

# News And Views Of Interest To Randolph Farmers

## Corn Price Rise To Be Reflected In Cost Of Meat

Now More Worthwhile To Sell Corn Than To Feed It To Hogs

### Six Year Cycle

Resulting Shortage In Hogs Not To Appear Until Fall Of 1937

The corn-hog ratio, or the relation between the prices of hogs at the slaughter house and corn on the farm, which governs the rate at which corn is fed to hogs, has dropped from 16 to 1 to 9 to 1 in the last month as a result of the sudden rise in the price of corn, which in its turn was the result of the drought. Since corn is now worth more on the ear than are hogs, it does not pay to feed corn to the hogs. At present, considering the nation as a whole, 100 pounds of hog is worth little more than nine bushels of corn, 100 pounds of live hog bringing an average of \$10.50 and a bushel of corn being rated at \$1.10 on the Chicago market.

Six months ago hogs were selling fairly near the present price, but corn was worth only about 60 cents. Hence 100 pounds of hog was worth as much as around 16 bushels of corn. A farmer could get more for his corn by feeding than by selling.

Farm observers watch this corn-hog ratio very closely. It is generally estimated that at the present time, the two prices are in balance when the ratio is about 11 to one, though the proper ratio in the past has been estimated as high as 13 and as low as 10. At the proper ratio between 40 and 50 per cent of the country's corn crop goes down the hog's gullet.

When the ratio goes up above 11 to 1, then the probability is that more corn will go into hogs. Eventually either corn prices will rise or hog prices fall. When the ratio goes down, then the farmer will feed fewer hogs. He will sell his hogs lean, and by disposing of his brood and farrowing sows, reduce his hog crop during the next season, preferring to dispose of his corn in other ways.

This is what is expected to happen at present, since the corn-hog ratio has dropped below 11 to 1. But the effects of it will not be felt by the American housewife until

til well into next year. For the impact of a drought upon pork supplies and prices is imparted through the machinery of American farm economics only over a number of months.

The initial effect of the drought was seen in corn prices, but there has been as yet no important corresponding rise in hog prices. The hog crop which was born last spring and which is now being prepared for market was a considerable increase over the previous year. It is still being fed from the 1935 corn crop, which at 2,300,000,000 bushels, was on the way up toward normal. As the anticipated shortage in the crop to be harvested in September and October has raised the price of cash corn, however, farmers are considering the desirability of reducing their stocks of hogs and selling their corn on the market. This means that the initial effect of a drought, through raising corn prices, is actually to increase the supply of hogs coming to market.

By next fall, however, two important developments will appear. In the first place the gradual reduction in the supply of hogs will have reduced the available supply. In addition there will be further disposition on the farmer's part to sell his hogs prematurely, i. e. before they are fully fattened. Hence the run of hogs to market will be comparatively lean. The lard obtainable from the fall slaughterings will be less. In anticipation of this, the far months in the lard futures market have already advanced sharply.

In the second place, there will be fewer sows bred, and more piggy sows sent to market. In other words, the crop of hogs initiated for the 1937 spring marketing will be substantially reduced. The results will appear gradually in the winter and spring of 1937 in smaller shipments and slaughter of hogs, and higher prices for pork products.

Hog prices tend to move in a six year cycle. From a level of nearly \$12.00 in 1929 they had three years' decline to a low of under \$4.00 per 100 pounds in 1932, and a three years' advance to a high of over \$13.00 (including \$2.25 processing tax) in the fall of 1935. The downward trend was caused principally by a fall of 50 per cent or more in the buying power of industrial communities during the depression. The recovery was caused in part by a revival of that buying power, in part by the hog-killing and corn restriction program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and in part by the droughts in 1933 and 1934 which sharply reduced the corn crops.

The decline in hog prices since last fall, which looked like the beginning of another cyclical downturn, was apparently due to the favorable 1935 corn crop, which resulted in larger fall breeding of sows and a consequent larger 1936 spring crop of marketable hogs. The 1936 spring crop amounted to about 42,000,000 head against only 32,400,000 head a year previous.

