

COUNTY AND FARM PAGE

COUNTY AGENT W. D. SMITH'S column

The county agent will meet the 4-H club members at the following places:

Wesley—Wednesday 30, 2:00 p. m.
Bethel—Thursday 31, 2:00 p. m.
Pike Creek—Wednesday 30, 5:00 p. m.
Pike Bluff—Tuesday 29, 2:00 p. m.
Pike Bluff—Thursday 31, 4:00 p. m.
Pike Spring—Tuesday 29, 4:30 p. m.

NO CONFLICT BETWEEN RESEARCH AND CROP CUTS

There is supposed to be a conflict between agricultural production. Agricultural science enables farmers to increase crop yields per acre, and increase the output of meat and milk per unit of feed consumed. As the science of agricultural improvements increases in number, output increases until prices fall. How can all this be reconciled with the need to make supply and demand balance?

What would happen were farmers to abandon science, or even to use it with grossly decreased efficiency? It would have economic showing, savings and reaping. But they would use poor machinery, poor technique, and poor seed. They would allow pests and diseases to ravage their crops and would harvest inefficiently what remained. By so doing they would certainly reduce the output. But they would do so at a cost ruinous to themselves. They would increase their unit costs of production out of all proportion to any conceivable gain in prices.

From its start the United States Department of Agriculture, the State experiment stations, and State extension services have promoted efficiency on the farm. Efficiency in the old sense of the word, however, is not

enough. As farmers will find, profit cannot be got just by reducing plants and livestock, or fighting disease and pests, or by reducing the waste of marketing. Ordinary technical efficiency reduces only a part of production. Lowest production may mean loss to the farmer if it is excessive production. In the present conditions it is necessary also to adjust the output to a national world market.

Action taken under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 extends farmers to plan their production. It seeks to transform blind competition into broad-based cooperation, and to correct the result of private mistakes. Meantime scientists continue their research in various problems of farm production. The two worlds of departmental activity must mesh together.

Agriculture needs no less science in its production but more science in its economic life. It is possible to have a full science embracing the distribution as well as the production of wealth.

To produce efficiency is to release time and energy for other uses, adding to the enrichment of life. Not to produce as efficiently as possible would be silly. Not to regulate the total volume of production to relate to consumptive demand, also would be silly. No factory is expected to produce without regard for the market conditions. No factory is expected to fail, even when producing at less than capacity, to take advantage of new efficiencies. The same reasoning applies to agriculture.

By Henry A. Wallace Secretary of Agriculture.

Timely Questions And Answers On Farm Problems

Q.—What causes dark yolk eggs and how can they be avoided?

A.—When the yolk is dark it is due to the presence of carotene. This is a natural product of the yolk and is not harmful. It is caused by the presence of yellow corn in the feed. To avoid this, the corn should be removed from the feed. The yolk should be white or light yellow.

Q.—Should a heavy cow be kept in a heavy ration during the dry period?

A.—No. During the dry period, the dairy cow requires the minimum ration. It is especially necessary to reduce the ration during this time. The cow should be kept in a ration of about 10 pounds of hay and 5 pounds of grain per day.

Q.—What is the best way to control lice on the trunk and legs of hives?

A.—Lice should be controlled by using a strong solution of kerosene. The kerosene should be applied to the trunk and legs of the hives. It should be applied every two weeks during the summer months.

What To Plant THIS WEEK

Furnished through courtesy of Farmers' Federation

GARDEN

Beans: Main early planting of Stringless Greenpod, Kentucky Wonder, McAdams.

Peas: Seed last plantings Thomas Laxton, Telephone, Laxtonian.

Pepper: Set plants in open; Red Cayenne, Bull Nose, California Wonder.

Potatoes: Set plant now, Porto Rico, Texas White, Nancy Hall.

Pumpkin: Seed Sugar Pie, Kentucky Field.

Radish: Seed Saxa White Globe, Spinach: Seed New Zealand.

Squash: Seed Yellow Crookneck, Acorn, White Bush.

Tomatoes: Set plants now; Banny Best, June Pink, Marglobe, Ponderosa.

Watermelon: Seed Klecky Sweet, Stone Mountain.

FIELD SEEDING

Grasses: Timothy, Orchard, Tall Meadow Out, Kentucky Blue, Heeds, Rye Grass, Rough Stalk Meadow, Lawn Grass, Pasture Mixture, Sudan.

Other Crops: All field corn varieties; Holcombe Prolific (White); Javis prolific (yellow); Eureka Pamunky (collage); Cane, Cogghum and fuel; Millet, Stock Beets, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, Buckwheat.

less, but a carry-over of 800,000,000 pounds is liable, to produce conditions on the market similar to those last year, Forster opined.

If the weather conditions results in the 1934 crop being limited to 350,000,000 pounds, he said, tobacco should bring about 15 cents a pound without a marketing agreement, or 20 to 25 cents a pound with an effective agreement.

But if 400,000,000 pounds are raised this year, Forster predicted that the price would slump to an average of less than 12 cents a pound unless another agreement is put into force.

The profits of tobacco companies have been increased progressively during past years, Forster said, and a slight rise in the price per pound of tobacco should have little appreciable effect on future profits.

Walking along with his mother on a frosty morning, Billy noticed his breath on the cold air.

"Look, mother," he said, "I'm dusty inside."

