

## POST-WAR RURAL LIVING IN COLUMBUS OUTLINED

### Hog Production Profitable For State Farmers

Hogs Growing Every County Of North Carolina; Suggestions Made For Feeding And Management

BY JACK KELLEY  
Animal Husbandry Extension Specialist

Hogs are grown in every county and community in North Carolina. The Crop Reporting Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that 95,000 head were farrowed in the spring of 1945 in North Carolina. The average for 1934-44 was 114,000 with 140,000 farrowed in the spring of 1944. These figures show that a large number of hog growers in North Carolina are "in-and-outers." When a profit is being made everyone wants to get some of the easy money and it is only a short time until prices are reversed and everyone wants to get out then prices go up and the cycle starts over.

The hog growers in North Carolina who make the most money are in the business but cut down on the number of hogs when prices are unfavorable, and expand when prices are favorable. Hogs can be grown at a profit if a few things are done well in feeding and management.

In selecting breeding animals type and ability to produce large litters are important. The medium type is the most profitable type at the present time. This type will make fast gains and be ready for market at five or six months of age with proper feed and care. Type is more important than breed as each breed has some good and some bad individuals.

The boar is at least one-half of the breeding herd, which makes it important to select a good purebred of the right type. He should be sound and vigorous and well developed for his age.

Unthrifty pigs cause a large loss of money to hog growers each year. Intestinal round worms are no doubt the leading cause for unthriftiness. The parasites live in the small intestines of infested pigs. Female worms produce thousands of tiny eggs which scatter on the ground with the manure. Young pigs are more susceptible than old hogs and become wormy by feeding on worm-infested ground. Clean pasture where hogs have been since the ground was plowed is the best place for hogs to farrow. Pigs born and reared on clean ground will be free from worms.

Pasture such as soybeans, lespezes, sudan grass or small grains will save 30 to 40 percent of the protein feed and 10 percent of grain in addition to preventing worms in the pigs.

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### Injury Created By Fly Serious

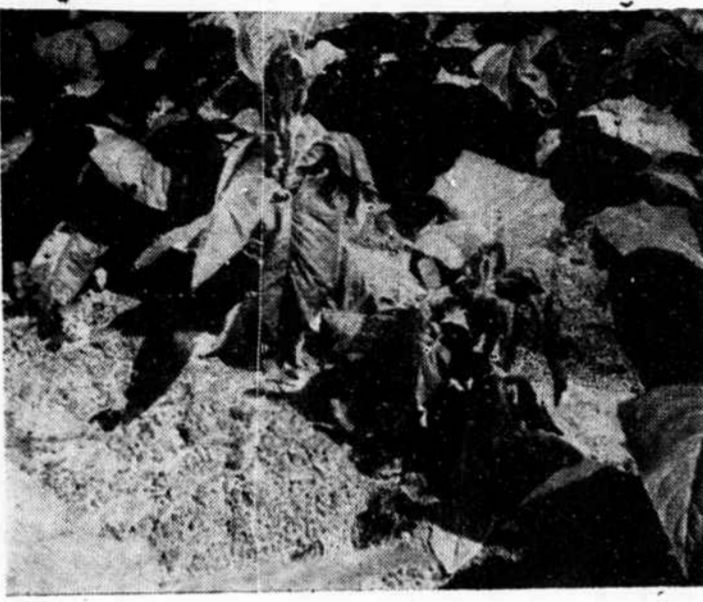
Hessian Fly Proves Serious Menace To North Carolina Wheat; Many Thousand Acres Infested

The Hessian fly, a long time pest of wheat in the United States, appeared during the fall of 1944 and the spring of 1945 and damaged the wheat crop of North Carolina well over 12,000,000 acres. Many farmers who planted small grain mixture, including wheat for early grazing last fall, found that the Hessian fly killed most of the wheat in these mixtures.