For hog prices to rise next year above the level of late 1935 would throw askew the regular price cycle theory. However, the factors which

## Celebrate 58th Birthday of Salmon Industry in Alaska



### "FLEETS in!" And another salmon season finished!

With all flags flying on the first of September, the territory of Alaska celebrates the 58th birthday of her largest industry, as great fleets of salmon boats, loaded with their canned cargo, take off for the markets of the world. This year, as the last season of the silver sea-harvest is pulled ashore, each city on the Alaskan coast plans to celebrate with gay festivals commemorating the history and picturesqueness of this unique industry.

Salmon is a "silver harvest" indeed for the Territory—an industry which in the past 58 years has netted more than 59 million dollars. In the first year of the canned salmon industry in Alaska just 8,000 cases were packed. This season, approximately five and a half million cases were sent on their way to

rate with gay festivals commemorating the history and picturesqueness of this unique industry.

Some possible mitigation under discussion is the import of Argentine corn. The present tariff is 25 cents a bushel, over which it is possible at present to lay down corn from Buenos Aires at Chicago at a little over \$1. There is a possibility that the President may be asked to reduce the tariff to 12 1/2 cents, under his "emergency" powers, for the benefit of hog-growers and pork-consumers.

The effect of the drought and the farm restriction programs is expected to be greatest upon pork products, but will also be reflected in other meats. An even earlier effect is expected upon milk, butter and eggs, one of the principal raw materials of which is corn. Edible oils are also expected to rise.

One result of the restriction programs and droughts of recent years has been to cut down the supply of these edible oils, including cottonseed oil and lard. The use of substitutes and imports increased heavily. To prevent a part of this the Revenue Act of 1935, best known for its penalty tax on undivided profits and for its windfall tax, also imposed a heavy duty on whale oil (except sperm oil), marine-animal oil, tallow, inedible animal oils and fats, sesame oil, and the oils from sunflower, rapeseed, kapok, hempseed, perilla and other sources.

## Fall Cover Crops Should Be Sowed During September

September is the best month of the year for sowing cover crops, according to E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State college.

The winter legumes which have real soil-building value in this state, he said, are crimson clover, vetch, and Austrian winter peas. The one to use depends largely upon soil type and personal preference.

Crimson clover should be sown at the rate of 25 pounds to the acre, while 20 pounds of vetch is enough for an acre. Thirty pounds of winter peas are needed to sow an acre thoroughly.

Vetch and winter peas are better for light sandy soils, as they may be sown deeper than crimson clover and, therefore, will stand more drouth when coming up.

Crimson clover is excellent for sandy loams, clay loams, and clay soils, but should not be sown when the soil is unusually dry. Wait for a good season and sow the seed very shallow.

To produce a satisfactory crop, Blair continued, the soil in which these legumes are to be grown should be inoculated, either naturally or artificially.

Blair also pointed out that soybean and cowpea hay should be mown in September. Soybeans should be cut as soon as the pods begin to form, and cowpeas are ready for mowing as soon as blooming is well under way.

## Land Bank Loans To Randolph Folk Run Over \$281,000

140 Loans Granted Since Organization Of Farm Credit Administration

Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans made to Randolph county farmers from May, 1933, up to July 1 this year amounted to more than \$281,000 according to a statement today from Julian H. Scarborough, President of the Federal Land Bank of Columbia.

Some 140 loans have been made in the county in the 3-year period since the Farm Credit Administration was organized. While farmers here and elsewhere in the state used most of the money to refinance their old debts into long-term loans, a larger proportion of loans is now going to finance the purchase of farms.

The Federal land bank loaned Randolph county farmers \$130,100 on first mortgages in the 3-year period, and loaned \$151,414 from funds of the Land Bank Commissioner on first and second mortgage security. The average-size loan made by the land bank in the county was \$3,200 and the average-size loan by the commissioner, \$1,500.

