Congo Asks U. S. Troops To Help Restore Order
At Least 12 Europeans Killed As Negro Troops Get Out Of Hand

In this article from the Florence Herald, the author discusses the situation in Congo, where U.S. troops were called in to help restore order after a conflict involving European and African troops. The article notes that at least 12 Europeans were killed as a result of the conflict.

Kennedy Likely To Be Choice Of Democrats On Early Ballot

In this article, the author predicts that Kennedy is likely to be the choice of the Democratic Party in the early stages of the election campaign. The article notes that Kennedy's popularity and strong performance in the primaries give him a strong chance of winning the nomination.

South Registers Strong Protest On Civil Rights

In this article, the author reports on a strong protest by southern states against civil rights legislation. The article notes that the protest is led by southern politicians and is backed by the Southern Democratic Party.

Control Cotton Insects Urged By County Agent

In this article, the author urges county agents to control cotton insects to increase cotton yields. The article notes that cotton insects can cause significant damage to cotton crops, and that effective control measures can help increase yields.

The Passing Parade

In this article, the author reflects on the passing parade that took place in Florence, Alabama. The article notes that the parade was a festive event that attracted a large crowd.

VIOLENCE IN LEOPOLDOVILLE—Police use clubs to prevent a riot of natives from forcing a black pressman into leaving his job at the Leopolldobi newspaper. The riot was sparked by racial tensions and economic discontent.

Violence, according to the article, continued for several days due to the crisis in Leopolldobi.

The article notes that in Mt. Kiron, the news was met with cheers by the citizens who asked for it, and sadness by the Native American community.

Congo Asks U. S. Troops

To Help Restore Order

It's reported that at least 12 Europeans were killed as the conflict between the European and African troops escalated. The article notes that the presence of U.S. troops is necessary to restore order.

Khrushchev Says U. S. Spy Flights

Could Push World To Brink Of War

The article reports that Khrushchev has warned that U.S. spy flights could push the world to the brink of war. The article notes that the tension between the two superpowers is increasing.

Annual Lexington Horse Show

Will Be Held July 29

The annual Lexington horse show is scheduled to be held on July 29. The event is expected to draw a large crowd and will feature a variety of equestrian competitions.

U. S. Says Soviets Out

To Create New Incident

The article reports that the U.S. has accused the Soviets of creating a new incident. The article notes that the U.S. is concerned about the rising tensions between the two superpowers.

South Registers Strong

Protest On Civil Rights

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Control Cotton Insects

Urged By County Agent

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Promises Are Not Enough

Admittedly a convention foe is no place for a real debate and a mere question poses a real test of the opening of this great event in Los Angeles and the bidding of the brilliant keynote speech of Utah’s governor. The outcome could not fail to help and the rumors that the peace in Paris are more than rumors is that something more than promises is needed.

It is a little more than a week to the time when this nation will watch both the Democratic and Republican conventions with more than a passing interest, for the very existence of each will be in question. Let us hope to further swell the peace in the real problem, to get these statesmen together and build a defense of these fears, which we intend to do about the situation has been rising cout of the grave during the past several years, and which is a matter of national concern of great importance.

Holding in the balance is too important of the United States and if a month’s effort has not advanced to a state in which we know the society of the free world is a possibility, it will be interesting to see how the Republicans explain their promise to their nation.

The average American today is more of a thinking American than he was a few years ago. He is a much better informed citizen, too, and he is seeking answers to more questions.

The day has come when promises are not enough.

What About Freedom?

Traffic deaths leave a new mark over the Fourth of July holiday—a four-hundred-and-twenty-eight-day record in thirty-three days. A total of 227,502 lives were lost last year, but only 227,502 lives were lost in the United States this year. The death rate has not changed. The traffic deaths are more than a record of what has happened to these people. The traffic deaths are a record of what has happened to the nation. The traffic deaths are a record of what has happened to the world.

We have come to realize that freedom is the only true way to live. We have come to realize that freedom is the only way to be happy. We have come to realize that freedom is the only way to be free.

A very timely interpretation of freedom is expressed in an article in the July 2 edition of the Salvation Army magazine. The freedom upon which the world depends and as to which we speak and write so often has been deeply impressed upon the human soul by the belief of the Lord.”

If this article is read in its entirety, I believe that one will find it difficult to understand how it applies to the freedom we are speaking about. Let us not forget that the Lord has given us a new birth to live and to die in dignity, freedom and economic status.

Eustace Smith

In The Week’s News

Three Survive Biting Crash

A big-duty truck veered off a road in a mission last week, companyed in the air and the roads New Jersey. It struck a tree, killing three of the occupants. The driver and two passengers were picked up by several ears not seeing the car. They said they had not been aware of the crash when they were passing.

Serving as Pastoral Charge

The Rev. Dr. Harry E. Brown, director of the Church of the Brethren, has been named Reineke’s “Man of the Year” in 1960. He has been on the Reineke’s staff since 1945.

Space Capsule Being Tested

The space capsule for Project Mercury arrived at the Marshall Space Flight Center last week on a welding tool with the Mercury-Sonde rocket which will launch it in space this year. The rear seat will use the capsule, and the side seat will be used by the two explorers of Project Mercury. The rear seat will use the capsule, and the side seat will be used by the two explorers of Project Mercury.

Gospel Meeting

LEXINGTON, Alabama

Church of Christ

JULY 17 THROUGH JULY 24

JON D. COX

JON D. COX, SPEAKER

Rosalind Smoake, Song Director

SUNDAY

11 A.M. & 7:30 P.M.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

New Westhoughton

ROLL-A-BOWL DISHWASHER

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NEEDS NO INSTALLATION

HOLD SERVICE FOR 12

COSTS ONLY $2 PER LOAD

FOR SALE

5 ACRES MORE OR LESS ON CHISHOLM ROAD ACROSS FROM FARMSIDE. SUBDIVISION, PARTIALLY SUBDIVIDED. ALL UTILITIES AVAILABLE. $5000.

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BUSY PEOPLE
Like Banking By Mail
Folks who have made every minute count are the ones who most enjoy the convenience of banking by mail. Of course, we like our friends and neighbors to send the office this way. It saves so much time. Why not mail your savings or order some cash every week, and be sure you get every penny of it that you want. And if you want to save money, keep an eye on your savings and mail them in regularly. It's a great way to save your money and save yourself time. Ask for a bank savings account. Send for the next time you're in, or phone for a write, and we'll send in to you.

Open A First National Checking Account Today
The FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FLORENCE
The N. Florence Branch
Drive-In Branch
Your Friendly Hometown Bank
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The Registered Pharmacist
Helps Your Doctor
Help Your Health

WHEN ILLNESS STRIKES . . .
FIRST . . . Call Your Doctor
THEN: CALL US FOR PROMPT PRESCRIPTION SERVICE

Your Doctor's Prescription
Look to your physician to weigh every symptom carefully, to apply his knowledge and experience in diagnosis and treatment. Then, look to us to fill his prescription exactly as written, using only fresh, potent drugs.

North Florence Pharmacy

QUALITY
IN ANY
EMERGENCY

WE ARE CLOSE TO YOU AS YOUR
PHONE . . . CALL US FOR PROMPT DELIVERY
OTIS BROWN
OWNER

SERVICE

IN YOUR FAMILY'S DAILY NEEDS
When your prescription calls for drugs that seem expensive, remember today's 'Wonders Drug' reduces the dosage, not many illnesses and cuts down their over all cost. Actually they SAVE you money!

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ashley
205 W. Main Street

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ashley
205 W. Main Street

The Florence Herald
Florence, Alabama
Thursday, July 12, 1935—Page 5

IT IS OUR PLEASURE
TO ANNOUNCE THE
OPENING OF OUR NEW STORES FOLLOWING THE TIDE
Melvin B. McCalla  T. C. "Tom" Harden

Robert Whitehead

COMPLETE SERVICE
SALES—INSURANCE—FINANCING
LONGSHORE-SMITH REALTY CO.
248 East Two, Jasper Avenue

IF YOU'RE FURRY-MOUTHED, YOU'LL NEVER STOP TALKING ABOUT THE FABULOUS BISYS IN SHUMAKE-POYES RESIDENCE
CREDITS - The S. M. Smith Co.

LAMPS

72.90 Bedside Lamps.

89.50 Table Lamps. Fibre glass shades. Modern, pattern, High.

96.90 Early American

123.90 Modern

123.90 Modern

123.90 Modern

123.90 Modern

BEDROOM

French Provincial Style, Trilibrated, Double dresser, chest, book. 123.90

Danish Modern Style, Walnut, 3-piece suite. 123.90

Danish Modern Suite, Walnut, 4-piece suite. 198.90

Blond Modern 3-piece Suite. Silver finish. 159.90

Corbeils mahogany 2-piece. Suit. 179.90

Danish Walnut, Triple dresser, chest, bookcase, bed. 129.90

Triple drawer, chest, bookcase, bed. 179.90

Gold, brass, brass hardware. Triple dresser, chest, bookcase, bed. 179.90

DINING ROOM

99.95 Silver plate. Rosewood frame. 129.90

22.95 American Maple. 129.90

82.95 9-leaf Plate. 129.90

29.50 American Maple. 129.90

SMALL BEDROOM

239.95 Danish Walnut 8-piece suite. 129.90

29.50 American Maple. 129.90

29.50 American Maple. 129.90

279.95 American Maple. 129.90

40.90 Wrought Iron Bed with hanging waterglass. 3/4 size. Suit. 50.90

20.90 Maple, White. 59.90

29.50 Maple, White. 59.90

Jenny Lind style sprung bed. Full size. 79.90

Be Fair To Yourself!
Shop all three floors filled with good, quality furniture at reasonable prices. Salesmen are courteous and helpful . . . terms are attached to your budget.
"You Bet Your Life--
I'M A
HAIR STYLIST!
And Find It The Most
Interesting and Lecurative
Work You Can Imagine!"

The fast and most lucrative field today in the beauty industry. It's new... it's challenging... it's exciting... it's rewarding.

Many and more you can become the proud owner of a successful beauty salon. Because it provides a profession of independence and creativity not found in other vocations.

FASHION
HALL
The Finest of Permanent Waves!
For Those Who Want the Very Best!

Ray's University of Beauty
412 South Court Bldg.
Florence, Alabama

The First Step
- All "first steps" (including baby's) are important. Especially important is your first step toward making your future secure and happy (with family, including baby). This, of course, is to open a savings account here and set-up a purposeful program of systematic saving!
- Years of experience teaches that EARLY thrift training is BEST. Wine parents open savings accounts early for every member of the family. Children learn by DOING. Encourage them to save part of their allowances or after-school earnings, a habit you develop the ALL IMPORTANT habit of THrift... makes them feel proud and important.

The Donkey and the Elephant..."
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Deaths

Bobby Gene Riner
Passed away while on vacation in Daytona Beach, Florida. A special thank you to the Daytona Beach police and fire department for rendering aid to both Bobby and his family.

Mrs. Ada Thrust
Serving as Mrs. Ada Sloan's daughter, she was born in Fort Gibson, Oklahoma. She graduated from Fort Gibson High School and was a member of the First Baptist Church. She is survived by her husband, Bill Sloan, and her four children.

Mrs. Mary Whitworth
Serving as Mrs. Mary Whitworth's daughter, she was born in Ft. Gibson, Oklahoma. She graduated from Ft. Gibson High School and was a member of the First Baptist Church. She is survived by her husband, Bill Whitworth, and her three children.

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LIVING ROOMS!

2-Pc. Sectional Sofa, Reversible cushions, Tapestries. Covers. Compare at $150.00. Special $88.00

Big 4-Pc. Sectional Sofa with over 20 cushions. Only $268.00

2-Pc. Modern Living Room Suite: Sofa, Loveseat and two matching chairs. Only $195.00

5-Pc. Studio Suite consists of sofa, loveseat, chairs and lamp. Only $295.00

BEDROOM SUITES!

