

Pitt County Farm News

COUNTY AGENT WORK IN PITT COUNTY

(By E. F. Arnold, County Agent)

A report submitted by the county agent for the county commissioners for the month of May shows that 344 farmers called on this office for information relative to farm problems and that 175 personal letters were written, in addition to 3 circular letters, 1105 copies of which were mailed out to farmers. One hundred and twelve farm visits were made, 12 farm meetings held, which 870 farmers attended. It further shows 11 curb market sales were held at which \$552.08 worth of farm produce was disposed of. Two cars of hogs shipped, returns to farmers, \$1,024.48. In addition to the above items of service to farmers, 1399 hogs were vaccinated for 73 farmers. The agent traveled 1,575 miles in rendering this service to farmers. In connection with the work in Pitt County, B. Troy Ferguson, District Agent; C. A. Sheffield, Assistant to the Director, and C. J. Maupin, Extension Poultryman, assisted the agent in conducting the work without any additional expense to the county.

Farm Adjustment Act

Farm commodities as a whole are selling for about 50 percent less than they did just before the war. For the things they buy, farmers are paying slightly more than they did before the war. That's the problem—termed, in the economist's language, disparity. And if you add taxes and interest charges at twice the pre-war level, the "disparity problem is even greater.

Today it takes three bushels of corn to buy what one bushel bought at the time farming and industry were more nearly in fair balance. It takes about two and a half bushels of wheat to buy what one bushel bought then. The cotton farmer must now pay two bales of cotton for the same amount from industry he was then able to buy with one bale.

The goal of the new farm Act is to restore the buying power of the bushel of wheat, the bushel of corn, the bale of cotton, the pound of pork—to restore the buying power of all basic farm commodities to what it was during the base period. The base period for most basic commodities is the reasonably stable one from 1909 to 1914. For tobacco, where growth in cigarette smoking has radically changed demand conditions, the base period is the post-war years, 1919-1928.

If the machinery for restoring a fair exchange value to farm products is to succeed, it must attack the trouble at its tap root. Any analysis of the farm problems must mention a host of difficulties—handling charges, taxes, interest charges—but the underlying difficulty of them all is unbalanced production—too much production—in view of the present domestic and foreign demand situation.

We now have a wheat carry-over three times normal. Cotton on hand is enough to supply the mills of the world with their normal consumption of American cotton for one entire year. Pork cannot be stored like wheat and cotton; consequently it has been forced through the channels of trade at whatever price it would bring.

These tremendous surpluses, along with other unbalanced production, have demoralized markets, forced down prices, reduced the farmers' purchasing power, and added to city unemployment. In brief, surpluses wiped out values. They turned the results of human efforts into economic waste.

Now, the new Farm Act gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to attack the root trouble of too much production for the market as it exists today. The cure for surpluses and overproduction is less production. So to those farmers who voluntarily agree to reduce their acreage or production, the Secretary has authority to make rental or benefit payments. This type of relief would be immediate. It would put buying power into the hands of those who need it and are entitled to it.

Bringing supply into line with the real demand would tend to restore a fair exchange value for farm products. Fair exchange value would mean more than social and economic justice to farmers alone. It is one vital key to a restoration of an equitable interchange of farm and city products—to the benefit of all groups of our population. The goal cannot be reached overnight. Moreover, each basic commodity presents a set of

How to Be Happy Though Married. New College Are Teaching This Subject. See the Splendid Illustrated Article in The American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed With Next Sunday's BALTIMORE AMERICAN. Buy it from your local newsdealer or newsboy.

CONTEST PRIZE IN NATIONAL CONTEST

Ayden, June 7.—In a national contest put on by the National Livestock and Meat Board of Chicago recently, Miss Gladys Best Tripp, daughter of Mrs. Jessie Hardy, of Maury, won second prize of \$50 for the best essay of 2250 words on "Meats." The United States was divided into four districts and this one included 12 States.

Miss Tripp has been living here with her grandmother, Mrs. Laura Haddock, and attending the local schools. She was a sophomore last year. During the winter she won first prize in an essay contest put on by the Merchants' Association of Rocky Mount on "Why I Shop in Rocky Mount." She is also talented as a musician, having won a medal for most progress made during the year in her music class.

problems of its own. The method of gradually attaining a fair-exchange value for one commodity might not apply to another. Just how the Act will be applied this year to each commodity is to be determined immediately in hearings called by the Secretary of Agriculture.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS FOR THE JUNE GARDEN

1. A good crop of sweet potatoes may be produced in most parts of Eastern North Carolina by setting vine cuttings in June. Make the cuttings 12 or 18 inches long and set them 12 inches apart on a moist, freshly plowed ridge. Better stands will result if the plants are set late in the afternoon or on cloudy days. Sweet potatoes from vinecuttings are more apt to be free from disease than a crop produced from sprouts.

