



News of Interest to all Farmers



Schaub Gives Details Of New Farm Program

Soil conservation grants of 15 or 20 million dollars probably will be paid North Carolina farmers this year under the new farm program.

The exact amount, said Dean I. O. Schaub, State College, will depend largely upon the number of farmers entering the program and the amount of land on which grants are to be paid.

Although no contracts will be signed, as under the old AAA, farmers will be paid for devoting part of their land to soil-building or soil-conservation crops, he explained.

The three major objectives of the soil conservation and domestic allotment act are:

Conservation of the soil through wise use of the land. This will also check the overproduction of soil-depleting cash crops.

Re-establishment and maintenance of farm income at a "fair level."

Protection of consumers by assuring adequate supplies of food, feed, and other farm commodities now and in the future.

With these objectives, said the dean, the new program will have broader significance than the old AAA, although it may not limit cash crops as effectively as was done before.

Farmers who qualify for payments this year will be required to have an acreage of soil-conserving crops, or land devoted to some other conservation practice, equal to at least 20 per cent of the acres in soil-depleting crops.

And he must not have an acreage of depleting crops this year greater than his base acreage for these crops.

The bases and normal average yield for cotton, tobacco, and peanuts will be the same as established for 1936 under the old AAA.

Bases for other depleting crops will be worked out on a fair and equitable basis by the Secretary of Agriculture, Dean Schaub said.

Cotton, tobacco, corn, wheat, peanuts, truck, and the like are classified as soil-depleting crops. Soil-conserving crops include forest trees, legumes, hays, and pasture grasses.

Part of the soil conservation grant to each farm will be a moderate soil-maintenance payment, probably 75 cents an acre, on land planted to soil-building or conserving crops.

Fields already in these crops, and on which the crops are maintained in 1936, will qualify for these payments as well as fields where these crops are planted this year for the first time in several years.

The other part of the grant will be a diversion payment on land shifted from depleting crops to soil-building or conserving crops.

A diversion payment of six cents a pound on the average production of land thus taken out of cotton has been recommended.

The recommended tobacco payment is at least five cents a pound, but in no event less than the rate per pound on cotton.

For peanuts, the recommended rate is 1 1-4 cents a pound, but in no case less than 25 per cent of the rate for cotton.

Diversion payments on other soil-depleting crops will be fixed later, Dean Schaub stated.

The maximum amount of cotton land on which diversion payments will be made for shifting to soil-building or conserving crops is 40 per cent of the base acreage.

The maximum diversion on which tobacco payments will be made is 30 per cent of the base, and the maximum for peanuts is 20 per cent of the base, the dean pointed out.

Hale and Hearty at 90



WORTHVILLE, Ky., — All the discussion about "the most severe winter we ever had", rather amuses Dr. N. G. Perry (above), who has just celebrated his 90th birthday. Dr. Perry has an overcoat which he bought some forty years ago but has worn the garment less than a half-dozen times. Dr. Perry attributes his good health to regular habits, plenty of fresh air and exercise.

No diversion payment will be made on food and feed crops if the farmer, in diverting land in these crops to soil improvement, reduces his food and feed production below the amount needed on his farm.

Running The Farm Is Family Affair

Running the family business should be a cooperative enterprise, said Miss Pauline Gordon, extension specialist in home management at State College.

A man is not protecting and providing for his family in the best way when he keeps all business transactions and worries to himself, she stated.

He needs the help of the family circle and the members have a right to know something about his business. This is especially significant in the case of a farm family.

Not only can the family help the husband and father with his problems, they can also plan their own affairs more satisfactorily when they are acquainted with the family's business.

The training young people get in this way will be of great value to them when they go out into the world, Miss Gordon added.

Discussions of the cost of shelter, food, clothing, education, travel, taxes, automobiles, and entertainment can be made a valuable part of the children's education.

Every family should study its income and so arrange its mode of living not to exceed that income. By working together, the farm family can often develop projects which will increase its income.

The family council, in which all members pool their best judgment, will lead to sounder decisions on various problems and at the same time help bind the family together in love and respect.

If the family has no knowledge or training in business transactions, she asked, what would happen if the husband should die?

Work

Let me do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room;

Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;

Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;

Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall

At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

Farm Questions

Answered At STATE COLLEGE

QUESTION: How can I keep my cows from eating wild onions?

ANSWER: There is no way except to keep them off pasture. However, the objectionable flavor and odor of onions can be eliminated by taking the cows of the pasture and given dry feed for at least six hours before milking. Be sure that no highly flavored feed, such as rye and turnips are fed before milking as these feeds will also impart an objectionable flavor. With these precautions the milk or cream should be rid of the odor and flavor of onions or other feeds and rendered saleable.

QUESTION: What equipment is necessary when placing baby chicks in the brooder?

ANSWER: Drinking fountains and mash hoppers are the two main essentials. For each 100 chicks two drinking fountains of one-half gallon capacity and one mash hopper five feet long should be provided. When the chicks are three weeks old two mash hoppers five feet long, six inches wide, and four inches high are required. These hoppers should be equipped with a reel and kept filled at all times with the growing mash.

QUESTION: Will sweet potatoes that have been discolored or brown centers produce good plants?

ANSWER: Yes. This is what is known as an internal break down. The center cells become discolored and cause the potatoes to have a bitter, unwholesome taste. However, the disease is not caused by an organism and therefore there is no germ present that can be transmitted to the plant and the potatoes will produce good plants. Early transplanting on light sandy soils and the use of potash fertilization will, in some cases, correct the trouble. Avoid the use of fertilizers carrying excess nitrogen.

Brief News Items

A number of Franklin County farmers will start definite crop rotation systems this season by first combining several small fields into larger ones.

A vigorous hog vaccination campaign has been conducted in Bertie County to overcome outbreaks of hog cholera.

On March 9, 1,443 farmers of 17 eastern Carolina counties had officially joined the Farm Bureau Federation; 4,169 others had been enrolled but not reported officially to the headquarters office at Greenville and 17,207 men in 28 counties were listed as possible members.

The Alamance County farm debt adjustment committee has saved 20 farms from foreclosure since the organization of the committee about one year ago.

Eight 4-H clubs have been organized in Caswell County with a membership of 140 boys. Most of the members will grow corn as their club project.

O. H. Barefoot of the Meadow Township in Johnston County has started a hog feeding demonstration with 19 animals weighing 2,252 pounds placed on feed.

More than 500 Cumberland County farmers heard Congressman J. Bayard Clark in an address on the new soil conservation program at Fayetteville recently.

Yancey County farmers purchased cooperatively 5,000 pounds of lespedeza seed for planting this spring.

Union County farmers are producing more of their workstock at home as indicated by several fine colts to be found over the county at this time.

How would it do as a step toward world peace to get all the nations to agree that the next war, when and if it comes, would be fought strictly on a cash basis. No cash, no fight.

Good Seed Necessary For High Corn Yield

The 2,489,000 acres of corn harvested in North Carolina last year exceeded the combined acreage of cotton, tobacco, and the small grains.

Corn is grown in every county of the State and on 91 per cent of the farms, said G. K. Middleton, in charge of corn and small grain research for the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Yet the average corn yield per acre in the State is only 18 bushels, he said. A good farmer should secure yields three times this amount. In fact, he stated, yields of 95 to 100 bushels per acre have been produced in this State.

Good seed of a variety well adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the farm is one of the most important factors in producing a heavy yield.

The importance of selecting a well suited variety may be illustrated by experiments conducted at the coastal plain branch experiment station at Willard.

Latham's Double corn has produced a yield of 54.3 bushels per acre for the past six years. On similar fields at the experiment station, Reid's Yellow Dent produced only 37.2 bushels.

Some hybrid varieties have been developed that produce heavy yields, Dr. Middleton pointed out, but other hybrids fail to produce anything like as good a crop as the standard varieties.

Consequently, he urged farmers to stick to varieties known to be good until the hybrids have been definitely proven to be of value.

Information regarding the best varieties for North Carolina may be obtained from county farm agents or the agricultural editor at State College.

SHORT STORIES AND NOVELS

Don't miss the FICTION SECTION of the Baltimore Sunday American. In this new section you will find the latest continued novels and short stories by popular authors. Your newsdealer will reserve your copy of the BALTIMORE AMERICAN every week.

It is a pretty well balanced individual who doesn't derive some benefit from an occasional set back or financial reverse. Like most medicine it isn't pleasant to take.

Hints To Gardeners

by Harold Coulter
Vegetable Expert
Ferry Seed Institute



Starting Seeds Indoors

GARDENERS usually obtain more satisfactory results in growing certain vegetables such as tomato, cabbage, broccoli, egg plant and pepper if the plants are started early indoors from seed. One advantage is that seed of known variety from a dependable source can be used.

Should you prefer plants, however, make certain they are from a reliable source.

Tomatoes are one of the most satisfactory home garden items, and one of the most popular of this group. Seed can be obtained from a nearby dealer and should be sown about eight weeks before setting plants in the open.

Sow the seeds not more than one-quarter inch deep in good loamy soil in a flat box which has quarter-inch holes in the bottom to permit drainage. Water thoroughly but not too frequently, preferably on bright days.

Good sunlight and good air circulation prevent "damping off" which is caused by an accumulation of moisture at the surface of the soil. Keep the temperature fairly even and warm—about 70 to 75 degrees.

When the young plants are about one and one-half inches tall, they should be transplanted to a large box or into a cold frame, according to the facilities available. If kept in a box, they should be "hardened off", placed in the open in the shade six or eight mild days.

Young plants spaced about three inches apart each way will have plenty of room to develop. In the garden, plants should be spaced about four feet apart each way for best results.

Tomatoes do best on loamy soil. Sandy soils produce early crops, the picking season is short and the yield not so heavy. Heavier soil produce later but more abundant crops. Cabbages, beets, egg plants and peppers may be started in a similar manner.

Ceresan Dust Checks Damping Off Disease

Two methods of controlling the damping-off disease in cotton are recommended by the State College agricultural extension service.

One is to treat the seed with Ceresan dust and the other is to keep the seed in storage for two years before planting it, said Dr. Luther Shaw, extension plant pathologist.

The disease is caused by a number of organisms, some of which live over the winter in the lint on cotton seed, he said, but it seems they cannot live on the seed much longer than one year.

Sometimes the organisms are in the soil. When the land is infected, Ceresan dust treatments give the most effective control, he explained, for enough dust will cling to the lint to protect the seed and young plants through the seedling stage.

Weather conditions favorable to damping off disease is more likely to occur early in the season, Dr. Shaw stated, and for this reason cotton planted a little later than usual will stand a better chance of avoiding disease.

For Bad Feeling Due to Constipation

Get rid of constipation by taking Black-Draught as soon as you notice that bowel activity has slowed up or you begin to feel sluggish. Thousands prefer Black-Draught for the refreshing relief it has brought them. Mrs. Ray Mullins, of Lape, Ark., writes: "My husband and I both take Theford's Black-Draught and find it splendid for constipation, biliousness, and the disagreeable, aching, tired feeling that comes from this condition." With reference to Syrup of Black-Draught, which this mother gives her children, she says: "They like the taste and it gave such good results."

BLACK-DRAUGHT

Three ounces of two per cent Ceresan dust will dust a bushel of seed. It may be obtained from any of the larger seed houses for about 75 cents a pound.

A discarded churn, a feed mixer, a home-made barrel duster, or a commercial treating machine may be used as a container. Fill the container half full of seed, put in the right amount of dust, then agitate it briskly for five or ten minutes.

Store the seed in a bag or bin until ready for planting. If the dust has been mixed thoroughly with the seed, it will give a good form of protection, Dr. Shaw added.

The difference between an artist and an editor is, that if an artist doesn't feel like painting he doesn't paint, but an editor has to go ahead and get out a paper whether he feels like it or not.

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