

CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAY CONNECTING U. S. 17



Section of newly-built roadway showing approach of highway to Albemarle Sound bridge for U. S. 17. Left is from north and right is junction from the south when it was being completed.

IN EASTERN GROUP

When the major farm-producing areas in which the four million-dollar research laboratories will be established were designated, North Carolina was grouped with the New England and North Atlantic states rather than with the Southern group.

NEW FARM PROGRAM

The 1939 farm program, as outlined by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, is similar in most respects to the 1938 program, says E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College.

NEAR BILLION

American hog producers last year realized a cash income of \$902,525,000 from sale of hogs, pork and lard. This more than doubled the amount received in 1932.

WHEAT RESEARCH

It may take years to prove that a new variety of wheat is good—as much as 15 or more years before the hybrid variety is released to growers—but only one or two years to show that it is poor.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

ELI: RESPONSIBILITY FOR OTHERS

International Sunday School Lesson for August 28, 1938

GOLDEN TEXT: "Train up a child in the way he should go."—Proverbs 22:6.

Lesson Text; 1 Samuel 2:12-4; 18

In our lesson last week we learned that Eli was the priest in the temple at Shiloh when Hannah, the wife of a godly man, Elkanah, prayed so earnestly and fervently that God gave her the privilege of bearing a son. She promised that if God heard her entreaty and gave her a son, that she would give him back in service to God.

True to her promise, Hannah, after her beloved baby boy became old enough to be parted from her, took him to the temple and placed him under the care of the old priest, Eli, who trained him to perform the daily tasks connected with the care of the temple, such as opening and closing the temple doors, filling the lamps with oil and trimming their wicks and various and sundry tasks which young, willing hands and feet could perform as a service of love to God and to aid the priest of God.

Historically, these were dark days for the children of Israel. The people had grown away from God and were in a demoralized condition. Eli, not only a priest, but also a judge, having grown old, was incapable of exercising authority. His two sons, Hophni and Phineas, whom he had appointed as priests to keep intact the line of succession, were unfit men for their holy positions and Eli knew it, but lacked the courage to remove them from their places. Word came to Eli that they had debauched their offices and practiced every abomination of the evil day within sight of the holy sanctuary itself. In this, Eli was most pitiable. Although a good man and thoroughly disapproving their conduct he was unable to restrain their wickedness. His rebukes, and we have one given us, failed to change the course of these

licentious young men.

Such was the atmosphere surrounding the very seat of the worship of God. Conditions generally were bad, but this was not so in every home. Then, as now, there were godly men and women who loved and worshipped God whether others did so or not. To a home like this, God sent Samuel.

So strong were the influences of his godly home upon the life of this young child that, notwithstanding the corruption of the age or the proximity of wickedness, Samuel in his new surroundings pursued his pathway into young manhood pure and clean, with a heart open for God's commands.

While a boy serving in the temple, Samuel experienced his first message from God. It was a terrifying task to the youth—that of conveying a message of condemnation to his elder, Eli. The old priest, however, received the message from God with submission and accepted the fact that, because of the sins of his sons and his own weakness in not punishing them for their sins, God would take the priesthood from the family of Eli.

As Samuel grew into manhood the Israelites met with severe disaster. The Philistines conquered them. Thinking to help themselves, the Hebrew leaders decreed that the sacred ark should be brought into the next battle, hoping that its presence would be as effective as at Jericho with Joshua. But all in vain. Not only were they defeated by the Philistines, but the ark was captured. It was during this battle that Eli's two sons were killed. Eli, after forty years of service, died when the news of the great defeat and the capture of the ark reached him.

Great must have been the disappointment of Eli in the outcome of his two sons. These two young men had a fine start—a good home, a splendid position, the honor and respect of the people, everything needed to help and encourage them in leading an honorable life. But, they lost everything—character, respect, happiness—because they insisted on "doing as I please." What a price to pay for self-indulgence!

Tar Heel Farmers Get AAA Millions

North Carolina farmers received \$8,893,691.05 up to August 13 for their participation in the 1937 agricultural conservation program, E. Y. Floyd, of State College, has announced.

Last year, he continued, growers of this State earned some \$9,350,000 by regulating their acreage of soil-depleting crops and by carrying out soil-building practices. Only about \$456,300 remains to be paid.

The AAA also gave North Carolina farmers \$11,932,652, up to May 31, in "grants of aid"; that is, triple-superphosphate given farmers in lieu of part of their payments.

Floyd added that up to May 31, some \$542,100 had been set aside for county AAA associations to defray the cost of administering the program locally.

Around 143,000 farmers signed work sheets for participating in the program last year, he continued, and some 256,000 farms are covered by work sheets this year. At least 99 per cent of the farms in the State are covered by work sheets that qualify them to take part in the program.

