

# Washington Farm News

1940 PARITY PAYMENTS COMPARED WITH 1939.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced the rates of the parity payments which will be made to producers who plant within their 1940 acreage allotments of cotton, corn, wheat and rice.

The payments will be made on the normal yield of each producer's acreage allotment. The rates announced are: Cotton, 1.55 cents per pound; corn 5 cents per bushel; wheat, 10 cents per bushel; rice, 1.7 cents per hundredweight.

These parity adjustment or parity payments, which supplement the regular agricultural conservation payments, will be made under the provisions of Section 303 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, and the 1940 Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act which provided \$225,000,000 to be paid to producers of five major crops.

The 1940 Appropriation Act provided for these payments to be made on the five basic crops in 1940 if the 1939 average farm prices were less than 75 per cent of parity. Since the estimated 1939 season average price for each kind of tobacco was above 75 per cent no parity adjustment payments will be made on that crop in 1940.

Estimates are that the fund made available for 1940 parity payments will be divided among the four major crops as follows: Cotton, \$96,000,000; corn, \$48,600,000; wheat, \$57,100,000; rice, \$300,000. This allocation is made according to the formula established in the Adjustment Act of 1938.

Cotton, corn, wheat and rice prices were all higher in 1939 than in 1938. Because cotton prices improved relatively less than those for the other crops, however, the proportion of the parity fund going to cotton producers in 1940 is larger than it was in 1939. Estimated season average prices as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service on December 19, 1939, were used in determining the extent to which the various crops share in the fund.

Other items allocated out of the \$225,000,000 fund include a transfer of \$11,000,000 to complete 1939 price adjustment payments and \$12,000,000 for administrative expense and reserve.

Officials indicated that estimated increases in participation in 1940 compared to 1939 estimates are responsible for the somewhat lower rates of the parity payments for 1940. The 1939 parity payments were made under the provisions of the Price Adjustment Act of 1938 which made available \$212,000,000 for that purpose.

Besides the parity payments, farmers who cooperate in the 1540 AAA Farm Program, and plant within their acreage allotments, will also receive agricultural conservation payments.

The following table shows the rates for agricultural conservation payments and parity payments which are additional. (Figures are given in cents for 1939 and 1940 on the basis of pounds of cotton, bushels of corn and wheat, and hundredweights of rice.)

	Conservation		Parity	
	1939	1940	1939	1940
Cotton	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.55
Corn	9.0	10.0	5.0	5.00
Wheat	17.0	9.0	11.0	10.00
Rice	9.0	6.5	12.0	1.70

Due to changes in the acreage allotments and normal yields, the 1940 rates will be applied to approximately 12 per cent larger wheat production, 3 per cent smaller corn production and slightly larger rice production than were the 1939 rates.

## Weedy Trees Return Cash Income On Farm

When corn is thinned and cotton thinned, the plants or "weeds" cut down are left on the land. The work involved is an expense which can only be repaid through increased growth of the plants left.

R. W. Graeber, Extension forester of State College, says that it is just as essential to take out the "weed" and remove overcrowded plants in growing a crop of trees as it is in successful corn and cotton production.

"But," he emphasized, "when a farmer thins a crop of growing trees the 'weeds' or thinnings pay the labor cost, taxes and in most cases a profit. At the same time this removal of surplus trees promotes an increased growth on standing timber."

"When you thin a stand of crowded trees, root competition is reduced, and even competition is relieved by taking out stunted, crippled, diseased, and overgrown trees, reducing the species of low value (weeds). The result is increased growth of trees of higher quality."

As examples of farmers who profited from thinning timber stands the following names are given: Mrs. J. D. Smithwick, and J. B. Tedlock, all of Bertie county; William Brown, a Negro of Caswell county; George Jackson, a Negro of seven counties; M. E. Faircloth, E. Maxwell, and A. E. Williams, all of Caswell county; W. M. Petrus and A. Williams of Davidson; W. J. Woodruff of...

Dale of Lenoir; M. S. Laughbridge, of McDowell; E. F. Filley of Martin; T. T. Stephenson of Northampton; N. A. Burton and J. W. Taylor of Onslow; Dan J. Harris and Joe Lee Green of Stanly; H. T. Davison of Tyrrell; A. W. Reavis and M. D. Tillotson of Vance; and J. H. Lane of Wilson.

## Boll Weevil Control Reports Encouraging

J. O. Rowell, Extension entomologist of State College, says that encouraging reports of boll weevil control through the 1-1-1 molasses poisoning treatment continue to pour in to his office. As an example of the effectiveness of the control measures advocated by the Extension Service, Rowell quoted the following report from F. W. Reams, assistant farm agent in Halifax county.

"Three farmers—C. H. Smith of Scotland Neck, R. Hunter Pope of Enfield, and J. G. Shields of Scotland Neck—averaged 499.7 pounds of lint per acre on 276 acres treated with the molasses poison.

Farmers not using poison made average yields of from 150 to 200 pounds of lint per acre, with a number of growers reporting less than 100 pounds per acre.

"Mr. Smith made a yield of 610 pounds per acre on 37 acres, where the cotton was grown on land that had a good growth of lespedeza turned under. Mr. Pope reported an average of 498 pounds of lint per acre on 211 acres. Mr. Shields grew 493 pounds per acre on 28 acres."

Rowell explained that the 1-1-1 treatment consists of mixing one pound of calcium arsenate with one gallon of water and one gallon of cheap molasses, and mopping the cotton beginning several days before the squares form, and continuing at the rate of one application per week until at least three applications are made.

"The best results are obtained when the treatment is made early, and at least three applications of the poison mixture are used," the entomologist stated. Farmers who mopped late, and mopped only once or twice, obtained better yields than those who but their yields fell short of those did not try to control the weevil; of growers who followed the complete recommendations.

## STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

QUESTION: What is the best ration for feeding pigs?

ANSWER: There is no one best ration, for it is possible to increase the net returns from the herd by selecting each season some combination of feeds that will make a well balanced, efficient ration at a minimum cost. A more or less standard ration that produces good results consists of corn, tankage or fish meal, and a mineral mixture. However, substitutes that are more economical can be made for some of the ingredients. The amount and kind of substitutes are given in Extension Circular No. 288, "Raising Hogs in North Carolina," and copies of this circular may be had free upon application to the Agricultural Editor at State College.

QUESTION: Is it too early to plant garden crops in the open?

ANSWER: Spring plantings in the open depend primarily on the temperature requirements of the different crops. The hardy crops such as cabbage, kale, mustard, lettuce, parsley, spinach, onions, and the smooth-seeded garden peas will stand hard frosts and may be planted in the open six to eight weeks before danger of killing frost is over. Crops classed as half-hardy—such as asparagus, beets, celery, turnips, radishes, chard, cauliflower, and Irish potatoes will stand light frozes, but usually should not be planted until three or four weeks before the date of the last killing frost. All warm-season crops should not be planted until all danger of frost is past.

QUESTION: When should broilers be started on a fattening feed?

ANSWER: Broilers are usually started on the fattening ration about seven to ten days before they are to be sold. The birds should be approximately one and one-half to one and three-quarters pounds each when fattening begins. All other feed should be discontinued and a special ration given for the fattening period. However, this period should never extend more than 12 days. There are two recommended rations for the fattening period. The first contains six pounds of corn meal and four pounds of ground oats. The second ration is made by mixing six pounds of corn meal, two pounds of wheat shorts, and two pounds of ground oats. Skim milk or buttermilk should be used in either of these rations to mix a sloppy feed that will pour readily from a bucket.

## More Families Turn To Balanced Farming

Caught in the uncertainty of the present tobacco crisis, North Carolina farm families are turning to a live-at-home program to provide food for themselves and feed for their livestock.

At the present time, Great Britain holds the answer to tobacco prices this coming fall. If the existing embargo is retained, farmers will lose one of their best customers, since British buyers usually purchase a large percentage of the better grades of American tobacco.

On the other hand, it has been rumored that Britain will enter the market again this fall to make normal purchases. In such an event, prices may be expected to be reasonably good.

While waiting for England to make her decision, wary North Carolina farmers have "hedged" by making their plans so as not to depend entirely on their income from this year's tobacco crop. In most instances, they have turned to other crops or to a good livestock or poultry program to supplement their income.

Added to that, they have laid out a balanced farming or live-at-home program to be based on a 35-point program has been drawn up to meet the emergency.

## Looking at Washington

(Continued from page one)

proclaiming "cuts" and "slashes" in the budget estimates, there is no way to tell whether there will be economy or not. Of course, the House has made some reductions in the figures submitted by the Chief Executive, but it must be remembered that these items go to the Senate where they may be restored. Even if both houses approve the "economies" they may be restored in a later deficiency bill.

every session of Congress exhibits the early part of practically an "economy" drive. Usually the House, acting first, makes reductions and the Senate, acting later, puts back the money. Judging from the past, the House, after making a paper record, accepts the Senate's figures. For example, last year the House passed seventeen appropriation bills, carrying \$8,391,000,000. The same bills, when the Senate got through with them, had been increased \$703,000,000. The House accepted \$603,000,000 of the Senate increases.

The greatest peace-time Navy supply bill was placed before the House by a committee last week. The measure appropriates \$969,722,878 which, besides the regular expense of the naval establishment, provides funds to continue the construction of eight battleships, seven cruisers, two aircraft carriers, forty-two destroyers, twenty submarines and eighteen auxiliary vessels. In addition, it provides for new ships to be laid down during the 1941 fiscal year as follows: Two additional 45,000-ton battleships, one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, eight destroyers, six submarines, one submarine tender, three seaplane tenders and one mine-sweeper.

Readers should understand that be confused with an authorization this is an appropriation bill, not a program. There is pending in Congress a Committee-endorsed bill to authorize construction within the next two years of twenty-one additional warships, twenty-two auxiliary vessels, and about 1,000 more airplanes. This measure carries no appropriation and unless Congress subsequently provides the money, it means nothing at all.

