

Washington Farm News

HULL EXPLAINS FACTS HELP OUR FARMERS PHOSPHATE IMPORTANT WINTER RAINFALL PAYMENTS TO FARMERS

(Hugo S. Sitts, Washington Correspondent.)

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, whose persistent drive for trade agreements has resulted in the completion of seventeen pacts involving mutual concessions in the interest of developing international trade, is convinced that "any sound program for broadening the markets for farm products at home and abroad is in the interest of agriculture."

He says foreign trade is of great significance to the farmer who must expand the markets for surplus crops. Mr. Hull insists that a failure to secure markets for surplus crops will result in low prices for these crops and force diversion of land and labor to produce farm products not on an export basis and thus increase the pressure of internal competition upon these prices.

He expresses determined opposition to an embargo policy in foreign trade, saying that if we had followed such a course in the five years preceding the depression, we could have excluded imports of foreign corn and hog products and that we would have been left with an unsalable surplus of 800,000,000 bushels of corn. Two basic principles, he said, guided him in negotiating trade agreements: (1), opposition to prohibitive or embargo rates and, (2), determination to protect American farmers from abnormal, unreasonable or materially hurtful imports. In 1937, he pointed out that our imports increased by \$661,000,000 over 1936 but that during the same year, our exports rose by \$890,000,000.

President Roosevelt is much interested in the possibility of developing the production of phosphates from low-grade rocks in the West. While large scale mining in that area has not been profitable in the past, it is believed that an abundance of electric current will make it possible to secure active chemicals in highly concentrated form for agricultural and industrial purposes.

Phosphate is an indispensable chemical with about 16 billion tons available in the world. A new technique, developed by the TVA, secures a highly concentrated phosphate fertilizer from poorer grades of rock and is expected to be useful in the Northwest where surplus water power is expected to be developed. The use of phosphate, says a TVA report, makes practicable a change in farm methods which will hold the soil and protect the reservoirs from silting. The chemical is essential to plant and human life. It enables plants to grow firmer roots and experts say that a pound used as fertilizer for leguminous plants will enable them to bring down out of the air five or six pounds of nitrogen.

More than normal rainfall came to the greater part of the United States, west of the Mississippi, during the winter but less than normal was the general rule throughout the East, with the Southeast getting about one-half of normal.

A large part of the upper Great Plains area and upper Mississippi Valley failed to receive normal precipitation and sub-soil moisture, long deficient, has not been entirely replenished.

Payments in connection with the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program and other 1937 and current AAA programs are expected to be at peak levels during the month of March.

Payments already made in 1938 amount to approximately \$72,000,000. Payments between March 1 and June 30, are expected to amount to approximately \$335,000,000. Of this amount, approximately \$110,000,000 will be paid in March, \$100,000,000 in April, \$80,000,000 in May, and \$45,000,000 in June. The estimated total of approximately \$335,000,000 for the March-June period for 1938 compares with payments approximating \$287,000,000 for the same period in 1937, and \$168,000,000 for the same period in 1936. The \$335,000,000 estimate is exclusive of \$130,000,000 cotton price adjustment payments because the extent to which they will be paid during the period has not yet been determined.

Farmers Find March Is Important Month

"March, the month in which we begin to plant crops in a big way, is also the month in which crops planted last fall really begin to grow," said E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College.

This makes March doubly important in determining the success of the year's farming operations. Here are a few of Blair's suggestions for the farmer or 10 pounds of the latter per acre. Superphosphate, basic slag, or ground limestone should be drilled in with the seed. Drill in red clover and sweet clover seed at the rate of six pounds of the mixture per acre at this time.

Scarify the land with a disk or spike-tooth harrow and either broadcast or drill in the seed. After scarifying old pastures, apply 1-2 to one ton of limestone per acre before seeding. Add 200 pounds of good, complete fertilizer at time of seeding. In the coastal plain, old carpet grass pastures may be renovated by disking, applying fertilizer, and sowing common lespedeza. This will not hurt the grass, and will increase the pasture's feed value.

Small grains sown last fall should be top-dressed as early in March as possible. In the coastal plain, use 100 pounds of nitrate of soda and 50 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. In the piedmont, apply 75 to 100 pounds of soda, and if no potash was applied when grain was sown, put on 25 to 50 pounds of potash with the soda at this time.

The corn worm is usually at its worst in April. To avoid the worm, plant corn either in the latter part of March or wait until May if the land is infested with this pest.

