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NORTH CAROLINA USING FEW WORKERS ON FARMS

in extension economist at th Carolina State University licts that North Carolina will usally use fewer and fewer atory workers.

migretory workers. The economist, Dr. Charles Pugh, bases his prediction on the changes that are occurring in North Carolina agriculture. "Already, we are getting about 45 per cent of our farm income from poulity and livestock," he said, "and these industries use practically no seasonal laborers." Mechanical pickers and com-bines have replaced hand labor in the harvesting of cotton, pea-nuts, grains and soybeans, and chemicals have replaced many of the season "hoe hands" needed for these crops. for these crops.

The biggest user of season la-bor is tobacco, "but every ef-fort is being made to develop feasible means of mechanically harvesting this crop," Pugh com-

mented. Another user of seasonal hand labor is the fruit and vegetable industry. But here again, ma-chines are being developed to do part of this work, especially in the harvesting of fruits and vegetables for processing.

workers, migrant and local, do only about 25 per cent of the work on North Carolina farms. The remaining work is done by farm operators and their family. And, of the hired workers, on-ly about 10 per cent or less are migratory workers. The re-minder are fulltime hired men or local people who do some seasonal farm work. North Carolina farmers cur-rently hire about 15 times as much extra labor in July than they do in January. Dr. Pugh believes that both farmers and farm workers will be better off in the long run if these seasonal labor requirements can be spread out. If farmers can spread out their labor needs, they

spread out. If farmers can spread out their labor needs, they should then be better able to provide improved working con-ditions and wage rates. "But there is and must be concern about the displaced farm worker, especially the un-skilled. Society as a whole must deal with this problem," he con-tinued

tinued. For example, numerous pro-grams have been discussed in Congress which would give to tables for processing. Pugh pointed out that hired Congress which would give to vesting crops will eventually be this group of workers some of reflected in higher food prices, the benefits now enjoyed by oth-

With so much attention g focused on the cities, it afortunately possible that rm worker could become forgotten American," he com-mented "Because of his declin-ng number, will people forget he contributions of the farm worker in putting food on our

Pugh said two of the geasonal farm worker's problems were low wages and unpredictable em-ployment, and the migrant work-er, of course, has the expense of moving from place to place. Farm wage rates in North Car-olina have risen about 60 per cent in the last 10 years, yet they still average only 55 to 60 per cent as much as wages paid to production workers in manu-facturing. Pugh said two of the sea

"Nor can the farmer always be responsible for the seasonal and sometimes unpredictable na-ture of farm work," Pugh con-tinued. "He can't always con-trol the maturity of his crops or weather conditions at harvest time."

Upward trends in labor costs suggest that mechanization will be adopted where possible or the expense of production and har-

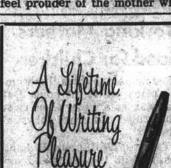
of organic matter because the other sources might be too rich in nutrients for best performance.

If any of my readers would like to serve as Guest Columnist for Garden Time, please let me know. I will be happy to have you do this and will send you instructions for copy.

Working Mothers

Continued from page 5 tion to more family income for necessities, education, and rec-reation, children of working mothers seem to have more import-ant responsibilities at home. They feel more useful and independent than children of mothers not working outside the home.

In addition, so long as society does not give homemaking much status, children may feel prouder of the mother who



has a job with status. side the home. The question women.

in many cases is what type and So the question no longer seems, what quality of child care is ato be should a woman work out- valuable for the children of these



Hourly add five briquettes on each side of drip pan No need to baste. Juices placed deep inside, baste the turkey as it roasts

Check a 14-Lb. turkey in 2½ hours. IF meat thermometer in thickest part of thigh next to body reads 180° to 185°F. bird is done. Or pinch thigh. If soft, remove turkey.

Place thawed (diblets moved), rinsed, unstuffe Butterball Swift's

Premium Turkey on nack. Retuck legs. Brush on

metted fat for rich

browning. Cover grill.

GARDEN TIME

BY M. E. GARDNER, N. C. State University

ume.

This is the first in a series interior decoration. of articles on house plants so you may wish to save it. Others to follow will be concerned with fertilization, containers, watering, light, temperature, and kinds of plants best suited for different environments.

Growing potted plants is one of the most popular indoor pasttimes. There is such a wide variety of choices to add color and beauty during the winter months. In addition, the growing of plants in the home helps satisfy the gardening urge for those who cannot have outdoor gardens and for those who wish to continue their horticultural activities during the winter. In many homes, plants are consid-ered to be an important part of

Medicare Information wnen should 1 submit m doctor bills to Medicare?" This is a question asked many times. According to Jerry Freeman, Manager of the Kinston Social Security office, bills may be sent in for payment any time a Medicare beneficiary wishes to send them, but not later than December 31 of the year following the year in which the medical services are rendered. For example, any bills incurred dur-ing 1970 may be sent in by December 31, 1971.

The artificial conditions under which house plants are grown are sure to present some problems. However, the selection of the proper types for a particular environment and a thorough un-

derstanding of their cultural requirements will simplify problems and insure a greater degree of success.

Since plants obtain water, nutrients and air (for the roots) from the soil, the proper soil mixture is of utmost import-ance. Most flowering plants will thrive in a mixture such as this one; three parts of a good garden loam; two parts of or-ganic matter (peat moss, well decomposed compost, rotted ma-nure, or leaf mold); and one part of coarse sand. All of these materials are measured by vol-

If your garden loom is heavy or clay-like, I would suggest in-creasing the proportion of sand.

If the garden loam is light and sandy, the sand may be omitted. Add bone meal, or 20 per cent superphosphate, to the soil mixture at the rate of one measuring cupfull per, bushel of mixture.

The above mixture is best for flowering plants as I suggested. For foliage plants I would sug-gest that you use three parts of good garden soil and three parts of organic matter (50-50). Sand About 30 per cent of the would be added depending upon claims received cannot be paid the character of your garden soll because the beneficiary's \$50 de — whether light or heavy. For ductible for the year has not the foliage plants. I would rec-been met.

