

# PRUNES, PANTS, CABBAGE, ETC., PUT F. S. C. C. IN BIG BUSINESS BRACKETS

## Purchases of Surplus Commodities Will Be Doubled

Washington.—So rapidly is the government expanding its purchases of surplus commodities for relief distribution that the expanded outlays of last year will be nearly doubled during the coming 12 months.

The purchases are specifically intended to peg prices by removing temporary surpluses, principally those affecting farmers. Nevertheless, a second purpose is recognized. That is to get the surplus of food to hungry mouths in the shortest possible way.

The federal surplus commodities corporation, an agency of AAA, does most of the buying. Recently the WPA stepped into the field to buy \$10,000 worth of surplus men's, women's and children's clothes which the garment trades complained were depressing the market and preventing employment of thousands of needle workers.

This was the largest single purchase but a stream of smaller ones by the commodities corporation more than makes up.

The buying program, started in 1933 in connection with the destruction of "little pigs," ran to about \$1,300,000 a month during 1936 and most of 1937. It speeded up to \$2,600,000 a month during late 1937 and early 1938. This past May and June it swelled abruptly to about \$9,003,000 and is scheduled to average \$7,000,000 monthly for another 12 months. The corporation asked even more but Congress rejected its request for \$50,000,000 extra.

The corporation does not buy major crops. It buys primarily surplus portions of perishable crops and processed products in local areas where removal of even a small amount affects prices. For instance, recently there was a surplus of dairy products in the Wisconsin area. FSCC took off \$200,000 worth to keep the price from sagging. Similarly, in a 10-months period ending May 1 the corporation bought 70,550,000 pounds of rice, 45,100,000 pounds of dried prunes, 5,600,000 bushels of apples, 1,720,000 boxes of oranges and grapefruit, 10,170,000 pounds of cabbage, 8,320,000 pounds of butter and like quantities of numerous other commodities.

The operations reached into 45 states.

Sometimes the corporation buys directly from individual farmers or processors. More often it buys from central markets, trusting that benefits will trickle back to the farmers.

FSCC says it is difficult to estimate how much such purchases affect prices. There is no way of guessing the drop in the surplus remained.

Consumers protest they are denied lower prices but FSCC reports that low farm prices help nobody in the long run. Arguments are endless. Merchants say the government artificially holds up prices with one hand while with the other it distributes free goods to the merchants' customers. Further, they argue that buying up the surplus simply encourages further production.

H. R. Tolley, AAA administrator, concedes that without crop control and other guides the buying would be useless. He says the purchases do not ordinarily raise prices, but prevent slumps. WPA claims that by its \$10,000,000 clothing investment it benefited 160,000 clothing trades workers at the same time it obtained clothes for relief distribution.

Lump figures show purchases totaling about \$17,000,000 in fiscal 1937, on up to \$45,000,000 in 1938, mostly in the three months ending last June 30. The estimate for 1939 is \$79,000,000 and more if the next Congress wills it.

The system is a short cut on the standard business pattern, but like many another federal spending program, it is popular with state officials. Since most of the food purchased is turned over to state relief agencies, they favored a 1939 program of \$175,000.

## OVER 39 MILLION APPLY FOR SECURITY NUMBERS

Since last December 2,417,983 applications for account numbers have been filed, bringing the total to 39,106,321 as of May 31. An analysis of the applications received during this period shows that approximately 36 per cent were made by persons not more than 25 years old; about one-third of these were women.

**No Time For Ornaments**  
Mandy—"I's decided to leave mah husband."  
Hanna—"How come? Is you beginning to economize?"

# Lighting of Farmyard Is One Of Many Uses of Electricity



A few lights help make this farmyard safe and convenient at night.

By IRA MILLER  
Rural Electrification Bureau

WITH the advent of the automobile and improved roads, thievery has become increasingly more common on the farms of this country. At one time, the farmer had little to fear except, perhaps, a passing tramp who stole only enough food for a meal or two. Today, it is not unusual for a gang of thieves to make off with several head of stock, large quantities of produce or even some of the more expensive pieces of farm equipment.

True, practically every farmstead has a dog which acts as a "burglar alarm." But of what value is his warning if the prowlers cannot be seen? Yard lights discourage nocturnal marauders as they no longer can rely on the darkness to hide their activities. Then too, such lights protect the farmer and his family from walking into or tripping over unseen objects, especially on stormy nights. Lastly, they make the farm more attractive and hospitable to neighbors who drop in for an evening's visit.

A little light goes a long way on dark nights. For that reason, only three lighting units are required for the effective lighting of the average farmyard—one at the house, one at

the barn and one at the garage. Yard lights should be at least 15 feet above the ground and equipped with reflectors. The height is necessary to allow a wide spread of light as well as to enable a person to see beyond it. Without reflectors, much of the light would escape uselessly upward.

Inside frosted bulbs of 100 or 150 watts should be used, and the holders should be of the weatherproof type. Although it increases the wiring cost somewhat, for greatest convenience it is recommended that the yard lights be controlled by three or four-way switches. With the former, it is possible to turn the lights on and off from both the house and another point, say the barn. With the latter, they also can be controlled from an upstairs bedroom—particularly desirable when prowlers are about.

Where there are truck gardens, orchards, vineyards, poultry houses, etc., it sometimes is desirable to install protective lights on the same circuit as the yard lights. Or they may be on a separate circuit controlled by a switch at a handy point in the house. But whatever the system or number of lights he installs, the farmer will find that yard lighting is one of the most convenient and valuable uses of electricity.

## Life in the U. S. A.

Now approaches the time when Mr. Average American, who knows how to run a hotel, edit a newspaper, manage a bus line, finance the government, and end all crime waves, is willing to take time out from other engagements and manage the local ball tossers.—Rochester Times-Union.

Trust that man in nothing who has not a conscience in everything.—Sterne.

# Pulp Mills Consume Much Farm Timber

## Eleven Mills Now Operating in Carolina and Adjoining States

Four pulpwood mills in North Carolina and seven others in adjoining states provide Tar Heel farmers and timberland owners with a market for millions of dollars worth of cull trees every year, said R. W. Graeber, extension forester at State College.

In a normal year, these mills use around 480,000 pulpwood units of 160 cubic feet each. Pulp mills prefer wood in five foot lengths, and a unit is 4 by 5 by 8 feet in size. Measured in the old way the annual consumption amounts to 600,000 standard cords.

Cull, crippled and crowded trees that cannot grow into good poles, piling or saw timber will make good pulp, Graeber explained, but when a fine, straight saw-log type tree is sold for pulp it will not bring as much as it would if sold to a saw mill for lumber.

Graeber urges farmers to make use of the pulp markets by thinning their woodlands and selling the "weeded out" trees for pulp. This will give them a source of cash income while they are improving their stands of better trees.

Often farmers want information regarding the location of pulp mills, the kind of wood each uses, and the territory from which the mills can purchase wood; the amount and quality of timber in a stand, how to scale trees for pulpwood and for saw timber; the best methods of woodland management and harvesting so as to get the greatest returns and at the same time provide for a future timber supply.

## Neglected Sweets

Sadie—But you used to be so fond of him. Why do you hate him now?  
Edith—Well, last night he told me I couldn't whistle and just to show him I could I puckered up my mouth, and what do you think the fool did? He just let me whistle.

# Farmers Apply More Lime To Their Soil

A million tons more agricultural lime were applied to farm lands in the East Region in 1936 and 1937 than during the previous seven years.

Increasing their limings as a soil-building practice under the agricultural conservation program, farmers applied 1,600,000 tons of ground limestone during the first two years of the program, said E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College. During the 1929-1935 period 600,000 tons were applied.

The tonnage used in the region has not yet been calculated by individual states, he continued, but preliminary reports indicate that Tar Heel farmers increased their limings more than growers in the other states.

Just the same, North Carolina farmers need to apply much more lime to their acid soils to improve their productivity, and Floyd is urging them to make every effort to carry out all the practices to meet their soil-building goal so they can qualify for the full amount of their agricultural conservation payments. Applying lime and phosphate are among the recommended practices.

He pointed out that in an experiment with an untreated pasture, 46 pounds of beef were produced per year by each acre, and at the end of five years only 10 percent of the desirable grasses and legumes remained. But a limed and phosphated pasture produced 128 pounds of beef per acre per year and after five years 99 percent of the desirable grasses and legumes were growing luxuriantly.

## Quite Cool, Indeed

A hotel was on fire and the guests, gathered out in front, were watching the flames.

