

This Month On the Farm



Sez Bolivar Pigg, he sez, sez he:
 "I sure do love a friendly tree;
 It gives us everything that's good
 An' nothin' bad as I can see."
 — Sez Bolivar P., sez he.

August is a busy month on the average North Carolina farm, so here are a few suggestions from State college specialists on various summer tasks:

SWINE

H. W. Taylor, extension swine specialist, says hogs should have access to cool, shady places and a constant supply of fresh clear water during the hot sultry days of August. If natural shade is not available, an artificial shade can be made of boards, brush, or straw. A good mineral mixture should be available to every hog in the herd. A good mixture can be made of 10 pounds ground limestone, five pounds steamed bone meal, and two pounds salt. Don't mix the minerals with the feed, but keep them in a separate compartment where they will stay dry. Good pasture is necessary and should be furnished.

VETERINARY

Livestock losses due to the consumption of certain plants under conditions favorable to the formation of hydrocyanic acid are large during drouth periods, says Dr. C. D. Grinnell, veterinarian of the State college experiment station. Chokeberry, black cherry, and Johnson grass produce the poisonous acid when their normal growth is stopped or retarded by adverse conditions such as drouth, bruising, trampling, or cutting. To prevent livestock from becoming poisoned, eliminate these dangerous plants from your pastures and paddocks. Hydrocyanic acid poisoning produces death quickly, although antidotes have been developed which give good results.

CATTLE

John A. Arey, extension dairyman, advises farmers to prepare their land now for winter grazing crops. Growers in the Upper Piedmont and Mountain section should seed these crops the latter part of August so that they may make sufficient growth before cold weather sets in.

AGRONOMY

Enos Blair, extension agronomist, has several suggestions for farmers for the month of August. If crimson clover seed are to be sown in the fall, they should be in the ground before August 15. These seed should be scattered between rows of corn, cotton, or tobacco, and covered lightly—about a half-inch deep. Use 30 pounds of seed per acre. Vetch, Austrian winter peas, and cleaned crimson clover seed may be sown during the latter half of August in growing crops such as corn, cotton, and tobacco. The best time to sow alfalfa is during the last week of August. Other suggestions are: begin filling silo as soon as the corn is well blazed; watch small grain in storage and treat for moths and weevils when necessary; and make plans for reorganizing your farm with a good crop rotation system, to begin with your fall sown crops.

DANDELIONS

R. L. Lovvorn, agronomist in forage crop investigations, offers this suggestion: A two per cent solution by weight of copper ni-

trate, applied at the rate of 200 gallons of water per acre, is one of the best chemical mixtures known for the control of dandelions in the lawn or pasture. The spraying should be done on a clear day, preferably in the morning. For small areas, 1½ pounds of copper nitrate dissolved in 7½ gallons of water is sufficient to spray 1,000 square feet one time.

PLANT DISEASES

Dr. R. Frank Poole, plant pathologist of the experiment station at State college, comes forth with these suggestions on common plant diseases: Spray your apple trees with two pounds of copper sulphate, plus two pounds of lime, plus 50 gallons of water to control common summer rot; spread onions on wire or latticed boards well above the floor in a dry and well-aired place to prevent rot; give air to the tobacco in storage when necessary to prevent moldy condition; knock peach mummies caused by brown rot from the trees to prevent serious blighting of the limbs; and pick cowpeas when mature to prevent blackening and decay that usually follow periods of wet weather.

MILK SHAKES

Here's a bit of advice from Miss Ruth Current, state home demonstration agent, on how to beat the heat: Drink plenty of milk shakes, for they are not only refreshing but nourishing as well. They offer the food value of milk and contribute more calories in the chocolate, caramel, fruit pulp or syrup, and other ingredients that may be added. Vanilla and almond extracts make good flavors. Nutmeg and cinnamon may be sprinkled on top of the drink. Always add a dash of salt to milk shakes and other summer drinks. Besides improving the flavor, salt also is needed to replace the large quantities lost in perspiration during hot weather.

Arey Advises Check On Dairy Feed Cost

It is just as important for a dairyman to know what his milk costs to produce as it is for a manufacturer to know what his product costs him, says John Arey, extension dairyman at State college.

The feed cost represents only 40 to 50 per cent of the total cost of producing and delivering milk, but it can be used as a basis from which the total cost can be determined.

Arey explained that a close relation exists between feed cost and the milk producing efficiency of the herd. All other factors being equal, the herds in which good milks have been used will produce milk at a lower feed cost than those in which inferior sires have been used.