During the spring of '45 the Hessian flies which developed in early sown wheat came forth to infest many thousands of acres of wheat which was planted for grain. The adult Hessian flies appeared in late March and as they flew several miles to favorable fields, they began depositing eggs. One female Hessian fly can lay from 200 to 250 eggs. These eggs are deposited on the leaves of wheat and in three to five days hatch into a very small white larva or grub. The larvae burrow down the leaf to the base of the plant or may come to rest just above the lower joints of the wheat straw. Their feeding kills the wheat plant or weakens it so that the grain which has developed in the head

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### Fusarium Wilt Experiment Station May Come To Area



Fusarium wilt is becoming a common tobacco disease in Columbus County. It was first found in North Carolina in the Whiteville-Chadbourn section of the county. Very little of experimental work has been done with fusarium wilt. However, tobacco farmers might expect that within the next few years those farms that are infested with fusarium wilt will be able to secure wilt-resistant variety of tobacco that will be resistant to the dreaded fusarium wilt.

The first symptoms shown in the plant is the yellowing of leaves on one side of the stalk, and the growing bend usually turns yellow and bends toward the affected side of the plant. The other side of the plant may or may not wilt at first, but eventually the disease takes the entire plant. The disease may be identified by removing the soft outer part of the bark where the surface of the wood will be found to be brown.

In 1945 the General Assembly of North Carolina appropriated money for an experiment station to be set up either in Columbus or Roberson County to do experimental work on fusarium wilt in tobacco.

Fusarium wilt in tobacco is closely allied with the same disease of sweet potatoes. Therefore, it is necessary in combating this disease that, when fusarium wilt is found either in tobacco or in sweet potatoes, this field should be left out of tobacco production from four to five years. Corn, peanuts, small grain, and cotton are the best known crops to plant in a field affected by fusarium wilt.

It is the hope of the tobacco farmers that within the next few years our experiment station will find a wilt-resistant variety of tobacco in order to check this disease before it does too much damage.

### Meatier Chicken Becomes Goal Of Poultry Leaders

Aim At Helping Retain Markets Poultrymen Have Won During Meat Shortage

CHICAGO — America's two-billion dollar poultry industry was challenged today by 14 of its national leaders to produce a fast growing, better meat-type chicken to help retain the market during the current meat shortage.

A 48-state contest to develop a broad-breasted chicken — comparable to the popular broad-breasted turkey — was announced by the group, according to D. D. Slade, secretary, International Baby Chick Association, Lexington, Ky., who was elected chairman of a supervisory committee to formulate plans for the contest.

Consisting of representatives of all major poultry associations and key poultrymen of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the committee has been asked by A & P Food Stores to draw up specifications for an ideal meat-type bird and to supervise distribution of \$8,000 in awards which the company has posted to encourage the poultry industry to place increased emphasis on the production of a better meat chicken to insure greater profits for poultrymen and finer poultry for consumers' dinner tables.

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### County Agent Has Balanced Program

Outlines Needs For Better Living And Greater Social Advantages In Rural Communities Of County; Stresses Importance Of Electricity, Recreation, Schools And Churches

BY C. D. RAPER,  
County Agent

I wish to discuss POST-WAR RURAL LIVING AND SOCIAL FACILITIES in Columbus County. Agriculture is our livelihood and almost our whole life, either directly or indirectly. We are rural or urban schools, and most will be for some time to come of our schools are not capable of providing the kind of training ty, so if I digress some into other phases, it will be for one purpose: to bring about a better understanding between agriculture, industry, and labor.

Our whole economic structure may be compared to a three-legged stool, with agriculture as one leg, industry as another, and labor as the third.

As long as each leg has approximately the same strength and length, our economy—county, state and national—is on a fairly even keel and we have relative prosperity. But when any leg is lengthened or shortened with respect to the other two, we find ourselves in uncertain situations; and when the equality becomes too great, the whole structure collapses and periods of more or less depression result. We have lived through periods of this kind; therefore, it is necessary that all three legs remain relatively the same length and of the same strength, or economic conditions will be much disturbed.

Better farm family living encompasses so much that it might well be described as the crowning social objective of farm life. The quality of family living affects the physical, mental, spiritual and social development of all rural people, young and old. It determines whether able, enterprising youth make up the ranks of those who will be the farmers of the next generation here in Columbus County, and whether rural people who go to the city make their greatest possible contribution there.

In many of our farm families, the income is too small to provide an adequate level of living. Yet, it is equally true that it is not only the size of the income as such, but rather what people want and are able to get for it, which determines the quality of living.

It is clear to me that not only do farm families need adequate incomes, but they also need to use their income much more wisely and to have available those things which make for good living.