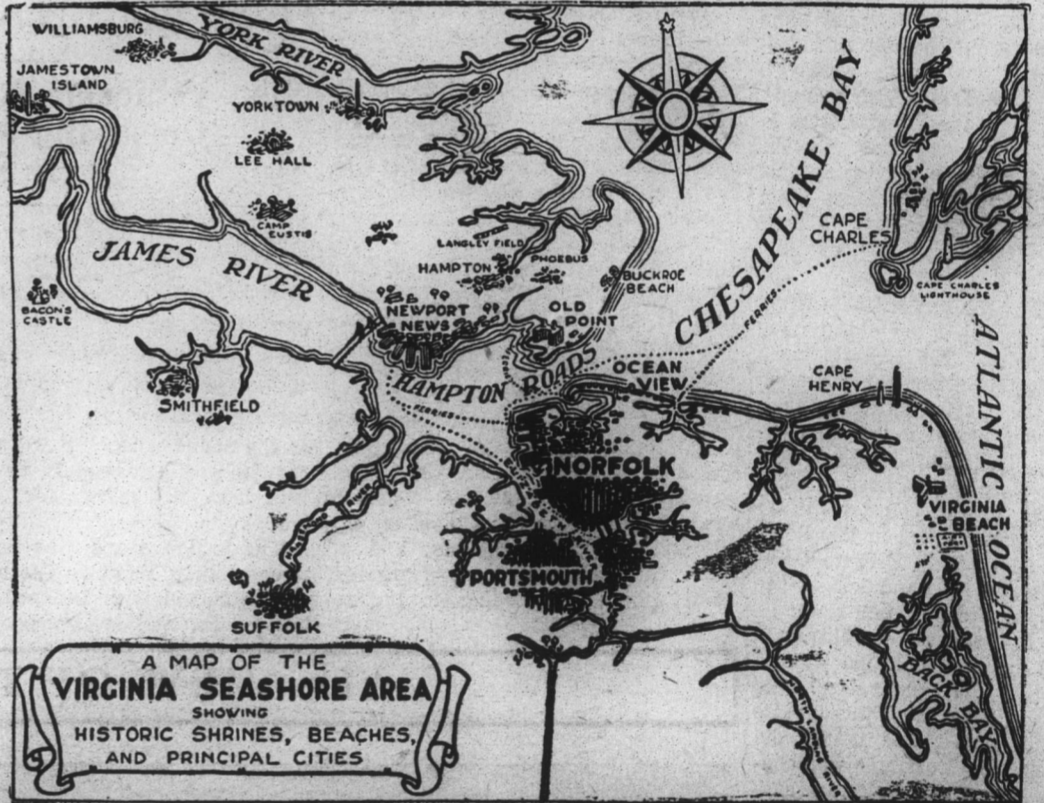
"Nothing to get excited about," one traveling man was boasting. "I took my time about dressing. Lighted a cigaret. Didn't like the knot in my necktie and retied it. That's how cool I was."

"Fine," remarked a bystander. "But why didn't you put your pants on?"

Farmers find that bumper yields do not mean big bank accounts.

# VIRGINIA SEASHORE

ALL YEAR PLAYGROUND AMONG HISTORIC SHRINES



VIRGINIA SEASHORE—A Year Round Playground Among Historic Shrines—is that part of the Old Dominion which embraces Norfolk, Portsmouth, Ocean View, Virginia Beach, Cape Henry, Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Hampton, Phoebus and Cape Charles, with historic Jamestown, Williamsburg, Yorktown, Smithfield and other famous Virginia towns bordering the area.

The greatest stretch of beach at Virginia Seashore lies a few miles almost due east of Norfolk and extends from Willoughby, through Ocean View, Lynnhaven and Ocean Park on Chesapeake Bay to Cape Henry and Virginia Beach on the Atlantic Ocean. This 25 miles of alluring white sand beach is full of fascinating places for glorious days of care-free rest and recreation and offers invigorating sports from dawn to dark.

Recreation at Virginia Seashore, as a whole, serves the most versatile of moods and gives one a chance of many sports—surf bathing and swimming in the Atlantic Ocean or Chesapeake Bay, with tonic salt air; golf on flawless fairways; riding or hiking through picturesque Virginia Seashore Park at Cape Henry; tennis

on fast clay courts; archery in natural galleries; deep sea, surf casting and fresh water fishing unsurpassed; yachting and hydroplaning on sky-blue mirrored waters; and sightseeing trips to many historic points.

For one who wishes to go sightseeing, nearby is Jamestown, where the first permanent English settlement was established in America on May 13, 1607; Williamsburg, famous old town of early Colonial days, now being restored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to its original splendor, and Yorktown, where Cornwallis' surrender to George Washington marked the birth of a new nation, and many other historic points.

Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown are in the Colonial National Monument area, so designated by the United States Government. The area is under the control of the National Parks Service of the Department of the Interior and headquarters at Yorktown.

Plan now to come to Virginia Seashore—All Year Playground Among Historic Shrines. At Virginia Seashore you will find everything you want for a perfect vacation and hotels and cottages with rates to suit any purse.

WRITE FOR BOOKLETS

NORFOLK ADVERTISING BOARD, NORFOLK, VA.

Here's SATISFACTION INSURANCE For you!

SWITCH TO QUALITY

# Greater Efficiency

That's what results when POST

ENGRAVINGS are brought into

play. Their uniformly high stand-

ard instantly commends them to

the public after one trial. We'll

gladly send you printed samples

and prices. Why not write today?

CUTS IN THIS EDITION MADE IN THE MODERN PLANT OF

## The Salisbury Post

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

SALISBURY

NORTH CAROLINA

Be Modern

Use More Cuts