2. For the best watermelons, go over the patch once a week and remove all bottle-necks and other misshapen specimens. A stick with a cutting edge fastened to one end makes the work faster and easier. Many successful commercial growers leave only two well developed melons per vine in order to get the best marketable size. For the very largest melons, leave only one good specimen per vine.

3. Fertilize the asparagus bed as soon as the cutting season is over. A constant supply of plant nutrients all summer long is the ideal method of fertilization. The amount of growth obtained between now and frost will largely determine the size and quality of next year's shoots.

4. Tomato seed planted during June will produce a good late crop in most sections. Locate the plant bed near a supply of water so that vigorous plants may be produced even though the weather may be dry. See that the plants have plenty of room in the bed. Tall, leggy plants are hardly worth the trouble of setting. When ready to transplant to the field or garden row, lift the plants with a spading fork or shovel in order to save as many of the roots as possible.

5. Cabbage seed for the fall crop should also be started during the latter part of June. A good practice is to sow the seed in a partially shaded bed. Sow the seed thickly, and thin out the plants as soon as a good stand is secured. Strong, stocky plants are needed for summer setting. If the collard patch has not already been started, the seed should be sown during June or early July.

6. Make succession plantings of beans and corn every two or three weeks in order to have a constant supply all summer long. These two crops are at their best only when fresh from the garden.

7. Keep all crops in a vigorous growing condition by side applications of readily available fertilizers and by constant cultivation.

8. As soon as the strawberry season is over, work out the beds and keep cleanly cultivated for the rest of the summer. If the plants need renewal, encourage the early-formed runners to take root. Plants rooted during June and July will usually produce twice as large a crop next spring as plants formed in late summer or early fall.

Bright Woman Lost 20 Pounds

FEELS MUCH BETTER

"June 28th, 1932, I started taking Kruschen Salts. Have lost 20 pounds from June 28th to Jan. 10. Feel better than have felt for four years. Was under doctors care for several months. He said I had gall stones and should have operation. Kruschen did all and more than I expected." Mrs. Late Bright, Walker, Minn. (Jan. 10, 1933).

To lose fat and at the same time gain in physical attractiveness and feel spirited and youthful take one teaspoonful of Kruschen in a glass of hot water before breakfast every morning.

A jar that lasts 4 weeks costs but a trifle at any drugstore in the world but be sure and get Kruschen Salts the SAFE way to reduce wide hips, prominent front and double chin and again feel the joy of living—money back if dissatisfied after the first jar.

NOTICE OF SUMMONS

North Carolina, Pitt County—In the Superior Court.

Special Proceeding (Miss) Lizzie Gay, Administratrix of Jesse Gay, Deceased,

—vs.—
W. G. Gay and wife, Rosa Gay, Susie Gay, William A. Gay and wife, Mary Gay, Mrs. Etta Gay Stewart and husband, A. A. Stewart, Mrs. Maggie Gay Burnett, Mrs. Lula Gay Parker and husband, Boyd Parker.

To MRS. MAGGIE GAY BURNETT:

You will hereby take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Pitt County, North Carolina, by the Administratrix of the late Jesse Gay to sell a certain house and lot located in Farmville for the purpose of making assets with which to pay the debts of said deceased and, the said Maggie Gay Burnett will further take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County, in the courthouse in Greenville, North Carolina, within ten days after the service of this notice for thirty days in the Farmville Enterprise, and answer or demur to the petition filed in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said cause of action.

Given under my hand this 29th day of May, 1933.

J. F. HARRINGTON,
Clerk of the Superior Court.

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Cupid in Colors. The First of a New Series of Full-Page Paintings of Charming Girls by Henry Clive Appears in The American Weekly, the Magazine Distributed With Next Sunday's BALTIMORE AMERICAN. Buy it from your local newsdealer or newsboy.

Wake Up Your Liver Bile —Without Calomel

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

If you feel sour and sunk and the world looks punk, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil, laxative candy or chewing gum and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of energy.

For they can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The reason for your sour and-out feeling is your liver. It should pour out hundreds of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just dumps in the bowels. Can't break up your stomach. You have a sick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in pimples. Your head aches and you feel drowsy and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

Remember these facts: CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are the only pills that get at the cause of your trouble. They contain powerful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts, causing when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

Don't buy cheap liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red label. Beware of cheap, cheap imitations. ©1931, C. S. Co.

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