### RURAL SCHOOLS SHOULD BE IMPROVED

The educational resources to which rural people have access

### Expert Advises Canning Of Fruits, Vegetables

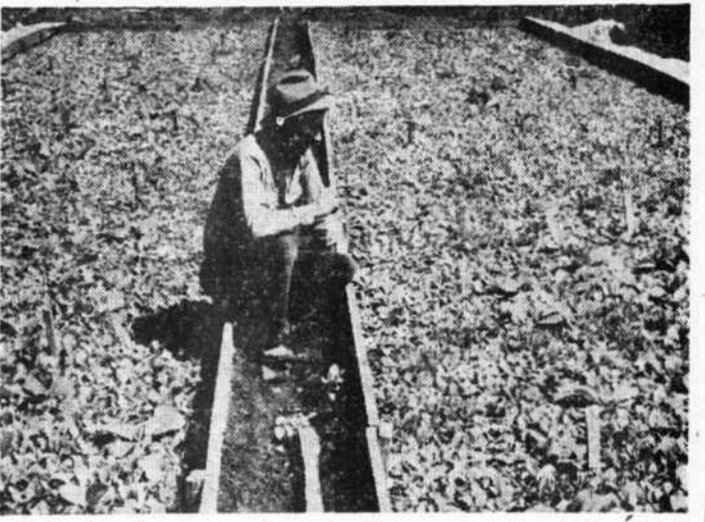
By MRS. MARY McALLISTER,  
N. C. State College

The 1945 food supply is of paramount interest to every homemaker as the demand on American produced food is greater now than ever before. We are told that there will not be enough commercially-canned fruits and vegetables to meet civilian needs next winter. To offset the scarcity of commercially canned foods, every homemaker who has fresh fruits and vegetables available should have as her goal to preserve what her family will need at home.

This year home canning is one of the nation's most important wartime programs on the home front and every North Carolina homemaker who can will participate wholeheartedly in this program. The homemaker should first plan the amount of food she should can at home to meet her family's needs. The North Carolina canned foods budget set up for a six month's period calls for

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### Control Of Weeds On Plant Beds Is Great Labor Saver



One of the greatest labor savers in growing tobacco plants is the practice of controlling weeds on tobacco plant beds. Mr. J. H. White, of Whiteville, Route 1, reported this spring that the chemical treatment of tobacco beds for weed control cut his labor spent weeding his plant beds from nine days in 1944 to nine hours in 1945 on 800 square yards of bed.

The material used in treating beds cost him \$18.80. A number of other growers in this part of the county report that they have had almost similar results since they have started treating their plant beds in the fall to control weeds next spring. In practically every demonstration conducted in this county the producers report much better plants where cyanamid or uranium was used. Since labor is scarce, farmers should start making their plans toward treating their tobacco beds this fall in order to save as much time next spring as possible and, at the same time, produce better tobacco plants.

### North Carolina Quadruples Ice Cream Quantity

June Dairy Months Report Shows Big Increase In Ice Cream, Sherbert And Cheese

BY THOMPSON GREENWOOD,  
Editor N. C. Department of Agriculture

(Advance) — Raleigh. — North Carolina now produces about four times as much ice cream as was manufactured 20 years ago; sherbert, about gone from nothing to 1,000,000 gallons in this time; and cheese from 60,000 pounds to 742,000 pounds, according to the annual June Dairy Month release by the Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture.

This State's milk production in 1925 was approximately 1,100,000,000 pounds, and this figure remained static for about six years, beginning a climb in the latter part of 1931 which carried it to 3,405,000,000 pounds in 1938.

Although 1940 and 1941 production was about the same as for 1938, an upward trend felt slightly in 1940 carried milk production to 3,540,000,000 pounds in 1944, according to figures and estimates compiled by the Crop Reporting Service and the department's Dairy Division.

The reports of 19 dairy products manufacturers last year showed 1,725,000 pounds of creamery butter produced in this State during 1944. Reports from 52 manufacturers included 9,382,000 gallons of ice cream produced for wholesale, and 537,000 gallons manufactured for direct retail sales.

Cheese manufacture showed considerable expansion during the year, too. Condensed milk was 6,667,000 pounds and evaporated milk near 27,000,000 pounds. A high percentage of these products went to the armed forces.

The high peak for cheese production was from August through December, while that for ice cream was June through August.

