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Tuesday September 4, 1945.

In Ten-Year Perspective

The United States can now look back on ten years under a national Social Security program—long enough to view the experience with some perspective and objectivity. At its best and in its broadest aspects, Social Security stands as monumental evidence that co-operation and a sense of community responsibility can exist and function in a highly competitive economy. At its worst, it could delude some, as can printing-press money, into the fatuous belief that a nation can vote itself an income.

The American public has, on the whole, come to realize and to accept: 1. That the old foundations of economic security, farm and family, have been greatly weakened, and that in the world of modern industry security has been largely translated into terms of money and institutions. 2. That a very substantial portion of the Nation's population do not earn enough over the years to insure themselves adequately against the problems of unemployment, illness, and old age. 3. That its first fears of the program's pauperizing effects were somewhat extreme. Most people find in work a life as well as a living. Few desire idleness, especially at the level of a bare necessities. 4. That a Nation which counts itself civilized and humane will no longer permit so many of its people to bear the raw consequences of insecurity untempered by a general sharing of the burden.

The public, on the other hand, is not wholly comfortable about several things. It is not sure, for instance: 1. That accumulations for the several "risks" are even approaching the sound-

est actuarial basis possible under the admittedly pioneer conditions. 2. That accumulated reserves are sufficiently set apart and safeguarded for the specific purposes of the security program alone. 3. That the scope of protection, because of the appeal to a deep human want, might not be built to such proportions as to overburden the whole economy and thus lessen everyone's ability to look out for himself. 4. That the program, especially in its health aspects, could not lead to an increasingly large bureaucracy which however well intentioned, might try to force upon all what only one school of thought conceives to be measures for the public welfare.

Wherever its advantages and dangers may be, social security as a responsibility and function of government seems here to stay. The task ahead it to find ways of making it and keeping it a truly effective servant of society, never the tool of any self-seeking or self-centered group.

Hoarders and Chiselers on the Spot

Hoarders and chiselers, beware. At Washington, a woman walked into a drug-store carrying twenty-one cartons of cigarettes and explained to the clerks, "I bought these during the shortage and now I'm afraid they'll go stale. Will you buy them?" The clerk did not buy them, and a newsman said that she failed to dispose of them during the next several hours.

A truck driver in Birmingham offered coupons some hours after gas rationing had been lifted. Advised that they were no longer needed, the driver explained that they must be needed since he had paid 75 cents a piece for them just that morning.

It is possible that hoarders, realizing that the war is over, will start moving some of their ill-gotten goods back into the market, or at least, stop the mean practice of hoarding.

They are on the spot, and the over-anxious will do well to guard against overstocking when goods become available just because they have been scarce in the past.

Quite a few chiselers are soon to make their exit. The manipulator who took sorry tobacco and turned out "el stinko" and "el ropo" cigars and sold them at fantastic prices, should be forced to lead the parade of traitors.

Hasn't Heard

The management of the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., hasn't heard about the Four Freedoms. When a swanky joint can throw out the family of a war hero under the shadow of America's capitol, there is little hope for the underdog in the world to learn about and enjoy the Four Freedoms.

The class problem offers to overshadow the race problem in this fair land of ours, and at a time so close to the end of a world struggle for all that is supposed to be good and decent.

Fertilize Grains Before Planting

Unless small grains are planted after such liberally fertilized crops as cotton and tobacco, they should receive fertilization before planting, says Enos Blair, Extension agronomist at State College. Where legumes have been turned under, the recommendation is 300 pounds of 0-12-12 or 0-14-7 per acre. After corn or soy crops, small grains require a complete fertilizer. The recommendation for the Coastal Plain section is 300 pounds per acre of 4-10-6 or 4-8-8 and for the Pied-

mont section 3-12-6 or 4-12-4. In discussing small grain fertilization, Blair cited an outstanding demonstration conducted by Roland Salter of Carteret county with oats. The plot without any fertilizer produced 31 bushels per acre. An application of 300 pounds of 4-10-6 per acre at planting produced 36 bushels; a topdressing of 150 pounds of nitrate of soda on March 1 and no fertilizer at planting, 53 bushels; and both fertilizer at planting and the nitrate of soda topdresser, 63 bushels per acre.

On the high plot of 63 bushels per acre, with oats valued at one dollar per bushel, the total profit from the fertilizer treatment was \$24.00 per acre. Blair recently recommended the following seeding rates for small grains to those farmers who are conducting rotation experiments with him: wheat, 1-1½ bushels; oats, 2-3 bushels; rye, same as for wheat; and barley, 2 bushels.

As to seeding rates for winter legumes he suggested 20 to 30 pounds of vetch, 15 to 25 pounds; and Austrian winter peas, 30 to 40 pounds. Recommendations for fertilization are 250 pounds of either an 0-12-12 or 0-14-7.

Keen Competition In Broiler Industry

North Carolina's broiler industry has shown rapid progress under the stimulus of war conditions and the State now ranks sixth in the United States. Its production is valued at about 11 million dollars annually.

Along with this development there are about 75 processing plants employing about 650 people.

The demand of the present broiler market has been increased by the buying of the armed services, the shipyards, and the transient population in areas near government activities. The broiler industry must meet keen competition and Prof. Roy S. Dearstyn, head of the Poultry Department at State College, comes forward with some timely suggestions.

Present needs call for maximum livability of the chicks started, lower costs of production, and high quality of the broilers offered for sale. The chicks must feather and grow rapidly, and they must possess good broiler quality. "As breeding enters very greatly into the production of such a chick, more breeding flocks for this specific purpose must be developed," Dearstyn says. "The producer of hatching eggs, the hatcheryman, the broiler producer, and the processor must all work together."

"North Carolina does not possess many large consuming centers of population. Small farm flocks compete for the local markets. Because of this fact, expert markets must be sought and storage facilities provided. We must also seek for economy and efficiency of operation, of the broiler industry of North Carolina is to retain its present volume of operation."

Broiler Costs Have Increased 10 Percent

The average cost of producing broilers during the summer and fall of 1944 and the spring of 1945 was 76.2 cents for each three-pound bird sold, but this cost has now increased to 83.9 cents, says a preliminary report by R. E. L. Greene and H. Brooks James of the Economics Department of the Agricultural Experiment Station at State College.

The study was made in Chatham county and the records of farmers, feed dealers, and hatchery were studied. In many cases the feed dealers produced records showing the number of chicks bought, pounds of feed used, the number of broilers marketed, and the pounds of broilers marketed.

The principal cost items were baby chicks, charged at 13 cents each; feed, averaging about \$80 a ton; and labor. The chicks represented 20.3 per cent of the gross costs; feed, 63 per cent; and labor, 8.7 per cent. Other charges taken into consideration were fuel, buildings, equipment, disinfectants and medications, litter, and power and light.

According to the report, most farmers used commercial starting and growing mash entirely in growing out the broilers. Occasionally a small amount of home-grown feed was used. The feeding of grain varied widely. While some farmers did not feed any grain, others fed grain for a week or two before the birds were sold.

The report says that at the present time cost factors have increased

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all along the line and the present cost of a three-pound broiler is now 83.8 cents rather than 76.2 cents, and the cost per pound 27.9 cents rather than 25.4 cents.

Sweet potato buyers will meet at Gibson on August 1 to study sweet potato research tests and new development by all agricultural agencies.

The price of rayon staple fiber has been reduced from 80 cents a pound in 1930 to about 24 cents at present. This means keen competition for cotton.

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