There is also a close relation between feed cost and herd management, Arey pointed out. The herd that is kept comfortable in both winter and summer, protected against disease, bred and fed properly, and given kind treatment will better utilize the feed con-

Marble Champ Crowned



A new king was crowned recently when Harry DoBoard, 14, of Landenburg, Pa., defeated finalists representing every section of the country in the National Marble tournament at Wildwood, N. J. Harry is the champion of 3,000,000 marble players.

De-Lovely, Delightful



Here's a very delightful scene. Young Tommy Ingram and Jimmy Young lick up a couple of delightful ice cream cones by the sign post that marks the boundary of Delightful, a small town near Warren, Ohio.

sumed. Hence, it will produce milk at a lower cost than one receiving indifferent herd management.

Likewise, feed costs and economical feed production are also closely related. Usually good roughage, especially pasture, provides the cheapest source of feed nutrient for dairy cows. Naturally, a herd located on a fertile farm where good roughage, including pasture, hay, and silage can be produced at a low cost, would have an advantage over a herd equally bred, but located on a poor farm where production cost would be high.

AAA Imposes Penalty On Misuse Of Cards

Farmers who misused their cotton marketing cards in 1938 will lose all payments to which they might be entitled under the 1939 farm program, E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State college, has announced.

This ruling, which was recently approved, is based on a provision of the program that all or any part of a farmer's payment may be withheld if he has adopted any practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the farm program.

Floyd explained that the holder of a red marketing card, under the marketing quota regulations, is required to pay a penalty on that part of his cotton marketings in excess of his quota. The grower who holds a white card is allowed to market his lint without penalty. If the holder of the white card ginned or sold cotton for a farmer who held a red card, and the county committee determines that this action was contrary to the marketing quota regulations, neither will receive conservation or price adjustment payments in connection with the 1939 program.

Last year the AAA found cases of farmers with red cards selling their excess cotton through farmers who held white cards. As a result, records kept by ginners and buyers credited the white card holders with more cotton than they actually produced. This erroneous data gave certain farms a higher yield per acre than that to which they were entitled.

Floyd said the AAA is investigating all cases of actual or suspected violation of the new ruling.

FRESH

An enterprising middle western grocer sells a "fresh fruit salad" packed in a 3-pound cellophane bag, each bag containing one orange, one banana, a bunch of grapes and a pear, enough for a salad for four people.

SUMMARIZES RECENT OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENTS BY U. S. INDUSTRY

"What is new? What is ahead along the industrial road?" Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Chairman of General Motors, recently put those questions to many leaders of American industry. Replies from 107 companies offer a preview of approximately 250 products and processes in a multitude of fields. Below are some of the highlights of that preview as just reported to General Motors' stockholders in a message entitled "The Creation of Job Opportunities."

AIR TRANSPORT—symbol of opportunity for youth—improved two-way radio, safety aids, new engine efficiency, trans-oceanic air service a reality through progress in engineering and design.

LIGHT in new and attractive forms bids well to establish a different concept of daylight and dark in the world of tomorrow.

HEALTH—research in the fields of medicine and hygiene wages war against disease—adds to our lengthening life span.

AUTOMOTIVE progress—such recent features as automatic transmission, hypoid gears, steel safety tops, coil spring suspension and fluid drive point the way to further advancement in performance, economy, appearance, safety.

RUBBER—for mattresses, seat cushions and in combination with fabrics. New applications, new economies, expanded industrial activity through research.

FOOD—research looking toward improved health, better utilization of resources, the creation of new job opportunities. Quick frozen foods, new types of containers, advances in food preservation—all promote appetite and health.

FARMING reaps results of research. Hybrid plant strains, better husbandry, low-cost equipment, all spell higher living standards on farms and prosperity for farm communities.

CHEMICAL RESEARCH: Another key to ever better tomorrows. From our abundant resources new products and job opportunities.

Nitroparaffins—now being developed for commercial use and stemming

from abundantly available natural gas—open possibilities for a new series of chemical compounds.

Derivatives of milk, new phosphates from low-grade deposits, bromine from sea water, pectin from citrus fruits—from many sources come reports of new products and new uses.

TELEVISION a new art and a new industry offering new avenues of service, entertainment and employment.

METALS are the mainstay of our modern industrial development. The science of metallurgy strides ahead into unlimited new fields of usefulness for tomorrow.

Steel in dozens of new forms and new qualities permits special adaptations which pave the way for a multitude of new products in industry everywhere.

Alloy metals, performing tasks formerly thought impossible; powder metallurgy, opening new avenues of manufacturing technique; new methods in mining and manufacturing—all serve to expand markets, attract customers, make more jobs.

MACHINES for doing work, machine tools for expanding industrial efficiencies, tools to make work easier, to make more and better products for wider distribution—to make more jobs.

Continuous strip mills lower costs, improve quality; gauges of superhuman accuracy—powerful hoists, pumps—new office machines—new tools of every description are the results of research to help industry serve the nation better.

