



Farm Family Big Asset To Nation And Civilization

War Effort Impeded When Small Farms Cease Production

(The following article appearing as an editorial in The Winston-Salem Journal last week discusses a subject so vital to the people of Macon County that we are printing it for the benefit of our readers. The Farm Security Administration can show figures to these to prove the value in human assets that this government agency has built in this county. (Editor).)

A few days ago we commented on the remarkable record made by FSA farm families in Yadkin county. Now new proof of the wisdom of the Federal Government's policy of aiding the small farmer through the Farm Security Administration comes from Surry County.

According to statistics compiled by Connie B. Gay, of Lexington, area representative of the FSA in 24 counties in this section of the State, the average farm family in Surry has 69 cows, 42 sows, 11.9 laying hens and 350 quarts of canned food each year. But the average FSA family in that county has 245 cows, 14 sows, 50.1 laying hens, and 504 quarts of canned food each year.

That the small farmers on the FSA rolls are capable of producing more foods is shown by the following figures on the families being aided by the Farm Security Administration in Surry:

1941 production per family—818 gallons of milk, 336 quarts canned food, 527 pounds of pork, 1.5 cows (average), and 112 dozen eggs.

1942 production of milk, 504 quarts of canned food, 645 pounds of pork, 50 laying hens, 2.5 cows (average), and 128 dozen eggs.

New proof also is found in Surry that tenant purchase borrowers of the FSA pay their debts. The figures reveal that while in 1942 these farm families had land payments due the government averaging \$184.21, they actually paid on their land an average of \$485.02 per family last year.

In the light of this record in one of our own fine counties, it is not at all difficult to believe the statement of the head of one of the large agricultural organizations of the country, who says:

"The reactionaries who hide behind the name of 'farm bloc' to impede the war effort, have kept up a steady running fire on the Farm Security Administration program of aid to small farm operators who seriously wanted to help win the war. Yet in 1942, the 450,000 farmers who received loans from the FSA, themselves only 7 1/2 per cent of all farmers, accounted for more than a third of the total national increase in milk production. Issuance of this fact was suppressed for weeks; it indicates only too clearly that another million or more of the same kind of farmers should receive the same sort of aid."

There are those in this country who insist that the family farm is no longer economically practicable and should give way to great corporate farming enterprises. Of course, those who believe that are naturally and logically opposed to the type of work the Farm Security Administration is doing. For its one and only objective is to help the small farm family become self-supporting.

If there be those among our readers who doubt the wisdom of such an objective, we commend to them the careful reading of the following editorial which appeared in *The New York Herald-Tribune*:

"There is one animal bred on the farm so indispensable to the State, in peace and war, that present threats to decimate or exterminate its source—sire, dam and flock—should arouse consternation in human society. The creature we refer to is the healthy child, raised by the farmer at an expense of about \$2,000, according to experts; the healthy children, male and female, most of them destined for urban and industrial life, many of them for the highest places there, raised on the family farm.

"Towns and cities, in the long run, do not keep up their flock of young for many reasons; the most

N. C. Weekly Roundup

GASOLINE—"A" Book Coupon No. 4 expires March 21.

SUGAR—Coupon No. 12, 5 lbs. valid March 16. Must last through the end of May, or 11 weeks.

COFFEE—Stamp No. 25, 1 lb. expires March 21.

TIRES—Class A, first inspection deadline March 31.

FUEL OIL—Period 4 Coupons expire April 6 in zones C and D, April 12 in zone B, April 17 in zone A. Period 5 coupons are now valid in all zones.

BEEF PRICE VIOLATORS GO TO JAIL

"The prison terms of up to seven months in jail with accompanying fines ranging to \$5,800 meted out to 13 individual violators of OPA price ceilings on beef at the wholesale level today is only the start of our broadened campaign to wipe out the Black Market in meat in this country," price administrator Prentiss M. Brown said on March 9 in commenting on the sentences and fines handed out by federal Judge Goddard in United States District Court in New York City.

SEEDS NOT RATIONED

Peas, beans and lentils when bought exclusively for use as seed are exempt from the processed foods rationing program and do not require the surrender of either point stamps or ration certificates, according to OPA.

