the peanut butter subsidy has been recommended by both OPA and WFA but final decision rests with the Office of Economic Stabilization from which no announcement as yet has been forthcoming.

This subsidy of 4 1/2 cents a pound is paid to peanut butter manufacturers only on sales intended for consumers, hence only on peanut butter packed in containers of 2 pounds or less. It is anticipated that the increase in the cost of peanut butter to consumers will be about 6 cents a pound when the removal of the subsidy is reflected in retail costs.

An analyses of the increases in retail selling prices between January 1941 and January 1945 of 12 commonly used foods has been made by the National Preservers Association. General average increase was found to be 40.4% and ranged from 4.9% for round steak to 66.2% for butter. With the help of the subsidy peanut butter increased 58.7% but without the subsidy it is estimated the increase will be 90%.

Move Underway Develop Broad Breasted Chick

The two-billion dollar poultry industry has been challenged by its leaders to produce a fast growing, better meat-type chicken to help retain the markets poultrymen have won during the current meat shortage.

A national contest to develop a broad-breasted chicken—comparable to the popular broad-breasted turkey—was decided upon when 14 poultry association officials and key poultrymen of the U. S. Department of Agriculture met recently in Chicago.

The program originated several months ago in a speech made before a group of Canadian poultrymen by Howard C. Pierce of A & P Food Stores, which included this statement: "Probably the most welcome discovery to the producers of chickens would be the development of a chicken of a type similar to that of the broad-breasted turkey." Extracts from the talk were picked up by some of the poultry journals, one of which based an editorial on the above statement, with the conclusion that "This offers a real challenge to poultry breeders."

Due to this favorable reaction, Pierce discussed the matter with several poultry association officials. After these conversations a cross-section of industry leaders was asked to meet to discuss the proposed contest.

The contest will last three years and bring a \$5,000 cash prize to the poultryman breeding the best meat-type bird. Annual progress awards will total \$3,000. These funds have been made available to the committee by A & P, in addition to sufficient sum to cover administrative expenses of the committee and sub-committees.

"The program is designed to crystallize thinking among all poultry breeders, from the large hatcheryman to the owner of a small backyard flock, on a chicken with an abundance of carcassings," Slade announced. "The committee will set standards for a bird which will have a greater percentage of meat to bony structure, larger proportion of white to dark meat and a broader breast well filled with flesh—in other words, a chicken that will offer a greater degree of flavor and tenderness and contain more meat than ever before produced. The bird must mature rapidly and the breeding stock must maintain high egg production."

From the poultryman's angle a broad-breasted chicken should mean more economical growth—more meat per pound of feed eaten, which has a lot to do with profits.

The Health of the Middle Aged

By Dr. J. B. Warren



The family doctor and the children's specialists take care of children from the time they are born until they reach maturity.

What are called geriatricians now look after the health of the older people.

What is needed is close supervision of the health of the middle aged who are worth so much to their families and the community. It is up to the middle aged to safeguard their health by consulting their physician once or twice a year and their dentist twice a year.