

News of Interest to Farmers of Johnston and Adjoining Counties

Spray For Scale Before New Growth

Before new growth begins in the orchards of North Carolina, growers should determine the amount of scale on their trees and give the orchards a thorough spraying. "Scale insects increase at a rapid rate and will spread over the orchards in large areas before any increase is noticed if the owner is not observant," says C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State College. "Oil is now being used widely in scale control. This kind of spray is very effective and should be used without fail where scale damage is severe or where the oyster shell scale or scurfy scale is known to occur. Lime-sulphur has been the standard scale spray for years and if thoroughly applied at proper strength, ordinary infestations may be controlled."

Good results from spraying usually depend upon three important factors, says Mr. Brannon. The proper material must be obtained; it must be properly mixed, and it must be carefully and thoroughly applied. A great deal depends upon using a suitable spray machine. Good results will not be obtained with broken, worn-out machines.

In recent trips over the State, Mr. Brannon has found scale to be on the increase in many orchards. This has been due, he says, to omitting the scale or to careless work in making the application.

Growers who wish definite information on the use of oils or lime-sulphur may secure it from Mr. Brannon or from the county farm agent in each county.

SHALL FOREIGN GOODS TAKE OUR MARKETS?

While the Democratic House of Representatives has contented itself with passing a tariff bill that makes no change in any existing schedule, and while the Democratic leader on the floor of the House has gone on record as declaring that to reduce our tariff now would flood our country with foreign made goods, other leaders of the party, having no legislative responsibility, continue to harp on the threadbare theme that it is necessary for us to lower our tariffs in order that foreign nations may be able to pay their debts to us in goods.

What these leaders are saying in effect is this:

If Argentina owes us money we must let her ship into our markets corn and beef in order to pay her debts to us. If Czechoslovakia owes us money then we must let her send in shoes to sell on our market in order that she may pay. If Mexico owes us money then she shall be permitted to ship in live cattle in order to pay the debt. And so all the way around.

But what is happening to our farmers and manufacturers and stock growers while this program is being put into effect? Isn't it perfectly clear that if Argentina ships 25 million bushels of corn into this country that exact amount of corn is left on our farms without a market? If Czechoslovakia sends in 10 million pairs of shoes are not American shoe workers deprived of the labor and pay for that quantity of shoes? If Canada and Mexico drive 500,000 head of cattle across our borders are not our cattle markets glutted to just that extent?

It is highly desirable that other countries indebted to us should pay those debts. But certainly some other way can be found, as some other way always has been found in the past, for our foreign debtors to discharge their obligations without depriving American producers of their home markets.

IRISH FREE STATE RAISES MANY PIGS FOR SALE

Dublin, March 1.—Improvement in the quality of pigs produced in Ireland has been so marked during recent years that English curers are now reported to be purchasing approximately 10,000 pigs a week from the Irish Free State, according to a report from Consul Henry H. Balch, Dublin, made public by the Department of Commerce.

The live stock expert also stated that during a recent visit to Southern Ireland, he failed to see a black pig. The prevailing type is white and middle white, a cross, with the gilt pregnancy crossed back with the large white.

Raise Slush Fund To Fight Cooperation

That a huge slush fund has been collected by cotton shippers as ammunition with which to wage a strenuous battle against the Agricultural Marketing Act, passed in 1929 for the benefit of farmers, is disclosed in an editorial which will appear in the March issue of the Cotton Grower, official publication of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association.

The editorial, of interest to farmers in this section because their rights are involved, follows in full: "The whole spirit of the attack on the Agricultural Marketing Act by the cotton, grain and produce trades is summed up in the following telegram sent out by the American Cotton Shippers Association to the cotton exchanges throughout the South:

"You gentlemen are requested to act as a committee to solicit contributions from cotton factors and dealers at Savannah to support a movement fostered by the American Cotton Shippers Association to raise funds to either amend or repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act with special reference to functions of the Farm Board. The amount to be raised from the Georgia shippers and factors is \$4,000. In addition this amount the firm of Clayton & McFadden will be solicited direct. The quota assessed on Dallas was \$10,000 and they raised the amount in 30 minutes. Houston quota was \$10,000, all of which has been pledged. Dameron Williams wires that the interest in the Memphis meeting is spreading and other states are reporting excellent progress. Please be good enough to phone or wire the result of your efforts as early as possible as I am obliged to make a report of the State to Dameron Williams this afternoon. We feel that our existence is at stake and that something must be done immediately and will be done if we have the moral and financial support of the cotton trade. Terms of subscription, fourth cash, balance as and if needed."

"The most effective one-sentence answer to the raising of this huge slush fund was made by one of the outstanding editors of the South, Dr. Tait Butler, of the Progressive Farmer, when he said:

"If it is worth one hundred thousand dollars to cotton merchants to have the cooperatives destroyed, it is worth hundreds of millions to the farmers to maintain them."

Farm Board Endorsed By N. C. Agriculture

Raleigh, March 1.—Organized agriculture in North Carolina has lives in Congress to stand by the petitioned the State's representatives in Congress to stand by the Agricultural Marketing Act and to fight any proposals to "abolish or cripple the Federal Farm Board."

A resolution, adopted here by the North Carolina Council of Agricultural Organizations, terms the Farm Board "one of the greatest agencies for helping agriculture ever created by a national government" and asks that it not be crippled by being made a division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Council said the Board should not be subjected to the "political pressure which might easily result from having the Farm Board as a division in a department headed by a member of the president's cabinet and responsible to him."

The resolution was presented by Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, and passed unanimously.

The Council also appealed to President Hoover to fill the existing vacancy on the Farm Board with a representative from the Southeast.

The North Carolina Council of Agricultural Organizations, as its name implies, is composed of representatives of practically all the agricultural organizations in the State.

Unlucky Number

They were quarreling, and the wife said to the husband, "I'd like to know how many girls you made love to before you met me?"

"Twelve," groaned the miserable man, "but didn't remember to count them until it was too late."—Stray Stories.

READ LABEL ON MUSTARD URGES FEDERAL OFFICIAL

Mustard is a common article, but it adds a lot to the joys of eating and, if the housewife is a sticker for getting what she pays for—whether it is mustard or mustangs—she will do well to read the label on mustard products, according to H. A. Lepper, of the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

"All mustard products come from the three general classes of seed—white, black, and intermediate, the latter shading from yellow to brown to red," says Lepper. The value of mustard as a condiment depends on its content of volatile oil or other pungent principles.

The flour, or ground mustard is the powder made from seed after the hulls have largely been removed. Sometimes a portion of the fixed oil has been removed. Prepared mustards, such as "Old English style," "Dutch style," or "French style," are pastes composed of a mixture of ground mustard seed, flour, or cake, with salt, a vinegar, and perhaps sugar, spices, or other condiments. The official standard prohibits the presence of starch, mustard bran, or vegetable gums in prepared mustard.

Turmeric is sometimes added to prepared mustard. If it is present, it will often be declared on the label. While turmeric is sometimes added to give the mustard a yellow color, it actually does not closely resemble the pure mustard color.

Lepper states that some mustard manufacturers make an imitation which, as a rule, contains principally mustard bran, usually with some mustard seed and sometimes starch or gum. This food law requires that such an article be sold under a label which makes it clear that the product is an imitation and further specifies that the ingredient of the product be declared on the label.

It is not necessary to grind the roughages ordinarily used for livestock feed and certainly it is poor economy to do so with all feeds as low in price as they are now.

"We have come in contact recently with much misleading propaganda in regard to the advantages of grinding feeds for livestock," says L. I. Case, animal husbandman at State College. "Some of this material is finding its way into the agricultural press and much of it is being disseminated by salesmen of feed grinding mills who of course are interested in selling their product. I recently overheard a salesman who was giving a demonstration of his machine say that the grinding of corn stover would make it 100 percent digestible. Such a statement is ridiculous on its face because corn stover at best is only about 50 percent digestible and no amount of grinding will make it any more so."

Mr. Case says no hard and fast rules may be laid down for every farm but generally speaking it does not pay to grind roughage. He says that livestock men engaged in research at the experimental stations of the United States are about 100 percent in agreement on this.

