

Corn-And-Hog Program Is Now In Effect

AVAILABLE TO FARMERS HERE

Processing Tax of 28 Cents A Bushel Effective Along With The Hog Tax.

A processing tax of 28 cents per bushel on all corn to be processed commercially became effective on November 5, the same time as the hog processing tax, according to announcement of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which has also provided for making loans to farmers on corn in storage.

While the corn-hog program is designed especially for the corn-hog areas its provisions may be accepted by any farmer anywhere in the United States. Final details are being presented to the corn-hog areas as quickly as possible.

Loans on the corn warehoused on farms will bear four per cent interest and will be made by the Commodity Credit Corporation on the basis of 50 cents a bushel for No. 2 December corn in Chicago. This means that the actual loan value for a farmer will depend on the prevailing market price differential between Chicago and his local point, and also on the difference in price of No. 2 and other grades of corn.

The loans will be in the nature of an advance to farmers who agree to take part in the corn-hog production control plan, but will not constitute a lien on benefit payments to be made under this plan. Necessary forms and blank loan agreements are being prepared for immediate distribution to county agricultural agents.

STOCK 20 YEARS OLD SOLD

San Saba, Texas—Remember the children's shoes with brass tips to save the toes from wear? They are selling them here again. After being closed for 20 years, the store once operated by J. M. Carter has been re-opened and the old stock offered the public. Women's bustles, watch keys, hoop skirts, buggy whips and coffee mills are included.

HOG BITE IS FATAL

Smithfield—Elson Stakes, of Selma, died in the Johnson county hospital from blood-poisoning caused by the bite of a hog, which bit him on the ankle about ten days prior to his death.

Take a Pinch of a BLACK-DRAUGHT For Distress After Meals

He had suffered distress after meals, but by taking Theodor's Black-Draught he was relieved of this trouble, writes Mr. Jess Higgins, of Dawsonville, Ga.

"I had sour stomach and gas," Mr. Higgins explains, "and often I would have bilious spells. I read about Theodor's Black-Draught and began to take it. It relieved me of this trouble. I keep it all the time now. I consider it a fine medicine. I take a pinch of Black-Draught after meals when I need it. It helps to prevent sick headache and to keep the system in good order."

Now you can get Black-Draught in the form of a SYRUP, for CHILDREN.

STAR LAUNDRY

"The Good One"

Launderers and Dry Cleaners
Phone 24 114 West Bank St.
ONE DAY SERVICE

E. CARR CHOATE DENTIST

Office in Mocksville first three days of week; in Salisbury last three days of week, over Purcell's Drug Store, "On the Square."

STOKOL

"An Economical Necessity"

The Automatic Under-Feed Coal Burner Reduces Coal Bills 20 to 50%

Distributed by
C. J. W. FISHER

113 E. Fisher St.



"NECESSITY IS THE MOTHER OF INVENTION"

Every farmer knows he must keep his produce dry on the way to market. But a good canvas cover costs money and Mr. J. T. Koonce of Kinston, N. C., has found a way to save this expense. He uses the moisture-proof bags in which Arcadian Nitrates of Soda is packed to make a sturdy, protective "canvas" as shown in the above picture. He says: "In addition to getting better crops from Arcadian Nitrates of Soda, by using the bags, I get a good, serviceable truck cover which costs me nothing."

Announces Steps In Corn-Hog Program

Announcement of a processing tax of 28 cents a bushel on all corn to be processed commercially, and of loans to be made on corn in storage were the two outstanding developments of the past week in the national corn-hog production adjustment program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

While these steps were being taken, Dr. A. G. Black, chief of the corn-hog section, and his staff continued work on final details of the corn-hog program announced October 18 by Secretary Wallace. This will be presented to the corn and hog growing sections in November. While it was designed especially for the corn-hog areas, its provisions may be accepted by any farmer in North Carolina, says Dean I. O. Schaub of State College.

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Quality Of Cotton Declined This Season

For the first time since 1928, cotton growers of North Carolina this season failed to record an improvement in the quality of staple produced. This was due largely to the planting of shorter staple varieties, mixing seed of the longer staple varieties, and unfavorable weather conditions during harvest.

"The staple of North Carolina cotton this season is but little better than that of the crop of 1931," says Glenn R. Smith, research assistant of the department of agricultural economics at State College. "Figures secured from the United States Department of Agriculture show that 43.2 per cent of the cotton ginned in this State up to October 26 was less than 15-16 inch staple, while only 29.2 per cent of the cotton ginned up to October 29 of last year was this short. The percentage of the 15-16 cotton is about the same as last season while the percentage of the shorter staple lengths increased."