CERTIFICATES TO FARMERS

Farm families who have enlisted in the huge 1943 food production program will be awarded a certificate of farm war service, signed by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, in recognition of their war work. It will be presented by county USDA boards as soon as possible after the completion of the 1943 farm mobilization drive.

FARM INCOME

A preliminary review of the data available on farm income and expenditures during 1942 indicates that the net return to farm opera-

obvious one being that breeding and rearing a man-sized family there is an expensive job; virtually all on the debit side. A farm family, on the other hand, is an economic unit to which even a child of six, without injury to health and often with moral benefit, can contribute its small, light chore. Every one in the farm family over the age of six contributes to its support. Its children all but pay their way to manhood. Certainly they are cheap at the price of \$2,000 each.

"The history of the rise and fall of great civilizations in the occident presents a fairly neat pattern of a rising standard of living and falling birth rate, with the decline of population in towns and cities made up for a time from the surplus of the farm family; until at last, the family farm is swallowed up in the latifundia, the bonanza, the serf farm of great dimensions; where as in the cities, the child is no longer an asset, unless bred for outright slavery on the land.

"When the farm family disappears there is no longer a rural surplus of children bred for the city and the citystate. Population declines gradually, then precipitately, then in geometrical retrogression. The enormous plant and organization that civilization has constructed can no longer be manned nor supported by taxes, however great, because the chief domestic source of raw recruits is gone; there are too few to pay for the support of the overgrown State.

"The present debate in high places whether the family farm is 'economic'; whether the subsistence farm should not be wiped out, much concerned with efficiency, as it is, leaves out of account the most important breeding program on all farms; the breeding and rearing of human livestock, without which the city and the State perish. Good-bye, the family farm? Then good-bye civilization."

tors for their labor, capital investment, and management, and for other unpaid family labor, was about 10,200 million dollars in 1942. In 1941 the net return to farmers was estimated at 6,748 million dollars. The previous record net income, in 1919, amounted to 8,799 million dollars. Total cash income from farm marketings and government payments during 1942 amounted to 16,138 million dollars. In 1941 cash income from marketings and government payments totaled 11,754 million dollars.

STOCKING PRICES REDUCED

Reductions of from 5 to 40 cents per pair for rayon stockings have been announced by the OPA. New prices, which will be put into effect by mid-April at all sales levels, will represent price cuts averaging 15 per cent.

Stockings made to the standards of OPA, as set for grade "A" hosiery, will contain features designed to lengthen the life and improve the service of the hosiery such as reinforcements in the foot and welt top and a minimum number of rows of stitches in the leg to prevent "skimpy" construction.

PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIAL

Jan. production of certain types of war material—70,000 aircraft bombs of 1,000-pound size or larger—enough to bomb the enemy for thirty days at the rate of 2,300 bombs a day—approximately 5,000 airplanes, more than 65 per cent of them of the combat type—equipment for ground and air forces—3 1-2 times the rate of January 1942—58,000 carbines, 80,000 garand rifles—27,000 .50 calibre aircraft machine guns—7,000 20 mm. aircraft cannon—and 68,000 sub-machine guns.

GAS FOR SCHOOL BUS

If school authorities do not promptly return applications for revised certificates of war necessity, there may be insufficient gasoline for school bus operations in the second quarter of 1943, the office of Defense Transportation warns.

The minimum necessary mileage for each school bus will be determined on the basis of information contained in these applications.

GARDENING MATERIALS SUFFICIENT

Supplies of essential garden tools, seed, and insecticides are reported to be sufficient to meet the needs of the expanded Victory Garden program, but there are none to waste, the USDA has announced. Wasting seeds, tools, fertilizer, or insecticides is never desirable and in wartime is to be condemned.

BANKERS HELP ON LOANS

Local bankers will be asked to sit with county USDA war boards and other credit agencies of the department in considering applications for regional agricultural credit corporation loans to make more certain that the loan program will not be competitive with local agencies extending credit to the farmer.

FARMERS PAY LOANS

More than 100,000 farmer-borrowers from the 12 federal land banks and land bank commissioner repaid their loans in full in 1942. "Farmers are paying off their long-term debts from high farm income," stated A. G. Black, governor of farm credit administration. "The demand for new farm mortgage loans was about 22 per cent less in the last six months of 1942 than in the same period of 1941 with 33,000 fewer farm mortgages recorded by all lenders in the U.S. in the last half of 1942."