Special Terms Arranged
To Suit Your Convenience.
$5 Down Delivers Any Suite

Big 7-Pc. Bedroom Suites. Available in twin, full and queen sizes. Only $795.00

Reg. $795.00; 3-Pc. King Size Suite, Complete with nightstand, dresser and mirror. Only $595.00

5-Pc. Cherry Bedroom Suite. Available in twin, full and queen sizes. Only $795.00

Reg. $795.00; 3-Pc. Oak Suite, Complete with nightstand, dresser and mirror. Only $595.00

MATTRESSES AND BOXSPRINGS!

Regular $29.50; Fluffy Cotton Pile, Twin size. Only $19.50 per week.

Reg. $29.50; Twin size. Only $19.50 per week.

$50,000 OVERSTOCKED! IT MUST BE LIQUIDATED!
SAVE AS MUCH AS 67%! ALL SALESFINAL!

Many ONE-OF-A-KINDS, SAMPLES, DAMAGED! Some NEW, Some USED! No Phone Or Mail Orders Please!

Terms To Suit!

FREE DELIVERY!

$25 DOWN DELIVERS
Any Living Room, Bedroom or Dining Room Suite

Reg. $795.00; solid mahogany Gooseneck Lamp. Only $195.00

Reg. $895.00; Solid Cherry Bedroom Suite. Only $595.00

Reg. $995.00; Solid Oak Bedroom Suite. Only $595.00

Reg. $995.00; Solid Mahogany Bedroom Suite. Only $595.00

Don't Dare Miss This Sale

IT COSTS LESS AT

STERGIS' THE SOUTH'S LARGEST HOME FURNITURE

FLORENCE, AL. 35631

SHEFFIELD, AL. 35660

The BANK is the Saver's Best Friend

Financing a College Education

College trained men and women earn more money and enjoy a higher standard of living. Few families are able to meet college costs without a bank loan. The practical approach is to plan a long-range savings program. A BANK savings account is the best place to accumulate funds for educational purposes. Interest paid on savings accounts which earn the fund. The money is safe, insured, and available when needed. Ask an officer for information about educational and other financial matters.

"THRIFT PAYS DIVIDENDS"

OPEN A SAVINGS ACCOUNT AT

STATE NATIONAL BANK
NEWER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
One of Many Good Banks
Serving North Alabama

14" All Metal Umbrella Table. Original price, $19.95. Only $19.50


Reg. $49.50; Plush overfilled Sherriff. Choice of color is $39.95. Only $29.95

Reg. $60.00; Full Size Mattress (We can't exercise the name). Only $49.95

Reg. $105.00; General Electric Stoves and Dryers Only $115

New Running Gliders. All metal. Choice of colors. Reg. $23.95

Refrigerators

Several makes in a choice of sizes with fridges and a freezer included. Only $139 per week.

Missouri Water Light,lae

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**SALE OF LAND**

**PUBLIC AUCTION**

**WATERCOLOR COLORED SCHOOL PROPERTY**

**ON SITE**

**AT THE HIGHEST AND BEST BID**

**LAND TO BE OFFERED BY THE**

**LAUDERDALE COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION**

Saturday, July 30, 1960

**Beginning at 11 A.M.**

**Trent 1**

1 acre of land described as follows: Commencing at the Southeast corner of C. M. E. Church lot through West 210 feet to a stake, cenere North 210 feet to another stake, cenere South 210 feet to the beginning, lying 20 feet by 230 feet. Section 38, Township 1, Range 15 South, bounded on the North by Mamon Reedor and South by William Young and Lettie Johnson, (Colored).

**Trent 2**

Part of the Northeast quarter of Northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 7, Range 15 West, more fully described as beginning at a point on the South line of the said section, 320 feet North of the said NWQ, thence North 400 feet, thence East 400 feet, thence South 320 feet, thence West 320 feet to the beginning, 1/2 acre of land described as follows: Commencing at the Northeast corner of the said land, thence North 440 feet, thence West 440 feet, thence South 440 feet, thence East 440 feet to the beginning, 2 acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the Southeast corner of the said land, thence East 500 feet, thence North 500 feet, thence West 500 feet, thence South 500 feet to the beginning, 1/2 acre of land described as follows: Commencing at the Northwest corner of the said land, thence South 500 feet, thence East 500 feet, thence North 500 feet, thence West 500 feet to the beginning.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT**

**ALLEN THORNTON**

**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION**

**P.O. BOX 2423**

Florala, Alabama
Fight Cotton Insects

Protect Every Boll With Enough Poison

W. A. Raffin
Extension Service Entomologist
Auburn University

COTTON farmers who keep dusting or spraying in July and August are the ones who will keep going to the gin in the fall.

The weather and insect populations during July and August will largely determine what the Paige-cure yield of cotton will be this year. No one has found a way to control the weather, but all of us know how to control cotton insects.

The word “fight,” according to Webster’s dictionary, means a battle—a violent physical struggle for victory. Too many growers are just poisoning cotton; they are not fighting cotton insects.

Research Increased Yield

Auburn University research workers made extensive tests last year in fields in Central Alabama. Dry weather during August ruined most of the crop of bolls in the area. Despite the weather, the Auburn researchers increased yields 1,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre by controlling cotton insects. On the other hand, farmers increased yields on the average only 375 pounds of seed cotton per acre by poisoning.

Obviously many farmers are not making the best possible use of insecticides. So far no one has found a way to kill all the weevils or other pests in a cotton field. Neither has an insecticide been found that will kill cotton pests instantly. I am not sure that it would be safe to handle any material that would do either of these things.

It is known, though, that any one of 14 materials or combination of materials, if used as recommended, will control boll weevils, bollworms, and aphids. Information on these materials is available at county agents’ offices.

Auburn Recommends

I would like to emphasize that Auburn University does not recommend that poisoning be started on any given date. However, many years of observation show that the first generation or crop of young weevils usually appears in fields in South Alabama during the last 10 days of June. In Central Alabama they will begin to emerge the first week in July and about 10 days later in the Tennessee Valley.