THE ANSWERS!

- \$6,344,091,100.00.
- John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Wm. H. Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson, Arthur and Coolidge.
- No. The State of New York for example, in the past few years, has issued \$215,000,000 of relief bonds and approximately \$100,000,000 from its general fund for relief work.
- The Government expects to spend about \$1,700,000,000 in the next 12 months.
- Under present regulations, forty.
- 1,267,580.
- About \$715,000,000.
- Approximately 8,000.
- No, about 100,000 have not applied for the bonds.
- L. E. Waterman, in 1884.

Good Fertilizer Is Needed For Tobacco

Flue-cured tobacco growers have found that the use of high analysis fertilizer means high quality leaf.

L. T. Weeks, assistant-extension tobacco specialist at State College, says a 3-10-6 fertilizer is being recommended this year, especially for sandy loam soils.

On some of the heavier soils, a higher analysis of potash may be desirable, and for these a 3-10-8 mixture is recommended.

The rate of application of both fertilizers is around 800 to 1,000 pounds per acre, depending upon the fertility of the soil.

Any farmer in doubt as to what is the best fertilizer formula for his fields should consult his county farm agent. "And when buying fertilizer, insist that you get the formula you want," Weeks urged.

EXPLOSION HURTS 4 GIRLS

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Four girls were injured when a dynamite cap left on the school desk of Mary Kosty, 13, exploded as the girl picked it up, severing two fingers and thumb from her left hand.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Question: Why is it that my ten-year old scuppernon vines bear no fruit and how can I correct the trouble?

Answer: Practically all varieties of Muscadine grapes now grown are sterile and must be pollinated by a male vine before they will bear fruit. As your vines were propagated from a productive plant it will be necessary that you plant a male vine for pollen. These male vines may be secured from many commercial nurseries and one male vine should be planted for each ten plants. Male plants produce pollen, but do not bear fruit, and it is necessary that the bearing vines be pollinated before they will bear fruit.

Question: How can I get rid of white grubs in my tobacco plant bed?

Answer: A poisoned bait made with 25 pounds of wheat bran, one pound of Paris Green and enough water to moisten has given good results. The mixture should be broadcast at the rate of 10 to 12 pounds to each 100 square yards of plant bed. Do not allow bait to fall on plants. The same bait applied in the same way will also control slugs and snails when mixed and applied the same way as for grub control. Several applications, however, may be necessary for the snails whereas one application is sufficient for the grubs.

In some cases, particularly on lighter soils, use of sulphate of potash as a side-dresser is recommended at the rate of 60 to 100 pounds per acre.

This, of course, depends upon the type of soil and the amount of potash applied in the fertilizer just before the tobacco plants were set out.

A good side-dressing speeds up the plant growth and helps in the development of more uniform leaves when they are maturing.

Before tobacco is to be planted, the land should be disked and broken. On heavier soils, fertilizer may be applied a week or 10 days before the plants are set out. If the soil is lighter and there is a chance of the fertilizer leaching out during a heavy rain, the fertilizer should be put in just a few days before planting.

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the powers of sale conferred by that deed of trust from J. H. Edwards and wife of record in Book E-18 page 50, Pitt County Registry, default having been made in the indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned will offer for sale, and sell to the highest bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door in Greenville, between the hours of 12:00 o'clock NOON and 1:00 o'clock P. M., on Monday, April 18, 1938, the following property:

1st Parcel. Beginning at a pine on the road to Jesse H. Smith's corner, thence running 50 poles to a stake in Jesse H. Smith's line; thence S. 15 W. 138 poles to Little Pocosin Branch; thence down said branch to a sweet gum in Little Pocosin Branch, formerly John Smith's corner, now Samuel Smith's corner; thence with Samuel Smith's line N. 14 E. 146 poles to a pine; thence east 37 poles to a place gum in small branch; thence N. 14 E. 54 poles to an oak stump, John Ellis corner near the road; thence through to the road about 25 feet; thence up the road to the beginning, containing 30 acres, more or less.

