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SCENE AT GOLF COURSE OF THE FARMVILLE COUNTRY CLUB

Washington Farm News

HUGE CROP WORRIES.
AFFECT FARM INCOME.
COTTON, WHEAT, CORN.
SOMETHING NECESSARY.

(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent.)

This summer wheat, corn, and cotton are giving officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration something to worry about.

How to control production of major farm commodities in order to increase the farmers' income and how to induce farmers to cooperate in proper control methods are two problems that are giving the agricultural planners plenty to think about.

It will also pay the farmers of the United States to do some thinking on this subject themselves. Large crops and unsettled markets combine to produce low prices, which means a cut in the income of the producer. Secondly, it seems, the producers themselves should be vitally concerned in attempting a solution of the problems that confront them.

Last year, for example, a wheat crop of 873,000,000 bushels returned about \$873,000,000 to its growers. This year's wheat crop of 967,000,000 bushels is expected to return about \$550,000,000 to its growers. In other words, a larger wheat crop, which the world could use, produces much less money.

Take the case of cotton. Last year a 19,000,000 bale crop dropped the price from thirteen cents a pound to nine cents. This year, acreage was reduced from 40,000,000 acres to 27,000,000 but the present prospects is a crop of 11,000,000 bales. The price sticks around nine cents. The reason is to be found in the huge carryover from last year, which, combined with the present crop, gives the world an overdose of American cotton.

Corn is threatening to become a more complex problem. With a big crop in sight, the price is declining. This means that early next month, the growers will be asked to vote on the question of using Government power to compel individual growers to store part of their crop. AAA officials expect corn growers will not vote for the storage quotas, which they fear will mean lower corn prices to be followed by heavy feeding of livestock and the beginning of a sharp increase in the supply of meat animals and dairy animals which will provide future price problems in these fields.

The situation is serious. Undoubtedly, something must be done to solve the dilemma of huge crops and lower incomes for the growers. It is up to farmers, agricultural leaders and Government officials to get together on some plan which will be effective.

The farm problem has been with the nation for more than ten years. It has not yet been solved. Whether control of production as advocated by AAA officials will do the job or not remains to be seen. Such control has

not yet been effectively attempted. In the case of cotton, the Supreme Court decision overthrowing the original law resulted in a free crop of stupendous size last year. In the case of corn and wheat, the accident of drought and short crops abroad interfered.

The only question for the nation to decide is whether we are willing to let nature take its course in the traditional manner until falling prices have forced enough farmers off their land to reduce the surplus supplies, or whether we want the Government and the farmers to cooperate in a system of control and benefit payments which will give some temporary relief, while awaiting the readjustment of world conditions that may improve our markets. There is much argument on both sides of the question and many farmers seem unable to make up their own minds.

It should be plain, however, that unless a system of restricted production, brought about by Government control and the operation of natural laws, is put into effect, the farmers of the United States will depend for their prosperity upon the markets for their crops outside the United States. Any system of control will entail some difficulties and even hardships upon part of the farm population. Any successful effort to win broader foreign markets will mean readjustment of our ideas as to imports from other nations and cause some readjustments in this country. Either way there is need for intelligence, cooperation and patience. Every individual farmer can make his contribution along these lines.

HOMR FEAST

Under the shade of a tree which I set out in 1875, 63 years ago, and an elm, which my father planted in 1852 in front of the house in which I was born November 23, 1859, with a group of thirty anxious appetites; paid homage to hot barbecue, fried chicken, cake, slaw, lemonade, and other accessories. Given by Bob Tugwell and W. A. Hobgood, Jr., for their helpers in putting their tobacco crop in and a few immediate friends. There were no special ceremonies, other than thanks, good wishes, and good eating, farewells and come agains. Gone but not forgotten. How dear are the scenes of my childhood—when occasions presents them to view! This is the third year Bob has been on this farm and the second year for Hobgood and their records are hard to beat, for good crops and something good to eat.

—Uncle Wyatt.

Farmers of Union County who used poison on their cotton regularly have a low infestation of boll weevils.

Rutherford County farmers report intentions to seed more pasture acreage this fall looking to a greater development of the beef cattle industry. Many of the fields to be seeded are too rolling for economical row crop production.

Alarmed by a serious outbreak of hog cholera, farmers of Currituck County vaccinated 1,100 hogs last week. With fat hogs selling for over nine cents a pound, the owners are not intending to suffer losses from the disease.

Selling Cotton

More than two-thirds of the cotton sold by American farmers during the crop year is marketed before December 1, and most of it is sold in October and November, says J. A. Shanklin, of State College.

Exports Gain

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that American farmers sold \$155,000,000 more agricultural products abroad during the fiscal year 1937-38 than during the previous twelve months.

VACCINATION FOR SUES

Carlisle, Pa. — Charging libel and false arrest, John Marah, foe of vaccination, has filed two suits asking \$150,000 damages. He spent 122 days in jail during the past winter for refusing to allow his son, Eugene, 8, to be vaccinated. The libel suit is against a newspaper for reprinting an editorial which he considered derogatory.

Nearly all farmers in Craven County are cutting their tobacco stalks after harvesting their leaf and are planning to sow a winter cover crop as soon as possible.

In Madison County there is a field which has been in permanent pasture for 145 years and is grazed or mowed for hay each year. No erosion is taking place, the pasture mixture has improved and only a small amount of plant food needs to be added occasionally.

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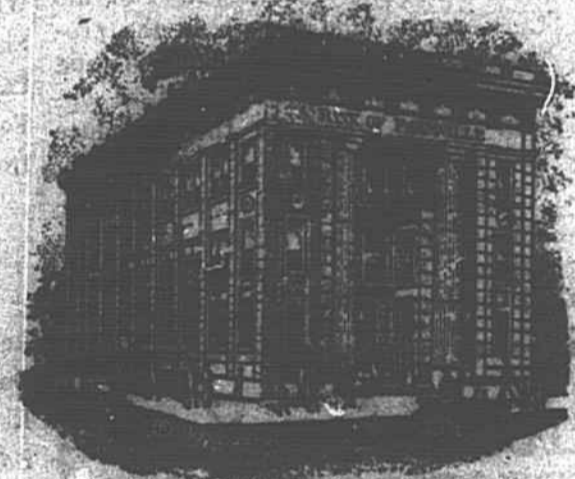
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