The commissioner loans, first authorized in 1933 and made in amounts up to 75 per cent of the appraised normal value of the property, were used almost altogether at first for emergency refinancing. The Farm Credit Act of 1935 authorized using them to finance farm purchases with the idea that this would give many farmers, particularly young men and tenants, a better chance to buy farms. Experience, equipment, and a reasonable down payment are required.

Since the act was passed, North Carolina farmers have obtained over \$29,030,605 from the land bank and commissioner to assist in buying farms.

More than 350 fruit growers attended the 11th annual field day of the Brushy Mountain Fruit Growers Association held at Mt. Olive church in Alexander county in late August.

The Surry county sub-soiler used by the local conservation committee will subsoil an acre an hour to a depth of 22 inches.

## Alabama Opens 12 Miles Of Highway Built With Cotton

North Carolina Plans To Construct Similar Highways Soon

Increases Market More Costly, But Prevents Cracking, Improves Water Resistance

The use of cotton fabric in road building, planned for tests in North Carolina soon has already been put in practice in Alabama. A 12 mile section between Tuscaloosa and Reform is the first of 500 miles of roads in several states which are to have cotton in their makeup. The southern states hope to develop a new market for this important crop by proving the advantages of cotton in constructing highways.

Some 6,167,000 square yards of cotton fabric are being furnished to state highway departments by the United States Department of Agriculture. Advocates of the cotton paving claim that its use not only reinforces the bituminous surface, but prevents it from cracking, and improves its resistance to water. Several months will be required for an adequate test of the highways.

Resembles Burlap The fabric resembles burlap bagging material and comes in strips 82 inches wide, three strips being required for the road of ordinary width. The roll of cotton fabric is laid on a fresh tar prime coat covering the road base of chert or gravel. Then the road top, a tar compound from one to two inches thick, is rolled on top of the cotton.

Six bales of cotton are required for a mile of the usual "farm-to-market" road. Use of cotton increases construction costs about \$1000 a mile. Engineers will watch the cotton roads with interest for the next several months, gathering data on the permanence and strength of the "black-top" highways.

Alabama proposes to build 119 miles of highways with the layer of cotton fabric. North Carolina comes next with plans for 105 miles. Some 24 states plan to make experiments with cotton fabric. In addition, several states have asked for cotton mats, also furnished by the Federal Government, for use in curing concrete roads.

The cotton mats replace salt, hay or straw used in the north and burlap which is used in many sections for curing concrete pavements.

out for a month or more and be fairly well cured. "Don't wait too late to cut the beans and peas," he urged "or you will get beans or peas and straw rather than hay."

Visit On Sunday Mrs. A. F. Parrish, Miss Marie Kearns and Miss Elsie Quick of Asheboro, Miss Mullie and Baxter Kearns, of Asheboro, route 2, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Parrish at Roxboro Sunday.

While there they motored to South Boston, Va., for a few hours visit. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish also had as their guests Wayne and Burnis Kearns and Miss Thelma Trolox, all of Burlington.

## LISK REUNION TO BE HELD SEPTEMBER 13TH

Mt. Gilead, Sept. 10.—The annual Lisk reunion will be held on Sunday, September 13th, according to an announcement made by M. C. Lisk, president, and the committee, who held their meeting some few days ago. The reunion will be held at Bethel Baptist church, two miles west of Mt. Gilead, in Montgomery county, the usual meeting place.

This reunion usually draws a large crowd as the Lisk connections cover various counties over the state.

An entertaining and interesting program consisting of string music and addresses is being arranged. The public is cordially invited to attend, and bring a picnic lunch.

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## Everyday Cooking Miracles

BY VIRGINIA FRANCIS Director Hotpoint Electric Cookery Institute

If you want to "put a little English" on breakfast—not the bismonted H-less type, but the zippy, peppy type which you put on tennis balls—serve some English muffins!