Smith has made a careful analysis of the data secured and says the decrease in cotton of one inch and better is general throughout the state. In many communities farmers have labored hard and long to build a reputation for their cotton and as a result there has been an increased demand for North Carolina cotton by North Carolina textile mills. Under no circumstances should the growers lose the advantage won.

No grower should permit present circumstances and adjustment programs to cause him to let down in the quality of the cotton being grown. Local buyers and ginners should also cooperate with growers to encourage better grade and staple. Smith says one of the greatest handicaps facing farmers in producing a high quality of cotton is the practice of buyers paying the same price for all staple lengths.

YOUTH ROBS BANK

Red Level, Ala.—A youth in overalls walked into the People's bank here, fired a shot into the air and robbed the bank of approximately \$1,200. He dashed from the bank and jumped into a waiting car, driven by a woman or a man dressed in woman's clothes.

FARM AID ADDS TAXES

Consumer Must Bear Billion-Dollar Load For Two Years.

PROCEEDS GO TO GROWERS

Producers of Cotton, Wheat, Tobacco, Hogs, Corn, and Dairy Items Benefit by Processing Levies if They Cut Crops

A tax load of more than \$1,000,000,000 is being shouldered on American consumers to finance the government's program for a gigantic reduction in farm production. The tribute, in the form of higher prices as the result of processing taxes, is to be exacted during the period which began last July 9 and is to continue until Nov. 4, 1935.

Most of the proceeds are scheduled to find their way into the pocketbooks of American farmers, the principal consideration being that they forego planting as much as in the past.

Cotton farmers already have received more than \$70,000,000 as benefit payments for plowing up 25 to 50 per cent of their crop. A processing tax of 4.2 cents a pound has been in effect since Aug. 1, to finance this part of the program, with receipts estimated at \$150,000,000 for the year.

A processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat has been in force since July 9, and is expected to yield up to \$136,000,000. Between \$70,000,000 and \$90,000,000 to be distributed this autumn to farmers who agree to curb plantings 15 per cent.

A processing tax on tobacco is in effect, scheduled to raise about \$20,000,000 for payments to growers who reduce acreage.

Beginning Nov. 5, a processing tax on hogs was levied, scheduled to produce \$348,000,000 in two years, the proceeds to be used mainly to pay benefits on hogs marketed by farmers who agree to curb their output 25 per cent.

A processing tax of 28 cents a bushel on corn used for manufacturing food and commercial products other than animal feed went into effect Monday. It is expected to produce from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 in two years.

Surplus butter is now being purchased to feed the needy and to cut down heavy storage supplies credited with depressing prices. A processing tax on butterfat, to go into effect soon, will raise up to \$30,000,000, say federal officials.

HITS HEAD, BREAKS RIBS

Oakland, Cal.—While looking back over his shoulder at two pursuing policemen, Henry Smith, Oakland negro, ran head-on into an iron bar supporting a sidewalk awning. What puzzled the police who took the fallen Henry to an emergency hospital, was the physicians reported that his head was undamaged, but that he had two cracked ribs.

—Buy in Salisbury—



CHICKENS NEED VITAMINS

During fall and winter special thought must be given to vitamins by the poultry keeper. If the ration is deficient in any of the vitamins needed by poultry, poor egg production is certain to result.

The present list of known vitamins includes: A, B, C, D, E, and G.

Vitamin A—Nutritional rickets is the usual symptom associated with vitamin A deficiency. This disease resembles common rump, but differs in certain respects and is not infectious. There is danger of it when yellow corn (which is a good source of vitamin A) is completely replaced by white corn, or wheat, barley or oatmeals, unless such foods as cod-liver oil, alfalfa meal, yellow corn or green corn feeds are added in sufficient amounts. Any ration containing 5% of dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, usually contains enough vitamin A to prevent the deficiency disease. Cod-liver oil is one of the most potent sources of this vitamin.

Vitamin B—Certain nervous disorders and also a loss of weight and vigor, constipation, and even starvation and death may result from a lack of vitamin B. However, this vitamin is carried by wheat, corn, wheat middlings, wheat bran, hominy food and skim milk. As most laying rations contain considerable amounts of these grains and grain by-products, special vitamin B feeds rarely, if ever, need to be given.

Vitamin C—It is probable that vit. min C is not needed by poultry although it is essential for human beings. It is contained in ample amounts in cabbage, lettuce, and green alfalfa.

Vitamin D—Vitamin D aids in normal bone development and prevents rachitic leg weakness. A deficiency of it will lower winter egg production. Cod-liver oil is the most commonly used source of this vitamin. Other sources are direct sunlight (not through common glass which absorbs the effective rays), ultra-violet irradiation, and some fish oils.