Floyd pointed out that Tar Heel growers as a whole can earn considerably more this year than they did in 1937 if they don't over-plant their soil-depleting crops and if they carry out all the soil-building practices recommended for their farms under the program.

Among the practices for improving the soil are: terracing, applying lime and phosphate, reseeding pastures, growing legumes and turning under green manure crops.

Early Breeding May Injure Young Stock

Breeding young animals too soon will soon stunt their growth and lower the quality of their offspring, warns L. I. Case, extension animal husbandman at State College.

Heifers should not be bred until they are at least 18 months old, and sometimes it is advisable to wait until they are 20 to 24 months old. It is also a good idea to wait until ewe lambs are a year old before they are bred.

Case pointed out that the American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association will not register a calf dropped from a cow that is less than 27 months old, which means that the heifers must not be bred before they are 18 months old.

He also stated that July and August are the best breeding months for commercial sheep flocks in North Carolina. This brings the lambs in December and January, and they are ready for market in May when prices reach their peak.

The ewes and their lambs, he continued, can make a good living in the winter by feeding on winter cover crops of rye or other small grains along with winter legumes such as crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, and vetch.

The best breeding months for beef cattle are May, June and July, so the calves will be dropped in February and March have time to be ready for weaning about November 1. The leading beef cattle breeders of Eastern North Carolina follow this practice.

Mrs. Jake White In Business 21 Years

Most Popular Milliner Caters to Something Different

Mrs. Jake White is finishing her twenty-first year as this section's most popular milliner. This month marks the end of her twenty-first year in business, exactly the same length of time her predecessor, Mrs. G. T. Hawkins, had been in business when Mrs. White bought out her millinery establishment in 1917.

The shop was then located in the building adjoining the Hertford Banking Company, now occupied by the firm of Davenport and Blanchard.

In those days almost every woman's hat style was individually designed and was made in the shop to specified orders given by the customer. But times have changed—and Mrs. White's present display of fall millinery on the second floor at Simon's is so extensive as to take in almost any desired style of headwear. However, alterations are still the order in Mrs. White's line of business whenever the urge for "something different" is not entirely met in the prepared stock.

Mrs. White was first engaged here in the millinery line of work when she came to Hertford and was employed in Mrs. Hawkins' millinery establishment. She was later married to Mrs. Hawkins' brother, Jacob T. White.

List of Annuals for Many Purposes



Gomphrena.

For edges and borders—Sweet alyssum, dwarf nasturtiums, lobelia, dwarf marigold (tagetes signata pumila), ageratum, Virginia stocks and forget-me-nots.

Long stems for cutting—Asters, calliopsis, mourning bride or scabiosa and cosmos. Short stems for cutting—Marigolds, snapdragons, calendulas, sweet peas, annual chrysanthemums, bachelor buttons, sweet sultans, ten weeks' stocks and gypsophila.

For color masses—Petunia, zinnia, marigolds, calendulas, phlox Drummondii, verbena, stock, aster, salvia and poppies.

For light or poor soil—Nasturtiums, Clarkia, godetia, poppy, portulaca and zinnias.

For fragrance—Mignonette, heliotrope, nasturtiums, alyssum, ten weeks' stocks and sweet peas.

For shady places—Fancies, torenias or wishbone plant, godetia, forget-me-not, nemophila, musk plant and other varieties of the handsome monkey flower (mimulus).

For hot situations—Sunflowers, heliotrope, portulaca, ice plant, petunias, balsam and annual gailardia.

To grow after frost—Sweet alyssum, bachelor's buttons, petunias, marigolds, calendulas, candytuft, stocks and phlox Drummondii.

Vines—Morning glories, moonflowers, Japanese hop, climbing nasturtium, cardinal climbers, cobaea, cypress vine, balloon vine, scarlet runner and hyacinth beans.

Color harmonies—For yellow and deep blues—white cosmos, annual sunflower, centaureas, blue larkspur, Swan river daisies, lobelia tenuior and the dwarf forms, burnt orange shades in the zinnias and the California poppies.

The Man With the Hoe

For a sheet of color on a wall, fence or trellis, there's nothing can compete with the morning glory. They grow easily and quickly.

Magazines, catalogs, newspaper articles and books should be an important part of your gardening education. Do not neglect them.

The leeks are excellent seasoners to grow. They will give a new taste to old dishes, and need take up only a small part of your vegetable patch.

Send in order early for new gladiolus bulbs. They are exhausted early with the vogue of this popular plant.

Chervil is a pot herb you encounter in cook books but seldom see. It is allied to parsley in flavor, but liked better by many. Plant a packet and get a new flavor in soups and stews.

The best new garden is the one planned first on paper, and set out according to plan. Use ruled paper in making the plan.

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