In feeding beef cattle where hogs are to follow the heaves, it does not pay even to grind corn. Old feeders know this by experience and the majority of them feed broken ear corn or shelled corn, says Mr. Case. About the same thing is true in feeding corn to hogs. Numerous feeding trials prove conclusively that there is little saving in feeding ground corn to hogs in place of ear corn or shelled corn.

Before a livestock man allows himself to be persuaded into this extra expense, he should get his facts from unbiased sources and govern his actions accordingly, says Mr. Case.

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Farm For Living First Then For Money

Raleigh, March 2.—Farmers who would make a profit should "farm first for a living and then for money," according to M. G. Mann, secretary-treasurer of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association.

He said that experience shows that the farm-first-for-a-living farmers are the ones who are making a profit while those farming for money first are "going in the hole."

RELIEF FOR ALL

(Washington Post)

An unfortunate misunderstanding of President Hoover's relief program has developed in some sections of the country. The President has been accused of neglecting the welfare of the working-man and the common people, while concentrating his attention on the interests of American bankers and foreign nations. That charge is palpably untrue. It arises only from confusion as to the nature of Mr. Hoover's relief plans.

Criticism of this nature began to circulate soon after President Hoover had proposed a postponement of inter-governmental payments. Some people who did not understand the nature of the crisis that was facing the world at that time feared that the President was too much concerned in giving relief to Europe. As a matter of fact, the President acted to save American business and finance from the shock of a European collapse.

President Hoover has opposed a dole for the unemployed because he fears that the cost of this uneconomic experiment would postpone the time when American working-men may return to their regular jobs. An attempt to create artificial employment for about 6,000,000 men, when the national debt is already increasing at the rate of \$2,000,000,000 per year, would lead to disaster. Instead of wasting energy on such palliatives, the President launched a program to rehabilitate the economic structure of the country so that production and work may return to normal.

Some fanatics have gone so far as to denounce the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as a "dole to bankers." That thought completely ignores the interrelation of finance, industry and employment. Funds released by this corporation will percolate through the banks to industry and to jobless men. In so far as it stabilizes the railroads, employs who are now idle will benefit.

The new capital which has just been voted for the Federal Land Bank system is not for the relief of bankers, but to make credit more available to farmers. Many foreclosures because farmers were unable to meet the terms of their mortgages will be averted. New credit facilities will be open to farmers who otherwise might be unable to finance their crops. If this appropriation had been divided among the farmers as a handout there would have been nothing more than a pittance for each. But when it is multiplied in the form of credit it becomes an invaluable aid to agricultural America.

Through a system of home loan discount banks the President has urged Congress to extend similar relief to home owners. The Government could not possibly step in and save mortgaged homes with funds from the Treasury. But through the extension of credit it can enable home owners to help themselves through this emergency period.

Of similar significance is the program to liquidate closed banks. Obviously, this is not a measure to help bankers. Its central purpose is to allow depositors in such banks to regain their funds and thus restore their purchasing power.

President Hoover's program does not attempt to smooth over the surface of the depression with a dole, but it strikes at the roots of the deflation mania. It is calculated to stimulate into activity the industrial and commercial machinery of the whole nation. The problems of the people cannot be solved in any other way.

KANSAS TAKES A HAND

The Kansas Agricultural Council, including The Grange, The Farm Bureau, The Farmers Union, the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, the Kansas Livestock Association, and two or three other agricultural organizations, on January 12, passed the following resolution:

"We endorse the co-operative program of the Government as set forth in the Agricultural Marketing Act. We insist that this program be given opportunity to develop and function as was originally intended. We are opposed to any amendments to the act, except such amendments as are desired by the agricultural people and are approved by the authorized representatives of the farm organizations."

More Milk Makes For Longer Life

Offers Silver Cups In Milk Poster Contest

Doctor James M. Parrott of Kingston and Raleigh, State Health Officer, is offering two silver cups as prizes for the best posters submitted by school children in the milk poster contest, an educational feature of the State-wide Milk-for-Health Campaign that is being conducted by the State Board of Health. Dr. Parrott considers that interest in the use of milk for health created through educational processes such as the poster and essay contests sponsored by the schools, is not only lasting, but will produce permanent results.