FACSIMILE REPRODUCTION by means of radio—a new form of communication still in its infancy.

HOUSING offers a vast potential source of new employment. Steel,

aluminum, polished alloys, sugar cane fibers, rock wool, glass, asbestos, ceramics—new materials to implement the skill of the modern designer. New comforts and better living through wider availability of air conditioning, better heating, adequate ventilation and insulation, new electrical conveniences, new floor coverings and wall surfaces. Construction—a prime mover of industry.

RAILROADS: Spectacular developments, symbols of greater achievements to come, are creating a revolution in rail transportation.

Modern Diesel locomotives—products of industrial research—make possible new fast passenger schedules, cut switching costs in half, make 3,000 jobs not existing before. Research in electro-pneumatic brakes, roadbed construction, interlocking devices, lightweight equipment, fuel economy, all presage a new era in railroad progress.

PLASTICS: A new and growing family of chemically-created materials awaits tomorrow's needs.

FIBERS from a dozen new sources open up prospects for new industries, new utilization of raw materials, new jobs. From resources of the farm, the forest, and the mine, industrial research is creating new fabrics whose possibilities intrigue the imagination.

From coal, water and air comes a textile filament as fine as a spider's web, strong and elastic. A constantly growing variety of materials for our use from glass, wood, rubber and cotton. New jobs for the world of tomorrow.

POWER—Newly developed two-cycle Diesels, from 15 to 1,000 horsepower, perform a wide variety of tasks; economy, reliability. A new creator of job opportunities.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Q. What are the advantages of a trench silo?

A. The trench silo is ideal for small farms where large, upright silos would be impractical. Because they are inexpensive and convenient, many farmers owning large dairy herds are also turning to this type of silo. The construction of a trench silo is fairly simple, and \$10 to \$20 will build one large enough to care for a good-sized herd. A bulletin on trench silos may be obtained free by writing to the Agricultural Editor at State College, Raleigh.

Q. When should winter cover crops be sown?

A. August is the month to sow winter cover crops. Crimson clover seed may be sown in the fall in Eastern and Central North Carolina, cotton, tobacco, and other row crops within the next few days. Unhulled seed sown now will not germinate for the next few weeks. Vetch, Austrian winter peas, and cleaned crimson clover seed may be sown in the Piedmont and Coastal plain counties between August 20 and October 10 at any time soil conditions are favorable.

Q. How can one make good apple cider?

A. To make appetizing, zestful cider, a combination of apple varieties in the following percentage should be used: 60 per cent sweet apples and a sub-acid variety like Rome Beauty; 16 per cent acid varieties like Red Winesap, Stayman, York Imperial; 10 per cent of Delicious, Golden Delicious, or Bonum, which impart aromatic flavor; 5 per cent crab apples or seedling varieties to give tang; and 10 per cent Ben Davis, Black Ben, Wolf River, and Limbertwig. Although cull apples may be used for making cider, they should be free from worms and rot and ripened on the trees.

SELECTED

The selection of Des Moines, Iowa, as the fifth city in which the food order stamp plan for distributing surpluses through normal channels of trade will be inaugurated has been announced by the U. S. department of agriculture.

BARGAINS!
 FACTORY RECONDITIONED SINGER SEWING MACHINES AT ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL PRICE
 Bryant Furniture Co.

Loyal Order of Moose

Franklin Lodge, No. 452
 Meets
 In American Legion Hall
 Second and Fourth
 Thursday Nights
 8:00 O'CLOCK
 Billy Bryson, Secretary

A MESSAGE TO NORTH CAROLINA BEER RETAILERS

THE abuses which sometimes are allowed to attach themselves to the beer business are as distasteful to the vast majority of you as they are to us. The activities of this Committee, therefore, are directed toward the elimination of these ills—and we feel strong in the knowledge that our efforts, so far, have been widely supported.

Already the work of the Committee is resulting in court cases against those who mistakenly think they can violate state law and common decency; and this work will be vigorously pressed as the campaign goes on.

Any breach of good business conduct . . . any law infraction . . . on the part of a licensed beer retailer endangers not only himself, but thousands who operate strictly within the law. Thus, it is your duty to look upon your license as a badge of responsibility and to operate your business on a reputable and praiseworthy basis.

See to it, then, that the permanence of YOUR business is not threatened by the handful who refuse to see the value of the above-board way!

Brewers and North Carolina Beer Distributors Committee

Suite 813-17 Commercial Building, Raleigh, N. C.
 Colonel Edgar H. Bain, State Director

Distributor Members

J. F. Price, Chairman, Greensboro Distributing Co., Greensboro
 W. E. Griffin, Durham Fruit & Produce Co., Durham
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