Took CARDUI During The Change of Life

Cardui is purely vegetable, harmless, for women of all ages. Many women who have used it advise their daughters and friends to try it. "I took Cardui for weakness during the change of life," writes Mrs. Clara C. Allen, of Enfield, Ill. "It helped me and built up my strength. I also gave it to my two daughters and they were helped. I think Cardui is a good medicine during the change and for girls."

Thousands of women testify Cardui benefited them. If it does not benefit YOU, consult a physician.

Spraying Apple Trees For Codling Moth Leaves Residue

There are good ways of controlling codling moths on apple trees without using sprays containing lead arsenate, says Dr. Z. P. Metcalf, entomologist of the N. C. experiment station.

Lead arsenate kills moths, he said, but it leaves an undesirable residue on the apples.

During the winter and spring, loose scales on the outer bark should be scraped off the trunk and large limbs. Loose scales should be caught in a canvas and burned.

Trunk of any kind under the tree should also be removed and burned.

The packing shed should be made airtight, if possible, and all windows closed in order to keep from the shed any moths emerging from fruit in the shed. Containers should be kept in moth-tight places or dipped in sealing water sometimes before spring.

After the trees have been scraped, they may be banded to collect worms. The fruit has set. The new chemically treated bands eliminate the necessity of weekly collection of worms as is the case with ordinary insect bands. Treated bands should be removed in the fall.

All obviously wormy fruit should be removed from the tree to prevent infection of the good apples. The remaining apples will attain a large size when the culls are taken from the tree. Culls should be disposed in a way to destroy the worms before they crawl out.

The control of the first brood is very important. At this time sprays may be used without danger of leaving heavy residues. The thoroughness with which the first brood is killed all determine the amount of later broods to infect the tree.

The addition of oil emulsions or fish oil to the lead arsenate spray makes it cling longer to the trees, but should be used only during the first brood time.

BOYS AND GIRLS Join the Junior Birdmen of America. Learn about aviation, wear pins and carry membership cards. All the details about joining will be found in the BALTIMORE SUNDAY AMERICAN. On sale by your local newsboy or newsdealer.

Let Work Horses Pasture At Night

"Some people believe that horses should work during the day and rest at night," says Dr. W. Sheets of the United States Department of Agriculture. "It has hardly more truth than the supposition that a good-sized thunderstorm will enable new milk."

"Work horses was put through a period of hard farm work in much better condition if they are turned out in pastures at night to get some succulent food, take a good roll and rest in the cool air, than if kept up in a stall," he says.

Although pasture-fed horses will sweat more than those kept in stalls, Mr. Sheets points out that a sweating horse will seldom get a sunstroke. Grain and hay should be fed in addition to the pasture for horses at hard work and salt should always be available because sweating reduces the body's content of salt.

With the tendency toward overproduction of grain crops, farmers are being urged to put more land, particularly good land, into pastures. While grain income per acre may not be so great as from cultivated crops, the net income from good pasture frequently is greater.

A CORRECTION

Last week in this paper a headline over the article about Wake Forest was misleading. Of the twenty-five names given all were not graduates of the institution some having only spent a couple of years there. We regret making the misleading statement that all were graduates.

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that satisfies

See **THE MOUNTAINEER**

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4 SPRAYERS AND 8 MULES—COME QUICK.

R. N. Barber

No Waste Feed When Silo Is Used

Corn and other feed crops lose only a very small part of the food value when stored in silos as compared with a 25 to 35 per cent loss when the same crops are shocked and fed in a dry form.

This heavy loss of dried crops is due largely to weather deterioration and waste at feeding time, says John A. Arcey, extension dairyman at N. C. State college.

He pointed out that silage is the nearest approach to good succulent June pasture that farmers in this state can grow for winter feeding. It is also excellent supplement for pasturage in dry weather.

Either corn or sorghum can be used for silage. Usually sorghum will produce a larger tonnage and more nutrient per acre, but corn is generally preferred by most dairymen. Sorghum is easily blown down and is harder to harvest in that condition.

Pamunkey and Eureka are the two leading varieties of corn used in this state for silage. The prolific varieties are also used by many dairymen who desire a larger percentage of grain than is produced by the silage varieties. Japanese seeded ribbon rane is one of the best varieties of sorghum for silage.

The best time to plant corn or sorghum for silage is between May 15 and June 15. Later plantings are more subject to drought.

The advent of the trench silo has

Wants Marketing Agreement With Tobacco Companies

Better prices will be paid for tobacco this year if the administration negotiates another marketing agreement with the tobacco companies, says Dr. G. W. Forster, head of the economics department at State College.

The leading cause of the increased prices in the 1933 season was the agreement signed by the tobacco companies, he said. The average price rose from below 10 cents to more than 15 cents a pound.

The size of the crop this year and the amount of the carry-over will have some effect on the price, he said. Nonetheless, another marketing agreement is needed to insure a livable return from the crop.

Last year the market was glutted with a production of 730,000,000 pounds and the carry-over was 570,000,000 pounds. "Is it any wonder," he questioned, "that prices fell lower and lower as the season advanced until the government had to intervene with the marketing agreement?"

The 1934 crop will be considerably

made it possible for owners of small herds to profitably provide their cows with succulent winter feed. Three or four tons should be preserved for each animal. On the average, corn will produce a ton of silage for each five bushels of grain.

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