One of the cups offered is for the best milk poster made by a boy or girl in any graded school in the State, and the other is for the best poster by any high school pupil in the State. Not more than five posters from each group may be submitted from any one county to the State Committee, but every school in every county is expected to enter the county contest. All competing posters should be in the office of the State Board of Health by April 25th, 1932, and should be in sizes either 14 by 22 inches or 22 by 28 inches. The chief requirement is that the message of the poster be brief, based on facts, not overstated, and that it make no unfair comparisons.

Co-op Fieldmen Help Farmers Obtain Loans

Raleigh, March 2.—To help alleviate stringent credit conditions facing farmers this year, the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association has instructed its fieldmen to cooperate with county agents and others in helping farmers obtain loans from the \$50,000,000 agricultural loan fund set up by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Regulations limit the maximum government crop production loan to any one borrower to \$400. Farmers who have need of more capital than this and cannot make arrangements locally are advised to communicate with the Agricultural Credit Corporation, of Raleigh, which will function this year.

Use More Milk For Better Health

Dr. A. T. Allen, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Dr. E. C. Brooks, President of North Carolina State College, have joined the list of promoters of the State-wide Milk-for-Health-Campaign. To increase North Carolina's milk consumption and to interest the school in this timely health movement, Dr. Allen and Dr. Brooks are offering prizes for the best milk rhymes or bits of poetry written by school children on the subject of milk. Dr. Allen is offering a silver cup for the best milk rhyme furnished by any pupil in the graded schools of the State, while Dr. Brooks is offering a silver cup for the best rhyme submitted by any high school pupil of the State.

Contestants for these State prizes must have their rhymes in the office of the State Board of Health not later than noon, April 25th. They must be original and not exceed six lines in length.

SICK POULTRY.

If a few birds in the poultry flock become sick, it is usually better to kill them than to attempt to apply treatment. They may have some contagious disease which will spread through the flock before recognized. If the poultry owner tries to treat sick birds, he may carry a disease to healthy birds through handling or feeding.

ROOSEVELT TAKES HIS NEW POST IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, P. I., Feb. 27.—Formally inaugurated governor general of the Philippine Islands, Theodore Roosevelt today called for a program designed to promote "the well being of the average Filipino."

BRING THE EDITOR OF THE Johnstonian-Sun your country produce and get credit on your subscription for same.

To live to be a hundred and enjoy life while doing it is a good principle, but few accomplish the feat. Today when the conquest of disease and the scientific promotion of health have nearly doubled the span of life, only one person in 25,000 in this country reaches the century mark. But the tendency live to a "ripe old age" is on the increase. A person who has reached the age of 58 now has a further expectancy of life of about 16 years, according to authentic life tables.

It is now a well established fact that what we eat or do not eat has a definite effect on our tendency to live long. Scientists unhesitatingly declare that the most important factor contributing to a long and happy life is proper nutrition and that milk more than any other food is essential to proper nutrition and good health. The increase in the consumption of milk and milk products in this country for the past decade has unquestionably been one of the factors increasing the span of human life.

History bears out the statement that milk drinking people are strong and robust as well as long lived.

The pastoral people of the world who have had possession of many dairy animals and whose diet has consisted largely of the milk and dairy products from those animals have always displayed the finest physical development, and naturally acquired a long life. It is related of David that he was carrying ten cheeses for the nourishment of his cohorts when he met and conquered the redoubtable Goliath.

The beef-eaters, so called, of England, have also been drinkers of milk. The Scandinavian countries, where the span of life is so much greater than ours, have always been noted as dairy countries, and the same is true of Holland, whose average span of life is even longer. Gene Tunney, Lindbergh, Richard Byrd, Paavo Nurmi have been great milk drinkers.

THE EDITOR OF THE JOHNSTONIAN-SUN will be glad to credit any farmer reader on his subscription for a bushel or two of sweet potatoes.

If You Want

to get rid of that piece of Furniture....

to dispose of that Rug or worn Carpeting....

to sell your Second-Hand Clothing that is still good....

somebody to do a job of Papering or Repairing....

or somebody to help with the House Cleaning....

Take This Tip

PUT A LITTLE AD IN THESE COLUMNS AT A COST OF BUT A FEW CENTS

And Your Worries End