

The Farmers' Contribution to Financing the War

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FARMERS are buying War Bonds to help make it possible for their countrymen fighting on the battle fronts of the world to defeat the armed forces of the aggressor nations. As a whole, farmers have shown that they are willing to make as many sacrifices as any other group in order to win the war. In proportion to their net incomes, they have and will continue to purchase their full share of War Bonds, which constitutes one of the important means for obtaining money or credit to finance the conduct of the war.

While farmers would help finance the war for patriotic reasons alone, fortunately War Bonds also serve to help them accomplish certain personal welfare ends. Among these ends are the future security of their farm business and the attainment of certain accomplishments for their families. During the war, at least half of the productive effort in industrial plants is being used to produce the instruments used for fighting. This means a shortage of goods available for civilian purposes, both for production and consumption. Farm machinery, buildings, fencing materials that are depreciating and wearing out with use cannot be replaced at the usual rate. The ability to maintain as good a standard of living as we have under wartime conditions is to a considerable extent explained by the fact that we had acquired durable capital goods before the war which are being worn out in production during the war. By purchasing War Bonds with the money which normally would be used for replacements, safe keeping is provided for reserves which can be used after the war to purchase new machinery, building and fencing materials not available now.

There is also an income which would be normally spent for durable consumption goods. By spending as little as possible now, farmers help to prevent further inflation in the prices paid for the inadequate supply of manufactured goods for civilian purposes and also by refusing to follow the upward spiral of land prices, they can help prevent undue inflation in land prices.

While we hope that farm prices will not drop too severely, it seems fairly certain that wartime prices will not continue indefinitely after

the war ends. Many farmers are wisely investing as much as possible of their wartime cash incomes in War Bonds as a sort of prudent insurance to protect the family against the hazards of a possible low income period sometime in the future. It also serves to provide a special reserve fund for sending the children to college when they reach that stage in their development.

For the tenant farmers, War Bonds furnish an excellent means for creating a reserve for the down payment on a farm, when more farms are for sale at normal prices. Past experience has shown that the tenant farmer who has accumulated his operating capital and is ready to buy a farm at a time when a land boom is raging, will do better to remain a tenant a few years longer. The increased cost of land rents when prices of farm products are at high levels is small compared to the capital losses on a 160-acre farm that declines 25 dollars per acre below the purchase price, due to lower prices for farm products. It requires a good part of the productive lifetime for most people to save \$4,000, for about ten dollars must be earned in order to save one dollar. In any event, it is a serious matter for anyone to lose the savings accumulated from many years of productive effort. This did happen to many thousands of both farm and non-farm families during the drastic decline in prices following World War I.

As contrasted with the last war, farmers are following sounder financial methods. More of them are aware of the truism that prices rise when many are eager to buy, and that prices are low when sellers are plentiful. From the standpoint of personal finance, usually only those things which are immediately necessary should be purchased when prices are high. If credit is used to gain ownership control over land or any durable production goods at materially higher prices, the source of repayment should be in sight within a relatively short time, a year or two at most. In general, it would be advisable to incur only short-time debts which can be repaid before prices fall.

War Bonds furnish a convenient investment medium to help farmers who wish to follow a prudent financial policy.

U. S. Treasury Department

SOIL CONSERVATION NEWS

By W. O. Lambeth

Percy Bunn at Justice has mowed his kudzu meadow strip for hay. Mr. Bunn says that the more he mows this kudzu the better he likes it, and that he has learned to handle it just as easy as other hay can be cut. He got three good wagon loads of hay from this one acre strip at this cutting and will cut it again in October. Mr. Bunn says, "It is a pity more farmers in the county that have good stands of kudzu are not making use of it. They are losing a lot of good hay and grazing at a time they need it."

Albert Cooke of the Edward Best Community says that some of his neighbors thought he was crazy last spring when he terraced a field on his farm with a slope averaging three per cent fall in the hundred feet. He used the terraces as guides in running his rows and now has a good stand of tobacco in a pocket or low place in the field that was allowed to grow uncut for two or three full seasons to build up a good reserve of food in the roots before it is cut for use. Cut tops after the second hard frost each autumn and let them lie as a mulch. The third season, cut stalks just under the surface of the ground as fast as they get large enough to eat, and stop cutting when growth becomes slow and spindly.

Several farmers in the county have recently plowed up sericea lespedeza plantings made this spring, thinking that they did not have a stand. Sericea makes a slow growth the first year and even though it appears that the young plants are very scattered, they will come on and produce a good stand the second year. DON'T PLOW UP THIS YEAR'S SERICEA PLANTINGS UNTIL YOU ARE ABSOLUTELY SURE THAT YOU DO NOT HAVE A STAND. If the plantings are examined carefully a good stand will be found coming on among the native grasses and weeds that are bound to come in the first year.

Jim Wilder, Louisburg, Route 2, has clipped the weeds in his pasture this week. This is a good practice and clipping the weeds when they are in the blooming stage will go a long way towards eliminating them entirely.

A PLAINTIVE PLEA

(From The Park City, Utah Record weekly, classified advertising column.)
"Found—Lady's purse left in my car while parked. Owner can have same by describing property and paying for this ad. If owner can explain satisfactorily to my wife how the purse got into the car, I will pay for add myself."

The experts say that 100 million hens in the U. S. should be marketed during June, July, and August to conserve our dangerously low supply of feed. Be sure to get all the culs, the broody hens, and the early moulters.

Any tobacco tastes good if it's all you've got or can afford.

FARM QUESTION BOX

by ED W. MITCHELL

Farm Advisor
General Electric Station WGT



Q. May I have a bulletin on chopping and storing hay?

A. I think I can get you a circular or bulletin. Set up a silage cutter, preferably one designed to feed and chop either dry hay or silage, put the hay through as you would corn and blow it into your mow. The hay should be as dry as for ordinary long hay; the mow floor braced to stand the extra weight, and divided into eight-foot bays so some ventilation can be maintained.

Q. When should asparagus plants be cut?

A. Asparagus should be allowed to grow uncut for two or three full seasons to build up a good reserve of food in the roots before it is cut for use. Cut tops after the second hard frost each autumn and let them lie as a mulch. The third season, cut stalks just under the surface of the ground as fast as they get large enough to eat, and stop cutting when growth becomes slow and spindly.

Q. How can I stop the ants eating my strawberries?

A. Dust some sodium fluoride around the plants and especially over ant hills.

Q. How much spring wheat should be planted to the acre?

A. Sow two bushels per acre. Get it in as early as possible; use the variety Marquis.

Q. Would oats, peas, corn and wheat ground together make a

good cow ration?

A. They make a good foundation for a ration, but should have about 400 cottonseed or other high protein concentrate added to each ton. Use about equal parts of each grain and add a little buckwheat, rye or beans if you have them.

Q. Do soy beans make a good hay for goats?

A. Yes, excellent for goats and cows.

Q. What peach tree can be grown in a sandy loam soil?

A. Elberta. It seems to be the only variety that can live through northern winters reasonably well and bring a good, profitable crop. It is self-fertile.

The tired business man arrived home. The cook had left that morning without giving notice. The market had been depressed all day, causing him great financial loss, and to climax the evil day he found a farewell note from his wife. He knew a shot would end it all. So he opened the bottle and took one.

When a flattering male tells a girl that she's wonderful, she smiles for two reasons: she knows it isn't true and she's delighted to hear it. If the male then smiles, it's always for one reason. He thinks he's made progress.

Russia is made up of 189 different peoples, ranging from the blond, fair-haired Slavs to the dark skinned Kazahs, Tartars and Turcomans, with some Negroes on the Black Sea.

GRADUATES

Foster Field, Texas. — Still more sky warriors from the Tar Heel state soon will join other North Carolina combat fliers in the battle skies of the world.

In a brief but impressive ceremony at Foster Field, Texas, on June 27, aviation cadets swapped their title of "Mister" for "Sir" and pinned on silver pilot wings and bars of a second lieutenant or flight officer.

One of the largest classes ever to be graduated from this AAF Central Flying Training Command fighter pilot school, its members represent 39 states of the Union.

North Carolina has supplied the Army Air Forces with many

fighter pilots—men who fly P-47 Thunderbolts, P-38 Lightnings or P-51 Mustangs. Ninety-seven young men from the Tar Heel state have entered Foster Field alone for advanced training since the school started operating in the fall of 1941.

Included in Foster's Class 44-F were the following men from North Carolina:

Joseph D. Winn, 26, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Winn, R 1, Henderson.

Caring For It
Man: "They tell me Jones has a right good voice. Is he cultivating it?"
Friend: "I can't say about the cultivating but I know he irrigates it frequently."

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TEMPORARY BUDGET ESTIMATE OF EXPENSES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1944-1945 TOWN OF LOUISBURG, N. C.

As by law required the Temporary Budget Estimate for the Town of Louisburg, N. C., for the year beginning July 1, 1944 and ending June 30, 1945 has been duly filed in the Office of the Clerk to the Board of Town Commissioners on this Tuesday, June 27th, 1944, a summary of which is as follows:

Department Expenses	
General Government Department	\$10,500.00
Street Department Expenses	8,500.00
Light Department Expenses	32,500.00
Water Department Expenses	13,000.00
Police Department Expenses	7,000.00
Fire Department Expenses	3,800.00
Total Department Expenses	\$75,300.00
Debt Service	
Bonds to be retired	\$11,500.00
Interest on Bonds	7,650.00
Total of Debt Service	\$19,150.00
Grand Total of Department Expenses and Debt Service Requirements	\$94,450.00

6-30-44

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In This War

WE ALL HAVE!

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