I suggest you check your fields twice each week during such critical periods. Young weevils are much easier to kill than those that get fat from several days of feeding. If a control program is started at the right time, then three applications of a recommended insecticide put on at five-day intervals will get rid of most of the weevils of one generation.

If needed, start a second series of three applications not more than three weeks after the field was poisoned the first time. A total of six applications of poison should control the first two generations of weevils, and this will allow enough time for cotton plants to set a good crop. Of course, repeat any application of dust if it is washed off within 24 hours.

To protect the top and middle crop of bolls from migrating weevils, fields should be treated every four days, repeating three or four times. This means that a total of about 10 applications of poison will be needed to do a good job.

Remember these rules: start on time; stay on schedule, if possible, rain or shine; use plenty of insecticide; don’t let dust or spray run off; don’t spray cotton when the wind is carrying the material out of the field; and don’t quit until it’s about time to start picking.

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Hot Hogs Need More Feed

Take Your Hog’s Temperature?
Best Check Temperature Around Animals

G. B. Phillips
Extension Pork Production Specialist
Auburn University

Hogs gain more on less feed when the temperature is about 60 degrees. Hotter or colder weather increases the amount of feed needed per 100 pounds of meat gained.

In one experiment where temperature was controlled at 60 degrees, a 200-pound hog required 369 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of gain. But at a temperature of 90 degrees, 1100 pounds of feed were needed to put on the 100 pounds. The same was true when the temperature (in the same experiment) was dropped to 40 degrees. A 200-pound hog still required 1100 pounds of feed to put on 100 pounds of gain.

This difference of 740 pounds of feed should give you some idea of the importance of keeping hogs comfortable in hot or cold weather. Of course, this experiment was conducted under controlled conditions where the temperature remained constant over a period of time. In regular feeding operations it doesn’t always work this way because temperature does not usually reach these extremes.

Naturally, smaller hogs do not suffer as much from temperature extremes. Therefore, they do not take as much feed. Still, a 100-pound animal requires more feed as temperature goes up or down.

Most experiments show that sprinkled growing-finishing hogs gain, on the average, about two-tenths of a pound a day faster than unsprinkled animals. So, there’s only one answer. Protect your hogs from hot weather and your feed costs will go down.

And, according to research, there’s not much difference in cooling methods used. For an example, ordinary wallows in the sun—a long a familiar feature of hog production—were found to be just as effective in increasing rate of gain as in some other ways that were more elaborate and expensive. Of course, where wallows in the sun are used, good shade should be provided nearby, either natural or man made, so the animals can leave the wallow and go to the shade for sleeping. The big and important thing is keeping them cool by whatever method is the most economical for the farmer to use, keeping in mind proper sanitation.

Water is the best “cool season” substitute for hogs in summer. A cool stream near the corn field or self-feeder is ideal. But marshy, stagnated, poorly drained areas are dangerous from a parasite standpoint.

Spray nozzles are fine to use when feeding on concrete surfaces. In fact, ease of using spray nozzles is one of the advantages of feeding on concrete. Portable wallows are good where water is readily available.

It is extremely important to keep gestating sows cool. One experiment station compared the reproductive performance of two groups of sows during pregnancy—both having access to shade but only one group had sprinklers over their quarters. Where the sprinklers were used, sows averaged 2.8 more live pigs born per litter than where no sprinklers were used.

But regardless of the cooling system, use plenty of shade—either natural or brush arbor. A simple shed roof with lumber decking and building paper between the decking and aluminum roofing is good. Galvanized iron is satisfactory instead of aluminum, but you should paint the iron white so that it will reflect heat.

Cherokee 4-H’ers Try New Method

Plant Forest Land By Direct Seeding

Bob Sherman
Extension Assistant Editor
Auburn University

DIRECT pine seeding—a method of reforestation that is catching on to the tune of sixty to eighty thousand acres per year among adult groups in the South—is being done just as effectively, but on a slightly smaller scale, by 4-H Club members in Cherokee County.

Under the direction of Ralph Ballew, assistant county agent, several demonstrations have been conducted showing methods of seeding. The technique shown at left with Ballew will account for two and one-half acres this year as part of their 4-H project work.

In Extension Forestry Specialist Ivan B. Martin’s Circular 345, “Direct Seeding for Farm Forests,” he finds there are many advantages to direct seeding. When compared to transplanting, direct seeding has lower cost of materials, less labor expense, lower equipment cost, absence of shock associated with transplanting, and it can be done much faster. In the past this method also had its drawbacks. Wildlife was apt to eat many of the seed, and crickets had a habit of cutting the young seedlings. But through research and trial and error, many of these “ifs” are in the past, and now direct seeding is an accepted method of obtaining a stand of forest trees.

With some 150,000 acres of Alabama land being put into forests every year, direct seeding, with its lower costs, holds a prominent place in the thinking of many foresters. But there is still one big hurdle to overcome.

George L. Garin, Auburn Experiment Station forester, says one of the big problems now is getting seed that are adapted to a particular area. As is true of some other crop seed, pine seed produced in, say DeKalb County, aren’t satisfactory for use in Mobile County. According to Garin, research is now in process of being established to find out how far north or south pine seed from a given area can be grown without impairing its productivity with regard to value of wood produced.

The Cherokee County 4-H’ers, watching Ballew plant seed, are Joe Frank Crenshaw, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Crenshaw, Pedmont Rt. 1, and Terry Upton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Upton, Centre. These two boys have set out over seven thousand trees this year in addition to the direct seeding project.

Since this was the first try at direct seeding in the county, Ballew made his own seedling from cuttings on the model of the old grafted horn. He first scuffed the sand so the seed could come in contact with the soil. After the seeds were dropped, they were pressed lightly into the soil by the planter’s foot. Treated seed were used to help reduce wild animal damage. Ballew says, “This is a slower method than seeding with a cyclone seeder or an airplane, but for small areas the 4-H’ers can handle it very well.”