In the nation, milk production totaled 38,300,000,000 pounds for the first four months of this year, which is 1,000,000,000 more pounds than the January-April, 1944 output, and was at an adjusted seasonal rate of over 121,000,000,000 pounds.

While pointing out that this high level production may not continue throughout the year, Frank Parker, head of the department's Statistics division, is of the opinion that milk production this year will exceed any previous year on record.

Basing his prophecy on Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates, Parker said that farmers' prices for milk this year will probably maintain a satisfactory level with those realized in 1944.

Demand for most dairy products will continue to exceed the supplies because of large non-civilian needs and strong consumer purchasing power.

With the record seasonally large milk flow, the War Food Administration has relaxed some of

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### North Carolina Led The Nation In Production

Tar Heel State Topped 21 Of 48 States Producing Tobacco In 1944; Kentucky Came Second

Twenty-one of the 48 states grew tobacco last year—and North Carolina led the nation, producing 755,606,000 pounds on 694,300 acres.

In second place was Kentucky, with 477,020,000 pounds on 419,600 acres. Virginia ranked third, realizing 144,691,000 pounds off 134,900 acres. The figures were announced yesterday by the Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture.

Although this State outstripped all other in acreage and total production, it was in 13th place in yield per acre, averaging 1,088 pounds. Massachusetts led in the per-acre yield, with 1,646 pounds; Pennsylvania was second, with 1,560; Wisconsin third, with 1,500. Figures given for Southern states were 1,150 for South Carolina; 1,133, for Tennessee; and 1,161 for Kentucky.

The total poundage for the United States last year was 1,950,213,000, as compared with 1,406,196,000 pounds in 1943. The value of the nation's tobacco crop was \$814,956,000 for 1944 and \$569,798,000 in 1943. The average price last year was 41.8 cents per pound, against 40.5 cents in 1943. Connecticut farmers averaged 75.9 cents per pound for tobacco, and Maryland was in second place, at 57 cents. North Carolina placed seventh, at 43.2 cents per pound.

The value of North Carolina's crop was \$326,619,000. In second place in value was Kentucky, at \$197,254,000. At the bottom of the list was Louisiana, whose farmers realized \$89,000 from their 210,000 pounds sold in 1944.

Massachusetts and Connecticut, which go in heavily on the production of tobacco for cigar wrappers, averaged \$1.70 per pound for leaf of this variety last year, said the release.

Flue-cured tobacco last season averaged 42.2 cents per pound; five cured, 24.5 cents; light air-cured, 44.7 cents.

The following states produced tobacco last year: Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana.

### Spring Pig Crop Was Sharply Cut

400,000 Head Less Than Two Years Ago And 236,000 Fewer Than Last Year, Morgan Says

RALEIGH—The North Carolina spring pig crop was nearly 400,000 head less than the record production two years ago and 236,000 head smaller than last year's crop, J. J. Morgan, crop reporting specialist with the State Department of Agriculture, has reported.

He said the spring pig crop is estimated at 598,000, and attributed the drastic drop to market restrictions and low prices in the fall of 1943 and the spring of 1944. Discouraged by unsettled conditions and an uncertain future, farmers sold their sows, according to Morgan, who placed the 1945 spring pig crop at 30 per cent below that of 1944, 33 per cent less than in 1943, and 17 per cent under the 10-year (1934-43) average.

"The spring pig crop normally reaches market in late summer and fall months. Since more of the reduction was made by farmers growing hogs for market than for home use, marketings from this spring's pig crop, no doubt, will be decreased more than 30 per cent from a year earlier," said Morgan.

Weather conditions during the spring season were favorable and farmers reported an average of 6.3 pigs saved per litter as compared with an average of 6.0, the

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### Fight Pullorum In Turkeys, Says

Part Of State's Program For More Meat Will Be Sabotaged If Pullorum Gets Upperhand

RALEIGH—An important part of North Carolina's effort for more poultry meat will be sabotaged if pullorum disease in turkeys is allowed to get the upper hand this year, said L. J. Fourie, poultry disease specialist with the State Department of Agriculture, recently.

"Turkey raisers are urged to take every possible precaution against pullorum," said Fourie, adding that if infection shows up in a flock the infected birds should be isolated immediately.

Birds which survive should be toemarked and raised separately, and should under no circumstances be used as breeders. Frequent cleaning and disinfecting of

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