

## Farmers Of State Will Again Vote On Nickels Program

### Referendum Is Scheduled to Be Held Friday, October 15

North Carolina farmers will vote Friday, October 15, on whether or not to continue the Nickels for Know-How program, initiated in November, 1951. The impending vote was authorized April 7 by the State Board of Agriculture, acting upon a request by the State Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the Agricultural Foundation.

E. Y. Floyd was unanimously named chairman of the referendum committee. According to an enabling act passed by the 1951 General Assembly, a referendum must be held each three years if the Nickels for Know-How program is to continue. The present program will expire December 31 unless approved in a referendum by farmers and other users of feed and fertilizer by a two-thirds majority of those voting.

During the first two years since farmers agreed to contribute a nickel for every ton of feed and fertilizer they purchased, the State Department of Agriculture has collected and turned over to the Agricultural Foundation \$286,025.80 to be used for agricultural research and in getting research results to the farmer.

This money has hired experts to seek the answers to problems in crop stands, poultry nutrition, poultry disease; cotton variety evaluation, weed control, peanuts, tobacco, farm marketing, pesticides, nematodes, forage crops, and horticulture. Three persons have been employed to work exclusively with the Challenge; a radio-TV specialist and a home economics editor have been hired to help put research results in the hands of farmers and home makers.

#### KITCHEN COMMENT

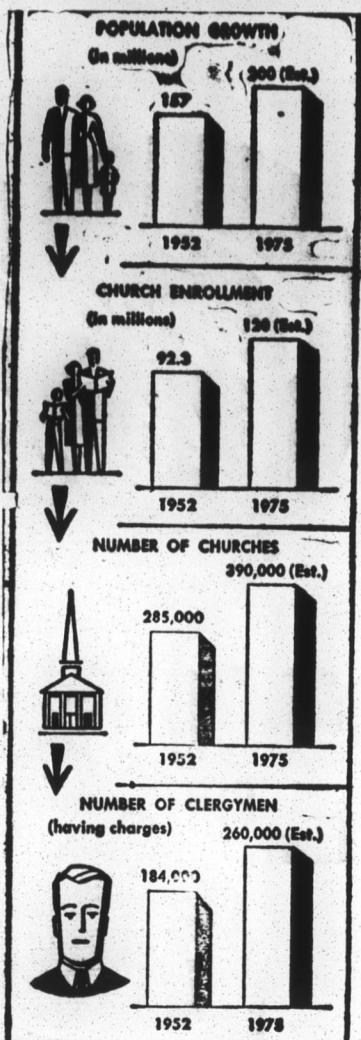
Sliced fingers can be prevented when paring vegetables if a piece of adhesive tape is placed on the thumb before starting.

Nothing is more important in home laundering than rinsing. Soapsuds must be out. Soap causes white garments to yellow, as well as to become dingy and blue.

Serve broiled tomato halves and rounds of onions with broiled lamb chops. Dribble melted margarine over both vegetables. Then sprinkle the tomatoes with a little crushed basil and the onions with a bit of brown sugar.

Homemakers can recover kitchen chairs and other casual furniture colorfully and economically with ordinary both towels.

## Church Challenge



With experts in the U. S. Census Bureau anticipating a 40 million increase in our national population by 1975, the National Association of Manufacturers has estimated that this record population boom will bring with it a 28-million increase in church enrollment. Writing in the June issue of the Christian Herald, Warren J. Taussig, NAM Eastern Division Church-Industry Director, analyzes the scope of the challenge in these terms: (1) the need by churches of all faiths to build and equip 100,000 more church structures, and (2) the need to train some 75,000 more clergymen. The Nam estimates the cost of building the additional churches for an augmented 1975 enrollment at \$8 billions.

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Question: Can catfish be successfully raised in farm ponds?

Answer: Yes, catfish have been raised successfully on a commercial basis in farm ponds. However, the most profitable ventures with this species of fish have resulted from taking small fish from small streams and growing them to edible size in large farm ponds. The majority of catfish will not spawn successfully in ponds.

Question—Will it really pay me to store my grain this year?

Answer: Yes. Large supplies of grain on hand in North Carolina and the nation, plus an acute shortage of storage facilities, can drive North Carolina harvest grain prices even lower than last year. Grain market channels will fill quickly after 1954 harvest starts. Here in North Carolina, our price rise after harvest is greater than the national average and larger than storage costs. Harvest prices are often 60 to 70 cents (wheat) and 40 to 55 cents (corn) below the CCC loan level. It costs only about 40 cents per bushel to build a metal grain storage bin.

Question: What is meant by the cation exchange capacity of a soil?

Answer: It is the soil's ability to hold elements (cations) such as calcium, magnesium, potassium and hydrogen. The percentage of the cation exchange capacity that is saturated with hydrogen will determine the pH of the soil. The pH can be used for a guide for liming provided the cation exchange capacity is considered. The amount of clay and organic matter in the soil are the principal factors determining the cation exchange capacity of a soil. The pH of a soil will show how acid it is, but will not show how much lime is needed to neutralize the soil acidity and cause a given increase in pH.

Question: What is Rescue grass?

Answer: Rescue grass, a native of Argentina, was introduced into the Southern United States about 100 years ago and now appears spontaneously in many places. It is a short-lived perennial adapted to humid reg-

ions with mild winters. The plants grow to a height of two to three feet. Growth starts in the fall and continues through the winter; the plants mature in early summer. On poor land it makes little growth, but on rich soils it produces a good amount of forage which is relished by livestock. Very little work has been done with Rescue grass in North Carolina and at present it occupies a very insignificant place in the forage program of this state.

Question: How do insects infest stored grain?

Answer: Insects in stored grain come from eggs laid on or in the grain, depending upon the species of insect. The rice weevil, for example, lays its eggs in the grain, while the angoumois grain moth lays its eggs outside the grain. The larvae hatching from rice weevil eggs start boring through the grain while the larvae that hatch from angoumois moth eggs first have to bore into the grain. Either of these pests may lay its eggs in grain standing in the field. In North Carolina the rice weevil or the angoumois grain moth may attack and infest corn in the field if it has 25 per cent moisture or less. A primary source of field infestation is by spread from infested grain in nearby storage places.

Question: How acid should my soybean soils be?

Answer: Maximum economical yields of soybeans are generally ob-

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## DOAN'S PILLS

tained when the soil acidity is between pH 5.7 and 6.2. A summary of soil samples sent in for testing shows that 80 per cent of fields to be planted to soybeans need lime for best production.

## Faye Dail To Teach At Roanoke Rapids

Miss Faye Dail, who received her M.A. degree in Education at Greensboro College on May 31, is now attending Woman's College, in Greensboro, for a special six weeks' course in Vocational Home Economics. Miss Dail has accepted a position as Home Economics teacher in the Roanoke Rapids High School for the coming year.

## Miss Mildred Small An Averett Honor Student

Miss Mildred Ann Small, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Small of Eden-

ton, was a member of the 1954 Averett College graduating class. While at Averett she served as a member of the Student Council; on the business staff of "The Pendulum," college yearbook; member of the Y.W.A. and a member of the Philo Literary Society. Miss Small was an honor graduate.

## ELSA MAXWELL WRITES OF BROKEN ROMANCE

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