Oils used in poultry feeding vary greatly in their vitamin D potency. Biologically tested, fortified cod-liver oil is preferred because it is high and known vitamin D potency insures complete protection.

Vitamin E—Vitamin E is the antisterility vitamin. Hens fed on rations deficient in its lay eggs that hatch poorly. It is contained in most substances fed to poultry so that little attention need be paid to this factor except under very unusual circumstances.

Vitamin G—Vitamin G is essential to growth and the prevention of pellagra. It is ordinarily supplied in sufficient amounts in rations containing dried skim milk, dried buttermilk, dried wheat, cotton seed and cotton seed meal, al-

All Legume Seed Will Be Scarce

Indications are now that legume seed of all kinds for planting next spring will be scarce and higher in price.

The regulations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration require that all land contracted to be removed from the cultivation of crops under adjustment cannot be planted to competing cash crops. About the only thing these acres may be used for is soil-improving or erosion-preventing crops. Food and feed crops for home use may be grown but feed crops used for fattening hogs for sale may not be planted. In other words, the contracted acreage cannot be used in whole or in part for the production, directly or indirectly, for sale of any nationally produced and distributed agricultural product during the time of the contract.

"Therefore" says Enos C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College, "growers had best look to saving a good supply of all kinds of legume seed. In the eastern part of the State where velvet beans are grown, farmers would do well to save enough seed for their own requirements. This can be done with little trouble. After frost, the seed pods may be picked by hand. Get only those which are mature. This is rather rapid work as a whole cluster of pods may be gathered at a time."

Mr. Blair suggests that the bean pods be placed on a floor and allowed to dry out. In April, when the days are warm, spread the beans alfalfa meal, and extracted dried skim milk are very potent sources.

out in the sun on a sheet. After two days exposure, most of the seed will have popped out of the pods. A few light blows with a stick will finish the job.

Growers who have saved velvet bean seed at home have found them as good or superior to bought seed, he says.

PEACHES BROWNING goes in for the literary life. An interesting story of a woman who was front-page news for a long time. Read it in the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN, issue of November 19. On sale by your favorite newsdealer or newsboy.

Don't Prolong The Agony!

Next time you suffer from Gas on Stomach, Headache, Sour Stomach, a Cold, Muscular, Rheumatic, Sciatic or Periodic Pains; That Tired Feeling, That "Morning After" Feeling. Get a glass of water and drop in one or two tablets of

Alka-Seltzer

The New Pain-Relieving, Alkalizing, Effervescent Tablet

Watch it bubble up, then drink it. You will be amazed at the almost instant relief.

It is called Alka-Seltzer because it makes a sparkling alkaline drink, and as it contains an analgesic (Acetyl-Salicylate) it first relieves the pain of everyday ailments and then by restoring the alkaline balance corrects the cause when due to excess acid.

After trying many brands of medicines—so-called relief for gas, and all of them a failure, I gave up hopes. By chance I tried Alka-Seltzer—I am more than satisfied. Geo. Bennett, New York, N. Y.

Get a glass at your drug store soda fountain. Take home a 30 cent or 60 cent package.



Thousands have Ended their Bowel Worries by taking this advice!

Can constipation actually be overcome? "Yes!" say medical men. "Yes!" say the many thousands who have followed their advice and know.

You are not likely to cure your constipation with salts, pills, tablets, or any of the habit-forming cathartics. But you can correct this condition by gentle regulation with a suitable liquid laxative.

THE LIQUID TEST:

This is the way many men and women have made their bowels as regular as clockwork in a very short time.

First: select a properly prepared liquid laxative. Second: take the dose you find suited to your system. Third: gradually reduce the dose until bowels are moving of their own accord.

Simple, isn't it? And it works! The right liquid laxative brings thorough bowel action without

using force. An approved liquid laxative (one which is most widely used for both adults and children) is syrup pepsin. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a prescription, and is perfectly safe. Its laxative action is based on senna—a natural laxative. The bowels will not become dependent on this form of help, as in the case of mineral drugs.

Hospitals and doctors have always used liquid laxatives. The dose can be measured, and the action controlled. Pills and tablets containing drugs of violent action are hard on the bowels.

If there are children in your household, don't give them any form of laxative, but use a healthful, helpful preparation like syrup pepsin. Its very taste will tell you it is wholesome, and agreeable to the stomach. Delightful taste, and delightful action; there is no discomfort at the time, or after. Ask your druggist for Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, all ready to take.

MULES

Just unloaded fresh carload of good broke mules. They weigh from 1000 to 1400 pounds.

Will sell or trade them for what you have. Come, look them over.

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