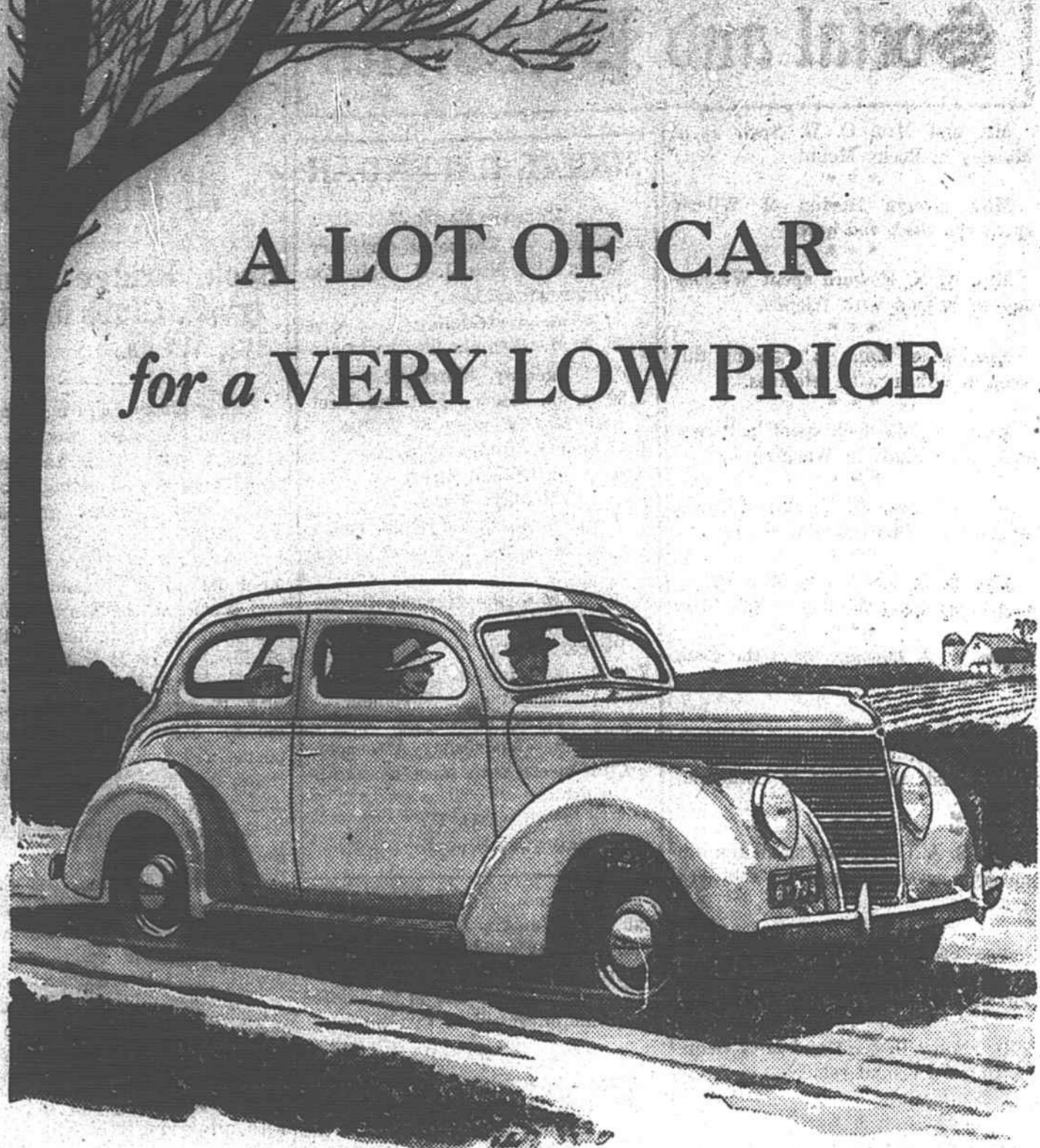
2nd Parcel. Beginning at a black gum in Cat Tail Branch and runs with Israel Edwards line N. 89 W. 102 1/2 poles to an old pine; thence N. 35 W. 40 poles to a cypress in Cow Swamp; thence S. 16 E. to a stake in Cat Tail Branch; thence down said branch to a black gum, Israel Edwards corner in said branch; thence to the beginning, containing 50 acres, more or less.

3rd Parcel. Beginning at a water oak on the Cat Tail Branch the corner of J. D. Buck and Israel Edwards, thence running down the run of said branch to an old railroad path and runs with the railroad path to the line of J. D. Buck and John Elks at the Horse Neck Road; thence with said road to a pine, corner of J. D. Buck and Israel Edwards; and running with the line of Buck and Edwards to a sweet gum in branch, corner of J. D. Buck and Israel Edwards; thence down the run of the branch to the beginning, containing 15 acres, more or less.