This Month In Rural Alabama
TREE FARMING TAKES ON NEW MEANING WITH LATEST PRACTICES AND TECHNIQUES

Tree farming has come into its own, says Fayette County Agent Albert Pitts. Both farm and non-farm groups are vitally interested in this industry that ranks third only to steel and textiles in the state's economy. And the heavy drain on Alabama forests from all phases of the industry has wiped out practically all the virgin timber and cut deeply into the year-to-year growth of planted and natural stands of today's timber areas.

In fact, reforestation programs have created a demand for pine planting stock that is difficult to meet, even though expanded nursery facilities and research in nursery management have greatly increased seedling production and survival. Thus, the pine seeding shortage, in addition to the producer's natural desire to find short cuts to reduce the cost of establishing a forest, has given rise to much research on techniques of direct seeding. And today direct seeding is recognized as a reliable method of getting a stand of forest trees, he adds.

On the other hand, transplanting seedlings will continue to give the most satisfactory results under certain conditions while direct seeding meets the needs on other sites.

With the vast stockpile of virgin timber gone and no hopes of replacing it, farm and non-farm foresters—whether large or small—have the tremendous job of keeping up with demand by applying proved practices in forest management, explains Pitts. Such practices as seeding or planting seedlings on eroded or otherwise unproductive areas, skip planting in natural stands, selective cutting and thinning, and proper harvesting are among those important in the forester's year-to-year program.

Eugene Jones of Fayette Rd. 7 is one of four county demonstrators carrying out a proper timberland management program this year. A saw miller and farmer, Jones has three demonstrations underway, says Pitts. The first one, a timber improvement demonstration, consists of selective cutting. This involves removing diseased and cull trees which Jones has already done. He has also thinned the trees to eliminate crowded conditions, thus releasing the remaining trees to grow faster and bigger, explains Pitts.

On another area Jones clearcut the timber, which was mostly hardwoods, and planted pine seedlings. And on a third field that was not in production he planted pine seeds—his first time to try this method of tree farming.

Jones is trying the direct seeding method because it is new and untried in Fayette County. He is following research information in order to do the best possible job of successfully growing pine trees from seed. Pitts says that farmers in that area want to know the cheapest method of getting a stand of trees started, and Jones is cooperating in running this demonstration as one of the first in direct seeding in the county.

"If it works for me," says Jones, "it will work for others."

Some of the advantages of direct seeding, points out Pitts, are lower cost of materials, less labor expense, lower equipment cost (as compared with mechanical planters), absence of shock to the tree caused by lifting and replanting, and faster planting. One man can seed 20 acres a day—one airplane, 1,000 acres.

SEWING EXPERT—Lynda Davis, 15, has become an expert seamstress in the two years she has carried clothing as a project in the Hamilton Senior 4-H Club. The Marion County has made 26 dresses and blouses, not counting numerous small articles. And the local club vice president has other talents. She does an excellent job with her garden and preserves and preserves the food by canning and freezing. Besides this she has a dairy project. Lynda is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Davis of Hamilton Rd. 3.

Hunting Getting Better

Surveys show that 8700 wild turkey gobblers were harvested in Alabama in 1988. That's a small percentage of the estimated total population of 64,000 on Alabama hunting fields.

And the number of white-tailed deer killed was 8800 out of an estimated total population of 87,000. In my travels I have learned through personal interviews with hunters that the deer and turkey population has increased tremendously. In fact, deer are grazing heavily on spring planted crops in some counties. Last year a farmer in one county abandoned his corn field, located in the middle of a deer area, because these animals ate every ear of corn in the field.

This Month In Rural Alabama
Items From The Editor’s Desk

This month in rural Alabama

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Soil Fertility Plays Big Role

In Foundation Of A Farm Program

Dr. Walter Sowell

Extension Soil Management Specialist

Auburn University

Soil and soil fertility may be compared to the footing and foundation of a house. A house is constructed by first putting a good, firm foundation in the soil. Then the sill, flooring, walls, and roof are added. If a good foundation is constructed on a soil that will support the building, then a solid, serviceable house may be completed. However, if the foundation is weak, the entire structure is of little value regardless of the type materials used above the foundation. This is true for a profitable farm program. It too, must have basic fundamentals. For a crop to grow and make a high yield, it must be planted on soil to which it is suited. This is the first determining factor in planning a sound farm program.

A strong fertility program through soil tests and improved fertilization is the next step or the foundation. This is the second determining factor between a profitable and non-profitable farm program.

These two factors—good soil suited to the crop and a proper fertility program—are a must before the farm operator is prepared to follow through with the next four steps—planting on time; conducting proper weed, insect, and disease control programs; and using sound harvesting and marketing practices.

Thus, soil and soil fertility may be compared to the structure of your house. If any major part of the building is omitted, the house is incomplete—non-serviceable. And if any part of your farm program is omitted, from the selection of soil to marketing, the result is the same.

July Is Camp Month

Staff 4-H Camp starts next week with some 600 boys, girls, and Extension leaders moving onto the Auburn campus for five full days of fun, recreation, and education.

There will be many disappointments when winners are named in the various project fields, but 4-H’ers have been taught that it matters not whether you win or lose but how you play the game.

Later in the month—July 25-29—fish and wildlife boys from over the state will hold their annual camp at Camp Tuckahatchee in Elmore County. More than 100 youngsters will grab their bedrolls and bunk under the stars during this event.

They will learn woods and boating safety as well as safety in the use of firearms. Trapping techniques and identification of snakes and trees come under other educational courses of the camp. And they’ll eat like kings—I know because I’ve been there.

Good, wholesome, clean recreation and study is the backbone of this camp. Every youngster should get the chance to go.

Make Farm Life Safer

In addition to deaths, it is estimated that 1,200,000 accidents happen to farm people each year. The time loss from these accidents is estimated at 38,000,000 man-days—costing the effort to produce the nation’s wheat crop.

Page Four
Dairyman Ups Per Cow Production
Average Is Over 10,000 Pounds Milk

Bruce Jetton
Auburn University

DENNIS WALKER likes dairying better every year. And he is especially pleased with his grade-A operation since he went on the Dairy herd Improvement Association testing program in 1956.

In fact, the Calhoun County producer gives DHIA much of the credit for the increased efficiency and the 1961 average production of 10,223 pounds of milk per cow. "The only way to cut cows is through use of such accurate information as you get in DHIA," declares Walker. "Some of the cows had me pretty well fooled," he laughed.

And Assistant County Agent Goode Nelson pointed out that Walker gets a better price for his heifers and bulls when their full record is available through a testing program.

Walker operates the dairy on a 720-acre Wellington St. farm owned by C. Majure. He has been on the place for 10 years, having a beef cattle program for several years. In 1953 Walker asked Nelson about starting a manufacturing-grade milk operation on a small scale to supplement his income. Then in January 1957 he changed over to grade-A, milking 36 cows. At that time he bought a herd of 22 grade Holstein cows and built a milking parlor with a bulk tank and a pipeline.

Walker recalls that his average production was about 8,000 pounds of milk per cow when he started on DHIA in February 1956. Last year he had an average of 10,223 pounds of milk on an average number of 32.9 cows on the milking line. There were 24 cows with a production record over 10,000 pounds and three over 15,000 pounds.

Agent Nelson says the herd has been upgraded through the use of artificial insemination. And an excellent feed program to keep the production up has been developed.

Walker now has his son, Glenn, helping to operate the dairy and he plans to expand to about 80 cows on the milking line.

To Preserve Fresh Flavor
Blanch Vegetables Before Freezing

Jeanne Priestor
Extension Food Specialist
Auburn University

To blanch or not to blanch vegetables for freezing is a choice with which Alabama homemakers are confronted. And many of our vegetable growers follow "over the fence" recommendations of neighbors rather than research information.

Blanching is simply the boiling of vegetables for a recommended time. And, of course, the time varies with the kind of vegetable.

Research has proved that blanching is a must in preparing vegetables—except bell peppers—for the freezer. This process stops the action of enzymes which would destroy the fresh flavor of the vegetables after a short storage time. It shrinks the product and makes packing easier. Blanching brightens color and helps retain vitamins. And it also cleanses the surface of dirt and organisms and removes raw odors and flavors.

These are recommended rules to follow when blanching vegetables: 1. Use only one pound or one pint of vegetables per gallon of water. 2. Let the water return to a boil before beginning the timing. 3. Change the water frequently to remove foreign particles. 4. Use a top on the container and high heat so the water will return to a boil quickly. 5. Change the water each time a different kind of vegetable is blanched. 6. Use a commercial blancher, a deep fat frying basket, and a two-gallon boiler or a colander and a large boiler.

Homemakers who do not follow this procedure for blanching vegetables may freeze them and then later cook vegetables which their family simply will not eat. Off-flavors just aren't tolerated.

Research recommendations for blanching vegetables—also including specific blanching times—are available at your county home demonstration agent's office. One of the best references she has is a publication of the Auburn University Extension Service called "Food Preservation in Alabama." The cost is 30 cents.

Survey Facts

Did you know the squirrel has passed the broom-cotton tail as the most popular game in the South? This fact was revealed in the recently completed subscriber survey by the PROGRESSIVE FARMER on hunting and fishing. Following the squirrel in order of popularity are rabbit, quail, dove, deer, waterfowl, and turkey. The average subscriber family buys three and one-half times more rabbit and shotguns than the average U.S. household. One family in five owns a pond and a boat with the most popular length of 14 feet. Wooden boats are in the majority, followed by aluminum, and then fiberglass. Most popular type of artificial tackle is the bait casting "rod and reel," followed by spinning tackle and then fly casting outfits.

Electric Motor and Battery Pack

Don't overload your boat with too many horses! Many drownings and accidents are the result of using an outboard motor with too much horsepower. Most skiffs and small boats can take no more than a seven- or one-half horsepower engine safely. The electric motor and battery pack with built-in charger is the ideal rig for pond or lake fishing. When you return home, plug the charger cord in a wall outlet and next afternoon you'll have enough "fuel" for fishing.

Protect Guns

Check your rifle and shotgun now for possible rust and mildew. Damp, hot weather can cause damage you won't see until you take out your gun for the next hunting season. If your guns need repair, do it now! Gunsmiths will be swamped by September.

Why Fish Won't Bite

Fishing results during hot weather are usually poorer than in spring months. Basic reason, perhaps, is that waters have now become abundant in fish food that was scarce in late winter and early spring. While your lure had to compete only with a few dozen small bluegills to attract a hungry bass in March, there are now thousands of small fish for every bass to eat.

Game Trees

Oaks, especially those species bearing small acorns, are probably our most important "game trees." Five game birds and mammals feed on acorns: squirrels, turkeys, deer, quail, and ducks. Think twice before clearing that rich stand of good oaks—some may take a hundred years or more to replace!

Pointer or Setter?

Which is the best of our leading gun dogs—pointer or setter? Actually, it boils down to personal choice. The setter takes the briers more readily. On the other hand the pointer can withstand hot hunting days better than the setter. The setter is said to be "one-look" dog, while the pointer with ventures hunting instinct will hunt for any shot gunner. The setter may be more affectionate than his rival.

Any Comments

Do you have comments or suggestions as to items you wish to see in this column? Write Earl Kennamer, Extension Service Fish and Wildlife Specialist, Auburn, Alabama.
Last Five To Eight More Years

Renew Old Metal Roofing
With Coat Of Metallic Zinc Paint

William T. Cox
Extension Agricultural Engineer
Auburn University

HAVE you taken stock of the galvanized steel roofing around your farm recently? Does the roofing still have that dull gray color it had about one year after it was put up, or is it beginning to show rust?

If the roofing is still a dull gray you need not worry for a while; but if it is beginning to show rust, then it is time to take some action toward repairing or entirely replacing the roof.

If deterioration has reached the point where the roof should be replaced, or if you are building anew and applying galvanized steel roofing, there are several points to be considered in the selection and application of galvanized steel.

Whether you use 5V-crimp, one and a quarter-inch corrugated, or two and a half-inch corrugated roofing, the nailing strips underneath should be of two-inch material. That is, two by fours should be used instead of one by fours. The one by four doesn’t hold the nails tightly enough to keep the sheets from coming loose. Nail 5V-crimp roofing in the ridge of each cramp across the sheet. Nail one and a quarter-inch corrugated sheets in the ridge of every third corrugation and two and a half-inch corrugated roofing in every other corrugation across the sheet.

The best nails to use is a screw-shank galvanized steel nail with a lead washer. The lead washer under the head is better than the lead headed nail because the washer is not damaged as much if you should happen to hit the nailing with a hammer blow. One thing that will determine how long a new roof will stay on a building is the amount of zinc coating on the sheet. The thicker the zinc coating, the longer the sheet will last before it begins to rust.

The following table gives the average life of different coatings before rust begins to appear.

### ESTIMATED LIFE (before rusting) OF GALVANIZED SHEETS IN THE ATMOSPHERE

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<th>Total Zinc Coating on Both Sides</th>
<th>Life in Years under Atmospheric Conditions</th>
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<tr>
<td>5V-crimp</td>
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The zinc coating is the amount of zinc on both sides of one square foot of sheet. Generally, galvanized steel sheets come in three different coatings—a two-ounce zinc coating, one and a quarter ounce, and less than one ounce and a quarter ounce. Each of the heavier coated sheets has a label showing the amount of zinc coating by weight. Unmarked sheets have less than one ounce and a quarter ounce of zinc coating per square foot. Usually there is no difference in price between the unmarked sheet and the one and a quarter ounce coated sheet, but the usable life of the one and a quarter sheet can be as much as twice that of the unmarked sheet.

The two-ounce coated sheet will cost approximately two dollars per square more than the unmarked sheet, but its life will be about two and a half times that of the one and a quarter sheet.

If a roof is just beginning to show rust, it is just right for painting. One application of metallic zinc paint on a roof will prolong its life from five to eight years. Before the roof is painted, the surface should be prepared by tightening all loose nails. In cases where the framing underneath has rotted so that the nails will not hold, a new nail should be put in close by and the old nail hole stopped up with a number 12 or 14 sheet metal screw. Sheet metal screws can also be used to fasten sheets together at an end lap if the sheets do not lap over a nailing strip.

After the roof is well nailed, clean with a stiff bristle brush to remove all dirt and loose rust. When painting with metallic zinc paint, it is not necessary to wire brush the roof down to clean metal. However, if you use any paint other than metallic zinc paint, all rust must be removed down to clean metal.

Metallic zinc paint can be applied over rust and is the only one I know that will stop rusting and bond to the metal.

The pigment in metallic zinc paint is 80 percent zinc dust and 20 percent zinc oxide suspended in oil. This paint is manufactured by a number of paint companies and each company uses its own trade name, but there will be no question about getting the proper material if you ask for Type 1 in Federal Specification T-F-641B. By asking for this Federal specification, you will get exactly the same paint regardless of manufacturer.

One gallon of metallic zinc paint weighs approximately 28 pounds, but in this you have 14 pounds of zinc dust. When the paint is applied it is almost like putting a new coat of galvanize on the steel. Metallic zinc paint, sometimes called MZP, can be applied with a brush or roller, or it can be sprayed on.

With a roof that is just beginning to show rust, one gallon will cover approximately 700 square feet and will give protection for about eight years. The coverage will vary somewhat depending upon the condition of the roof and the type of application. If the paint is sprayed, it takes an extremely high nozzle pressure, approximately 40 pounds, to do a good job. Brushing is a good method, but one of the fastest and easiest methods is to use a paint roller. By using a roller you will get less coverage per gallon, but by putting on a heavier application of paint you will also get a longer life before the roof will need repainting.

(Continued on page 8)
The Way I see it... by Dr. E.T. York, Jr. - Director Auburn University Extension Service

Cooperation. "Counseling Together - Working Together". This was the theme for our state-wide conference of Extension workers held in Auburn and Tuskegee in mid-June. Present at this meeting were over 100 leaders in agriculture, education, home economics, and industry, representing some 70 different organizations. Also taking part in this important meeting were every county Extension service director throughout the state, plus all members of Extension's specialist, supervisory, and administrative staffs.

The objective of this conference, as stated by our planning committee, was to develop ideas and lay the base for cooperative efforts designed to give maximum assistance in achieving the full potential of agriculture, homemaking, and related businesses in Alabama. Achievement of this objective depends upon the mutual understanding among all interested groups and individuals, their appreciation of each other's contributions and their realization that teamwork among all can enhance these contributions.

The way I see it, there has never been a time when there was greater need for unity of purpose and action on the part of all people, agencies, and organizations concerned with agriculture.

Problems. Few times, if any, in history has agriculture been confronted with more serious problems—most of which have been the outgrowth of a period of dramatic and unparalleled change. These changes have confronted the farmer and his family with major adjutant problems. Steadily increasing dollar requirements and operating costs, surpluses and resulting lower prices for farm commodities, declining net farm income, adverse public reaction to the "farm problem," and the cost of government farm programs, criticism resulting from high food costs, steadily declining numbers of farmers and resulting loss of influence—these are just a few of the problems confronting today's farmers.

Opportunities. Although beset with many difficulties, agriculture at the same time has excellent opportunities for further growth and development. A recent U.S. Department of Agriculture report says that the demand for agricultural products should increase at the rate of more than two percent annually during the next 50 years. Agriculture has become a highly competitive business. Alabama has excellent resources which give us greater efficiency and advantages with other areas in agricultural production and marketing. As a state, we can have a great future in agriculture if we make full use of these resources.

The Challenge. If we are to render maximum service to farm people in adjusting our programs to adjust to rapidly changing conditions and if we are to make full use of our resources in promoting the further expansion of Alabama agriculture, then we must develop the highest possible degree of cooperation among all agencies and organizations working with and for the farmer.

(JulY GARDEN CHART)

John Babby Extension Horticulturist

This Month In Rural Alabama

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Variety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td>Runner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush Snap</td>
<td>Contender</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Pole Snap | Alabama No. 1 *
| Bush Lima | Henderson (white) |
| Pole Lima | Sierra (small white) |
| Field Peas | Giant Blackeye |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Variety</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>Marglobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>Southern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>Small Early</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>Brussels Sprouting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnips</td>
<td>Shogoin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutabaga</td>
<td>Purple Top White Globe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sowbeans</td>
<td>Kentucky Wonder</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page 8)
SAFETY FIRST—During National Safety Week, July 24-30, folks throughout the nation will be conscious of safety hazards. But wouldn't it be wise if safety practices were carried out daily? Here, members of the Fairview 4-H Club in Coffee County discuss placement of metallic zinc paint. The roofer-type mower will throw pieces of wire, rocks, or other objects at high speeds from the opening where grass is blown from the mower. Therefore, small children or others should not be playing or working in the yard at the time the machine is in operation except the person mowing the lawn. Shown, left to right, are James Alton, Glenn Wilkow, Corral Wyatt, Agent Casey, and Billy Gautney.

National Safety Week, July 24-30

EVERY year farms and home accidents in the country take a toll of 14,600 lives. And some 5,000 of these are home accidents. Motor vehicle deaths total 6,000, while occupational work accidents take a toll of 4,500.

At present, records show 270 severe accidents in Alabama. They include the following: a mule kicked a farmer during an attempt to bridge him; a can of kerosene exploded as a person attempted to build a fire in the kitchen stove; a child playing with matches set her clothes on fire and burned to death; a woman tripped on a broken step and broke her leg; revolving parts of a tractor caught the clothes of the operator, severely injuring him; an electric circuit with too heavy a load caused a "short" and burned a barn filled with feed and livestock; a woman slipped in the bathtub, resulting in serious back injuries.

More than half the deaths in the home from accidents are due to falls. These are caused by falling down steps, stumbling over toys or other objects carelessly left in paths of travel through the house, or slipping on small rugs. Another chief cause of fatal falls is the use of unstable chairs or tottering tables for step ladders.

The National Safety Council has analyzed thousands of farm and home accidents and gives three reasons for them—carelessness, indifference to risk, and ignorance of danger.

Neither you nor your family can afford one of those three things. Be sure of your proper care and effort, they can be prevented.

THE WAY I SEE IT... (Continued from page 7)

It is true that we have enjoyed good cooperation in the past. I don't mean to infer otherwise. However, we have never had the opportunity or the mechanism whereby all agencies, organizations, groups, and individuals interested in agriculture could get together to do some coordinated planning, to recognize common problems, to identify common objectives, to set some basic goals, and then to join hands in working toward these goals.

Operating independently, farmers represent an ever dwindling minority. However, through such a unified approach, all the forces, including business and industry, concerned with agriculture can be an extremely powerful and effective influence.

The purpose of our state conference was to lay the foundation for such cooperative effort and to consider how we in Extension might render more effective service to all agricultural groups.

Next month we would like to consider this idea in more detail.

This Month in Rural Alabama

RESEARCH RESULTS
from Auburn University Agricultural Experiment Station

CHINCH BUG CONTROL. Chinch bugs must be controlled to prevent serious damage to St. Augustine grass in southern Alabama. In 1959 tests made in Mobile, DDT and Zytron gave control for four months. DDT was effective at 0, 10, or 20 pounds of spray or at 10 pounds of granules per acre. The 10-pound rate of spray or 20 pounds of granules was more effective than five pounds of spray and as good as 20 pounds of spray. Zytron gave good control at 20 pounds of granules per acre. And VC-15 at five pounds per acre was effective for three months. All these insecticides must be used with care.

OAT LAND PREPARATION. Planting oats on prepared seedbeds gave better results than sod seeding during a three-year test at the Black Belt Substation. Earlier grazing, a longer grazing period, and more total gain per steer gave a greater net return for the prepared land oats. Average daily gain was slightly higher for cattle on seedbed oats, but total grazing time was only about half that of steers on the prepared seedbed oats.

BLISTER BEETLES ON ALFAFA. Blister beetles can ruin alfalfa in Alabama when they attack in great numbers in the summer. Their attack ends only when an alfalfa field is defoliated. According to the Experiment Station results, many insecticides are effective against these beetles. For example, 1 percent DDT, 10 percent toxaphene, 10 percent methoxychlor or five percent malathion dusts gave good control at rates of 15 to 20 pounds per acre. All of these materials are poisonous, and if they are eaten on hay by cattle, they may cause blindness or death. For safety, cattle should be kept off pastures, and no alfalfa should be cut for hay or silage for 30 days after using DDT or toxaphene, seven days after applying methoxychlor, or three days after using malathion.

FENCING COSTS. Fencing is an important expense of Alabama farmers. Cost of materials for a 25-inch, woven wire fence with two strands of barbed wire on treated posts is about $3.50 per rod. Materials for a four-strand barbed wire fence with treated posts cost about $1 per rod. And for fencing a square, 10-acre field with barbed wire, materials cost about $100, $140 after aerial application. Initial fencing costs can be reduced by planning the shape and size of the field.

HOME FINANCING. Interest charges increase home building costs considerably. On a home financed for 20 years at five percent interest with payments staggered, interest increases more than 50 percent. The average family farm in Alabama is interested in that interest rates of banks, savings and loan associations, and the Production Credit Associations. An average family farm may be able to take advantage of these. They were followed in order by life insurance companies and the Veterans Administration, with Farmers Home Administration having lowest interest rates.

TURNING CROATALIA. Turning a crop of cotton in September brings much of the farmer's yield of fall vegetables. With 120 pounds of P2O5 (phosphate) and 120 pounds of K2O (potash) per acre, six-year average yields of collards, turnips, and green onions were 4,961 pounds from no N (nitrogen), 12,674 pounds from 40 pounds of N, 13,554 pounds from 60 pounds of N and 18,831 pounds from 120 pounds of N on a light sandy soil. When cotton was turned under, the average yields increased 63, 43, and 11 percent from the 0, 60, and 120 pounds of nitrogen. Similar results were obtained on clay soils.

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