Have you ever wondered how they were made? Perhaps you were like us—thought English muffins to bake in a cold electric oven? To broil fish and thick juicy steaks without them smokily and spattering up the oven? To cook dried fruits and vegetables in the Thrift Cooker without previously soaking or parboiling them? Nevertheless, it is "so"—and while such cookery tricks seem like magic



Frying English muffins on a griddle placed on the electric range is almost as easy as boiling eggs.

believe, they are scientifically founded. Back to those English muffins which are destined to play such a popular role on your table. They not only act as a grand eye-opener during the breakfast hour, but they are also luscious to serve as grilled open-face sandwiches.

English Muffins (Makes 12 Muffins) 3/4 cup scalded milk, 1 cup lukewarm water, 1 cup water, 4 cups general purpose flour, 1 teaspoon sugar, 3 tablespoons yeast cake, 1 salt, 1 shortening, dissolved in 1

Now, are you one of those persons who dislikes "griddle work" because of the smokiness and disagreeable odor of burning fat which very often results? No Buring or Smoking Remember, then, that no such petty grievances occur when making English muffins—or any other griddle food—nowadays. The new automatic electric range with its heat-controlled surface units, is equipped to cook foods with measured electric heat. When properly adjusted—and that is done with a mere twist of the switch—burning and smoking are entirely eliminated. What's more, it isn't necessary to use special cooking utensils, much less even own a double boiler, when cooking on this range!

The modern electric range holds the key to many other cooking miracles. For example, wouldn't you consider it sheer unbusiness to be able to start cakes, pies and

## LEGALS

### EXECUTORS' NOTICE

Having qualified as executors of the Last Will and Testament of Martha E. Sledge, deceased, before Rufus F. Routh, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph County, this is to notify all persons holding claims against said estate to present the same to the undersigned on or before the first day of September, 1937. This notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This the 11th day of August, 1936. J. T. BRITTAIN and B. F. BRITTAIN, Executors of Martha E. Sledge, deceased. 6t a 28 s 4 11 18 24 o 2

### NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of V. M. Cox, deceased, before Rufus F. Routh, Clerk of Superior Court of Randolph county, all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 20th day of August, 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.

This 20th day of August, 1936. KATE COX, Administratrix. 6t pd a 21 28 s 4 11 18 25

### SALE NOTICE

By virtue of a judgment of the Superior Court in the Special Proceeding entitled "Wilbur Cox, et al, Ex-Parte", I will, on Saturday the 10th day of October, 1936, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Asheboro, North Carolina, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate:

First Tract: Beginning at a stone in stage road two chains South of A. J. Curtis and George H. York's corner, and running South 27.65 chains to a stone; thence East 6 chains to a cedar; thence South 8 chains to a stone; thence West 18.75 chains to a stone; thence North 22 chains to a black oak; thence North 62' East 7.50 chains to a stone; thence North 28' West 4 chains to a cedar in stage road; thence North 50' East along said road to the beginning, 12 chains, containing 47 acres more or less.

Second Tract: Being Lots No. 3 and 6 in the property owned by M. E. Allen and others, and subdivided by R. D. Trogdon, Plat of which is recorded in Book 1, at Page 261, to which reference is hereby made.

This the 7th day of September, 1936. J. A. SPENCE, Commissioner. 4t Sept. 11 18 25 Oct. 2

### SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Randolph County, North Carolina, made in the Special Proceedings entitled "J. A. Brady, Adm'r. of J. M. Shoffner, deceased, vs. William Shoffner et al", the undersigned Commissioner will, on Monday the 5th day of October, 1936, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Court House Door in Asheboro, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash a one-half undivided interest in that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Grant Township, Randolph County, North Carolina, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone, running North along Lowermill's and Hollands' line to a Rock in Whatley's line to Jacob Lane's line to a Rock in D. E. Brown's line; thence South along said Brown and Whatley's line to a High Rock, J. M. Poole's corner; thence East along Poole's line to

a Rock, Mary Williams' thence along Williams' line to Dog-Wood, Mary Williams' thence East with Williams' corner beginning. Containing 100 acres more or less. Being the lands upon which the said J. Shoffner, deceased, lived and died. This the 2nd day of September, 1936.

J. A. BRADY, Commissioner. J. C. Prevette, Atty. 4t s 11 18 25 o 2

### NOTICE

Having qualified as Executor of the estate of S. E. Holland, deceased, before Rufus F. Routh, Clerk of Superior Court of Randolph county, I shall sell at auction to the highest bidder for cash, on the premises on Sunday the 3rd day of October, 1936, a lot of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of Bed and Bureaus, and other articles tedious to mention.

All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the day of Sept., 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.

This 8th day of Sept., 1936. JOHN T. COUNCIL, Executor. Randolph, N. C. 6t s 11 18 25 o 2 9 16

## Caldwell County Aspires To Hold Exalted Position

Lenoir, Sept. 7.—Caldwell county may become the rural "show place" of the South, according to O. R. Carr, county farm agent of the State college extension service.

Rural Electrification Administration officials have suggested a model electrified farm be established here, patterned after model farm recently opened to public in Virginia.

Local citizens and farmers, enthusiastic about the \$450,000 that has been authorized for construction of rural power lines in the county, feel that the county may well be made a model for this section of the nation.

The county rural electrification project is the outgrowth of movement started by the Valley Cooperative and with the cooperation of Carr and other leaders.

Congressman Robert L. Dalton is given credit for urging REA to approve the loan as possible after its application had been received from local movement here.

A board of directors has been appointed to complete plans carrying out the project, a permanent organization will be formed a little later to direct affairs of the electrification operative.

At present, 393 miles of power lines to serve 2,574 farms and farm homes are definitely under consideration, the county said. This will give an average of 6.1 homes per mile of line.

With Caldwell county state receive \$450,000 and John county \$310,000, they have received the lion's share of the \$1,250 in federal funds earmarked for loans in North Carolina.

However, additional funds be set aside for this state by counties "go after it," according to David S. Weaver, agricultural engineer at State college.



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You're The Loser WHEN you allow Headache, Neuralgia, Muscular, Rheumatic, Sciatic or Periodic Pains to keep you from work or pleasure. You can't go places and do things when you are suffering—and the work or good times won't wait for you. Why allow Pain to rob you of Health, Friends, Happiness, Money? DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS have been used for the relief of pain for more than forty years. They taste good, act quickly, do not upset the stomach, nor cause constipation, leave no dull, depressed feeling. Thousands have used them for twenty, thirty, forty years, and still find that nothing else relieves pain so promptly and effectively. Why don't you try them? Once you know how pleasant they are to take, how quickly and effectively they relieve, you won't want to go back to disagreeable, slow acting medicines. You too may find quick relief. Why wait forty minutes for relief when Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills will relieve you in ten to twenty minutes? As a household remedy I have never found anything that equalled Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. Mrs. Silas D. Keller, Penfield, Pa. I never found anything that was so good to stop pain as Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I have told many about them and I find they are all using them. Mrs. Martha Lacy, Davenport, Iowa I have been using Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills for years. I keep them on hand all the time. I can certainly recommend them for pain. Miss Audra Seybold, 2411 W. 2nd St., Dayton, Ohio Your Anti-Pain Pills have been a wonderful help to me. I have used them for three years and always keep them on hand. Mrs. E. Pierce, Laywell, Idaho I have used quite a lot of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They are fine pills to stop pain. Mrs. J. L. Kester, Shicklinsky, Pa. DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

DR. MILES' ANTI-PAIN PILLS

We Have Just Received Another Car Load of MULES and MARES Two to Eight Years Old As Follows: 12 Mares, 1 Horse, 11 Mules and 2 Shetland Ponies. We also have on hand 7 Good Mules and 4 Mares. Drop in see this stock. If you are in the market for good mule or horse it will pay you to see our selection. Presnell and Hayworth Wainman Ave., So. of Southern Depot Day Phone 360 Night Phones 6 or 7