The size of the Navy of this nation is established theoretically by an authorization just as the size of the debt of the nation is limited to \$54,000,000,000. Authorization of a Navy construction of a single schooner of stated size does not initiate the After the authorization has been passed, setting the size of the Navy by law, Congress appropriates money for the construction of ships.

The history of the Navy reveals fits and starts in the process of constructing a fleet in being. In 1921, nearly \$300,000,000 worth of fighting ships were sunk in the disarmament treaty. For eleven years, we expected the world to shape itself toward peace and during that time the United States laid down a grand total of thirty-six ships, against 156 by Japan and 128 by England. President Roosevelt, in his first year in office, allocated \$238,000,000 from emergency funds for the construction of 32 ships. The next year, the Vinson-Trammell Act gave us 94 additional ships; 46 of which are now in service and the rest in various stages of construction. In May, 1938, came the billion-dollar building program, but up to the first of this month, Congress had actually appropriated only \$70,000,000 and the fleet has been increased by exactly two oil tankers, purchased ready-built.

However, under construction are the vessels listed above, some of which will take their places in the fleet this year, and the complete program is expected to be finished by 1944. The present authorization program raises the top limit of the Navy, as now set by law, to the extent stated above.

## HELPED

Although the recent, cold weather did extensive damage to the small grain crop in Hoke county, it helped reduce the number of overwintering insects, says Farm Agent A. S. Knowles.

## INCREASE

Participation in the Agricultural Conservation program by Mitchell County farmers increased 16 percent in 1939 over 1938, with a marked increase being shown in the use of lime and manure.

## Want Ads!

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS! Pot Plants, Cut Flowers, Corsages and Funeral Designs. Say "Hi" with Flowers. Farmville Flower Shop, Phone 497-1.

WE BUY SOYA BEANS AND PAY Top Prices. Lewis & Lang, Bank of Farmville Bldg., Farmville, N. C. N171-c

POULTRY WANTED—THE POULTRY market has improved some. We are buying, giving the best prices possible, at all times. C. E. Medlin.

AUTO OWNERS—If your car won't start, phone 311-6, Mr. John Barrett, at the Western Auto Associate Store. Starter, generator and battery work a specialty.

LOST—Green Sheaffer Fountain Pen. Finder will please return to The Route Printery and receive reward.

LOST—Certificate No. 9, for sixty-five shares The Bank of Fountain, Farmville, N. C., Stock. Notify J. L. Tugwell, Farmville, N. C.

There are many things that we do not know but, occasionally, we run across something that we understand.

## "Build-Up" Relief Explained to Women

A simple method has saved many women a lot of suffering! It is based on the fact that headaches, nervousness, cramp-like pain are often symptoms of functional dysmenorrhea due to malnutrition.

Help for this condition so often follows the use of CARDUI, because it usually increases the appetite and the flow of gastric juice; thus aids digestion and helps build physical resistance. Usual result is less periodic distress.

Many who take CARDUI a few days before and during "the time" have found this helps ease periodic discomfort. Women have used CARDUI for more than 50 years!

## THE ANSWERS

- 2,185,577 on January 31.
- 510,000,000 ounces — more than 60 per cent of the world's supply.
- Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts.
- Robert A. Taft, son of President William H. Taft.
- Yes; about \$1,500,000,000.
- Yes; in January sales were \$266,822,179.29 — best month since sales began in March, 1935.
- Lewis Compton, of New Jersey.
- No.
- About \$300,000,000.

## Sod-Mulch System Improves Orchards

A system of permanent cover crop and mulching of trees with cuttings of legumes and straw will reduce erosion in orchards, and improve the bearing qualities of fruit trees, advises H. R. Niswonger, Extension horticulturist of State College.

Joe E. Miller of Marion, in McDowell County, has had much success with this system of orchard management, Niswonger reported.

Mr. Miller has a 25-acre apple orchard on U. S. Highway No. 70 near Nebo, on a site where the land is subject to soil erosion. He uses Korean lespedeza as a permanent soil cover, and the trees are mulched with the cuttings of lespedeza and straw.

The horticulturist said that Mr. Miller's trees were planted in the spring of 1937, with a distance of 36 feet between each tree. The orchard site was terraced and the trees set with the contour of the land. Lespedeza was sown in March and a cultivated area of several feet around each tree was maintained the first growing season. A cultural area of a foot or more was left at the base of each tree when mulching was done in 1938 and 1939.

Each tree was fertilized the first year with one-fourth pound of nitrate of soda, and one-half pound the second year, with the application made in the spring. The nitrate of soda was omitted for the third growing season since the trees were making too much growth, due, no doubt, to the preservation of moisture and the available nitrogen secured by the mulch. The slowing down of the vegetable growth has resulted in the formation of the fruit buds, while at the same time the vigor of the trees has been maintained.

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