4th Parcel. Beginning at Pocosin Pond and runs a westerly course with a ditch and Israel Edwards' line to Cat Tail Branch; thence with the run of Cat Tail Branch to Mill Road; thence with Mill Road to Israel Edwards line; containing 30 acres, more or less.

5th Parcel. Beginning with a stake on Cow Swamp with gum pointers, the corner of Lot No. 1, and runs S. 75 E. 2672 feet to stake in small branch, corner Lot No. 1 with Gum pointers; thence S. 86-15 E. 1930 feet to large pine in edge of Horse Neck Road; thence with various courses of road as follows: S. 25-30 E. 427 feet; S. 30-45 E. 135 feet; S. 19-30 E. 352 feet; S. 30-30 E. 136.5 feet; S. 38 E. 252 feet to stake on edge of Horse Neck Road, with pine pointers; thence N. 74-30 W. 2884 feet to Cat Tail Branch, stake with gum pointers, corner of Lot No. 3; thence down various courses of Cat Tail Branch to black gum on eastern bank of said branch; thence N. 86-45 W. 1686.5 feet to pine stump in woods below hill; thence N. 33-18 W. 811 feet to stake in bank of Cow Swamp, between 2 large sycamores, thence down various courses of Cow Swamp to beginning, containing 66.2 acres, more or less. This the 16th day of March, 1938. W. H. WOOLARD, Trustee.

4 wks.



A LOT OF CAR for a VERY LOW PRICE

The Ford effort to make your dollars buy a constantly better car is well illustrated in the Standard Ford V-8. It has all the basic Ford advantages. It is built on the same chassis as the De Luxe Ford V-8. It gives you a choice of smooth 85-horsepower or 60-horsepower V-8 engines. But it sells at low prices, and includes bumpers, spare tire, cigar lighter, twin horns and other equipment that make it a still bigger bargain. With the thrifty 60-horsepower engine, the Standard Ford V-8 is priced especially low and gives the greatest gas mileage in Ford history. Hundreds of owners report averages of 22 to 27 miles a gallon — or even more. Your pocketbook will approve of the Standard Ford in every way. And so will you when you drive it!

THE STANDARD FORD V-8

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FOUNTAIN, FOUNTAIN, NORTH CAROLINA, At the close of business on March 7th, 1938.

ASSETS	
1. Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	\$ 68,116.10
3. United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	3,319.50
4. State, county, and municipal obligations	9,894.24
7. Loans and discounts	91,440.99
9. Banking house owned, furniture and fixtures	2,929.50
11. Other real estate owned	1,835.68
15. Other assets	168.32
16. TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 177,704.33
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
17. Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:	
(a) Demand deposits	\$ 91,044.27
(b) Time deposits evidenced by savings pass books	28,879.14
(c) Other time deposits	1,000.00
19. State, county, and municipal deposits	11,070.68
21. Certified and officers' checks, letters of credit and travelers' checks sold for cash, and amounts due to Federal Reserve bank (transit account)	461.95
22. TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$ 132,455.99
29. Other liabilities	2,048.63
30. TOTAL LIABILITIES EXCLUDING CAPITAL ACCOUNT	\$ 134,504.62
31. Capital account:	
(a) Capital stock and capital notes and debentures	\$25,000.00
(b) Surplus	12,500.00
(c) Undivided profits	2,893.66
(d) Reserves	2,806.05
(e) Total capital account	43,199.71
32. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	\$ 177,704.33

33. On March 7th, 1938, the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was \$16,649.09. Assets reported above which were eligible as legal reserve amounted to \$68,116.10.

34. This bank's capital is represented by 2500 shares of common stock, par \$10.00 per share.

I, J. M. Horton, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest: J. M. HORTON, Cashier.
E. A. FOUNTAIN, Director.
E. B. BEASLEY, Director.
G. W. JEFFERSON, Director.

State of North Carolina, County of Pitt
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of January, 1938, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.
E. D. JEFFERSON, Notary Public.
My commission expires January 11, 1939.

Now you can Build your own Home

Give your family the advantage of living in a home truly their own: free them from the worry of insecurity; enjoy home ownership and spend but little more than you may be paying now in rent.

No better way than through your local Building and Loan Association, managed by people who have your interests at heart.

Plan now for the future, and create a reserve you can fall back on if needed.

A NEW SERIES OPENS APRIL 1ST

Farmville Building & Loan Association
W. A. McADAMS, President. G. A. ROUSE, Sec. - Treas.