"I say, waiter, is this peach or apple" pie?

"Can't you tell by the taste?"

"No."

"Then what difference does it make?"

AT FIRST SIGN OF A

COLD 666

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666 TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS



Seed Money

There's only one thing more foolish than killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. That's living up the money that has been put away to buy the seed for next year's crops.

Although G-E turbines and lamps and refrigerators don't grow from any seed you can buy at a seed store, yet any manufacturer—no matter what he makes—has a seed problem just the same. For next year's models, and improved designs, and new products—all these cost money. Money for research, and engineering, and new tools, and advertising to tell the public where a product can be obtained, and how much it will cost.

And the only place this money can come from is out of past earnings, or borrowing on the promise of earnings in the future. In other words—from seed money.

From the seed of research and engineering, planted in years past by General Electric, have come some pretty amazing crops. Incandescent lamps five times as efficient as Edison's, vacuum tubes that made radiobroadcasting possible, refrigerators for the home and electric machines for industry to make important jobs easier.

Right now the crops we're growing are all of the "Victory Garden" kind—weapons that are serving with our armed forces on land and sea and in the air.

But we mustn't neglect the seed money for the future. We're looking forward to the continuance of the industrial system that will allow us to open up and cultivate other new and promising fields. So, tomorrow, look for important developments in television, fluorescent lighting, plastics, electronics. These will be familiar words in the post-war world. GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC

MRS. OLIVER TRAINS FOR SIGNAL CORPS

Mrs. Margaret Tice Oliver, daughter of Mrs. John Tice, Rt. 3, has completed a course in radio

at Sardis center, Charlotte, and has been placed in the Army Signal Corps for further training at Fort Monmouth, N. J., where she will take a six-months course.

Don't let MARCH be your car's "Unlucky Month"!

SEEPY SAM:
"Roses are red and violets blue
And SPRING'S the time I LIKE
To sabotage CARS for you and you
And put you all on BIKES!"

SQUEAKY SQUIRE:
"Yeh... When it comes to cars in WAR
These Americans are SPOILED
They FORGET cars can only last
If properly Greased 'n' OILED!"



Now is when a little care will help your car a lot!

There was never a Spring when your car needed a thorough check-over more than it does this year. No matter how little you may run it, you can't afford to have parts wear out or go bad. We're listing below some of the important things to do now—for your own and for Uncle Sam's sake, too. Let your Esso Dealer take care of them. He's a Gremlin chaser.

✓ **RADIATOR.** Have your Esso Dealer drain out anti-freeze, flush the radiator with clean water and a radiator cleaner, if necessary, then refill with water plus Tri-Rad Rust Preventive. Remember rust causes deterioration even though you may be running your car a lot less this year.

✓ **CRANKCASE.** Another Spring "must" is to drain out the Winter-worn oil, clean the crankcase with special flushing oil and refill with the proper summer grade of long-wearing Essolube Motor Oil.

✓ **TRANSMISSION-DIFFERENTIAL.** These valuable gears are hard to replace nowadays! Have your dealer drain out the

worn Winter oils and replace them with the proper Summer grade of new, fresh Esso Lubricants.

✓ **CHASSIS.** The chassis of your car has taken a beating through the Winter, so have your Esso Dealer give it a Verified Esso Lubrication—the lubrication job that puts the right lubricant in the right place.

✓ **BATTERY.** Reduced driving due to gasoline rationing has probably put your battery through a hard winter. Be sure to have your Esso Dealer check it and recharge it if necessary.

✓ **TIRES.** How far have your tires gone since you had them gauged and switched so as to extend their life as far as possible? If it is over 2,000 miles have your Esso Dealer check them with the Tire Tread Depth Gauge...and switch them immediately, if necessary. Two tire-saving tips: 1. Maintain 32 pounds pressure at all times (the new war-time standard). 2. Never drive over 35 miles per hour.

Let your Esso Dealer check over your whole car. You may need a new light bulb, or a windshield wiper blade. Probably the finish of your car, for protection, needs a washing and then a good polishing job. See your Esso Dealer for whatever you need to keep your car in good running order.



CARE SAVES WEAR

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY