

ington Farm News

(Hugo S. Sims, Washington Correspondent)

THE FARMER'S OUTLOOK. STABLE DEMAND AHEAD. FARM PRICES LOWER. WHAT OF THE FUTURE? SOME IMPROVEMENT.

There was some improvement during late May and June in general economic conditions affecting the surging demand for farm products, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the current issue of its Demand and Price Situation. Industrial production recovered sharply from the low reached in April and early May, and some additional improvement during the remainder of the year is indicated by conditions in the important industries. But the changes in business activity and consumer purchasing power probably will not be great enough to warrant any change in the outlook for relatively stable domestic demand conditions during 1939.

Industrial production and general economic conditions in foreign countries which are important markets for our farm products have shown further improvement, mainly as a result of expenditures for war materials, but this has not yet been reflected in any important increase in foreign demand for United States farm products.

Despite the improved business conditions in recent weeks, definite evidence of a general strengthening of commodity prices still is lacking, although the decline which has been in evidence since March appears to have been halted.

Wholesale prices of farm products are the lowest since June, 1934. The ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers in June also was 74 per cent of the pre-war level, one point below the May ratio, reflecting a slight decline in prices received and slightly higher prices paid by farmers for commodities.

Farmers' income from marketings declined more than seasonally from May to June, and continued below the level of May, 1939. However, with at least stable demand for farm products in prospect and with marketings of wheat, cotton and tobacco expected to increase more than seasonally from the unusually low levels of recent months income from marketings in the next few months should make at least the usual seasonal increase.

Cotton
Prices of spot cotton in domestic markets during the past month remained at approximately the highest levels reached in nearly two years, influenced by relatively small "free" domestic stocks and prospects for an export subsidy. Spot prices of American cotton are apparently discounting at least partly the prospective export subsidy, with prices at Liverpool only a few points above domestic prices.

Wheat
Domestic wheat prices in 1939-40 are expected to be supported, relative to world prices, by smaller domestic wheat supplies, a higher Federal loan rate, and a continuation of the export-aid program. World wheat supplies are expected to be increased. With prospects for an 83 per cent increase in domestic flaxseed production, flaxseed prices have declined since the beginning of the year in relation to foreign prices, and imports of flaxseed have been materially reduced.

Feed Grains
Smaller production and possibly slightly larger total supplies of feed grains are in prospect for 1939-40, accompanied by relatively high oats prices compared with those of corn and barley, and possibly a continuation of the corn loan program into 1939-40.

Hogs
After declining to the lowest level in about five years in mid-June, hog prices rose moderately in late June and early July as marketings were seasonally reduced. The large increase in the 1939 spring pig crop and the prospective increase in the fall pig crop indicates that supplies of hogs in the 1939-40 marketing year, beginning October 1, will be materially larger than in 1938-39.

Cattle
Prices of cattle were steady to higher in late June and early July, after a marked decline from April through mid-June. Although supplies of grain-fed cattle are likely to be somewhat larger than last year during the remainder of 1939, marketings of cows and heifers probably will continue smaller than a year earlier.

Wool
Prices of lambs thus far in the new crop season, which began May 1st, have ranged from \$2.00 to \$2.50 higher than last year, as a result of smaller domestic supplies and a stronger consumer demand for wool. Prices of wool in the United States were about steady in June and early July after rising moderately in May. Prospects are for a fairly high level of domestic wool consumption in wool in the next few months.

Chicken
Chickens are being marketed in large quantities, but the supply is being held up by a large number of birds which are being held for a week or two.

Market supplies, especially of poultry, are expected to continue larger than last year during the remainder of 1939.

Looking at Washington

(Continued from page one)

have participated in considerable fighting since 1929. About all that can be said of the Kellogg Pact today is that it has apparently abolished the "declared war". Nations have substituted the "undeclared" war which seems to have certain advantages without the disadvantages which accompany an outright declaration.

The history of the Kellogg Pact demonstrates, it seems to us, the importance of agreements that are not supported by force. While the Kellogg Pact outlawed war and the signatory nations renounced it as an instrument of national policy, there is no provision providing any punishment for nations which violate the agreement. Consequently, certain nations have carried out aggressive moves with impunity and in complete disregard of their pledged word. The United States is a party to the Kellogg Pact, but it has no obligation whatever to take any action to punish nations which violate the agreement.

News from the Far East causes some apprehension among officials in the State Department who fear a series of incidents involving Americans as well as other foreigners. The agreement signed by Great Britain and Japan, which is already the subject of dispute in regard to its meaning, is expected to encourage the Japanese army in China in its attempted regulation of all foreigners. Several American citizens have already been man-handled by Japanese soldiers, but the incidents have been closed by apologies by Japanese officials and, in some instances, promises to punish those responsible for the affairs.

Just how far the Japanese Army will go in the future is uncertain and this is what worries the officials in the State Department.

On August 15th, the Census Bureau will undertake a special census in St. Joseph and Marshall counties, Indiana, in order to test the preparations for the national census next year. Further and more detailed information will be sought by the Government enumerators, who expect to secure statistics on internal migration, education, income housing and employment that will be fuller than anything heretofore available. These figures, it is believed, will make possible an analysis of the national income and the economic condition of the people and provide information that will be helpful in solving the political, economic and social problems of the present time.

AAA Imposes Penalty On Misuse Of Cards

Farmers who misused their cotton marketing cards in 1938 will lose all payments to which they might be entitled under the 1939 farm program, E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College, has announced.

This ruling, which was recently approved, is based on a provision of the program that all or any part of a farmer's payment may be withheld if he has adopted any practice which tends to defeat the purpose of the farm program.

Floyd explained that the holder of a red marketing card, under the marketing quota regulations, is required to pay a penalty on that part of his cotton marketings in excess of his quota. The grower who holds a white card is allowed to market his lint without penalty.

If the holder of the white card ginned or sold cotton for a farmer who held a red card, and the county committee determines that this action was contrary to the marketing quota regulations, neither will receive conservation or price adjustment payments in connection with the 1939 program.

Last year the AAA found cases of farmers with red cards selling their excess cotton through farmers who held white cards. As a result, records kept by ginners and buyers credited the white card holders with more cotton than they actually produced. This erroneous data gave certain farms a higher yield per acre than that to which they were entitled.

Floyd said the AAA is investigating all cases of actual or suspected violation of the new ruling.

KILLS SISTER OVER 3 CENTS

Mount Clemens, Mich.—During an argument over two cents due him for picking berries by his sister, James L. Stanley, 14, 15, temporarily blinded that he picked up a 25-cent note "to lighten her." It went off suddenly and the girl fell to the floor, fatally wounded.

FRESH

An interesting middle western news item is that a woman from a small town in Ohio, who has been carrying one orange in her pocket for a week or two.

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

QUESTION: How can I estimate the amount of silage necessary for my dairy herd?

ANSWER: Since the average cow will consume one cubic foot of silage each day, it will be necessary to multiply the number of cows by the number of feeding days. The result will be the amount of silage required in cubic feet. One cubic foot of silage from a trench silo will average 35 pounds and this factor multiplied by the number of cubic feet required will give the amount required in pounds.

QUESTION: When should early molters be taken from the poultry flocks?

ANSWER: Remove as soon as molt appears or when production ceases. The flock should be carefully watched during July and August and all birds that go into a molt or that stop laying should be sold or consumed. Many mediocre birds stop laying late in August and the first part of September and these too should be removed from the flock. The birds that are still laying in these latter months should be carefully culled for breeding hens next spring as they will come back into lay earlier and will transmit their laying qualities to their offspring.

QUESTION: What is the best temperature for proper curing of tobacco?

ANSWER: The temperature changes with the various curing conditions and must be governed by the individual barn of tobacco. A temperature of from five to ten degrees higher than the outside temperature should be maintained in the barn until the leaf is fairly yellow. It should then be raised from four to five degrees each hour, depending upon the rapidity with which the green is fading, until a temperature of 120 to 125 degrees is reached. Hold this until the tips of the leaves begin to dry and then raise it from four to six degrees each hour until 135 to 140 degrees have been reached. After the leaf is dry raise the temperature from 5 to 10 degrees an hour until 180 to 190 degrees is reached and hold until the leaf stem is dry in all parts of the barn.

Dry Cotton Urged For Best Ginning

Although many North Carolina gins are now equipped with driers, J. C. Ferguson, cotton ginning specialist of the State College Extension Service, advises farmers to make every effort to take dry cotton to the gin.

Ferguson said dry cotton begins with the harvest. Either delay picking until the green locks mature, or pick only the early-opened cotton and leave the green locks until later. If the cotton becomes rain-soaked, let it remain on the plant until dry, if possible. If the cotton is merely damp with heavy dew, put off picking until after 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning.

If the cotton is picked before the dew goes off, Ferguson advised leaving it in the sun just long enough for the excess moisture to disappear.

However, should the cotton still be green or damp in spite of all precautions, it should be stored in loose, shallow layers or piles two to four feet deep in some building or place where it is protected. Best results will be obtained where good ventilation is present and where seed is gently "turned" or stirred occasionally.

In hauling or storing cotton, the damp should be thoroughly mixed with the dry. This mixing will prevent one-sided bales and will give the whole bale a slightly higher and a more uniform grade.

Ferguson explained that driers will aid materially in producing a better bale of cotton from damp bolls, but that these devices should not be regarded as miracle workers. Most of these driers will not do a good job of drying cotton that is excessively wet.

Nature would be grand indeed if she would make the grass which so luxuriantly adorns the garden grown in those bare spaces on the lawn.

WALSTONBURG NEWS

Miss Alice Tally is spending some time with relatives in Siler City.

Mrs. Ronald Edgerton of Portsmouth, Va. is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. T. Hicks.

Rev. E. C. Soper is spending some time with his parents near Washington, D. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Peebles of Norfolk, Va., visited Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Corbett Sunday.

Bob Lang left Tuesday for Wilson where he has accepted a position with Wilson & Co.

Misses Juanita and Emogene Riddick are visiting their aunt, Mrs. G. C. McIntyre, in Hopewell, Va.

Mrs. Jason Shirley and sons, Donald and Charles Shirley, spent the week-end with Mrs. Ada Bass, near Wilson.

Miss Eloise Burch visited friends in Colerain last week. Miss Burch yachted to Mantoo with the Beasley's for the week-end.

Mrs. Estelle Bailey and daughters, Evelyn Holt and Cornelia Bailey spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Jones in Maury.

Mrs. W. A. Marlowe and daughters, Ruby and Janie Marlowe, and sons, Billy and Jimmy Marlowe are spending this week at Carolina Beach.

WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS

The Woman's Club held its regular monthly meeting with Mrs. R. D. S.

Dixon. Mrs. Craft presided over the business meeting. Mrs. W. M. Riddick, as program leader, presented a most interesting contest. Mrs. Ray West, Sr., being winner of the prize. The hostess served a deliciousiced course.

State Crop Association To Meet In Greenville

Greenville, Aug. 2.—The annual meeting of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association and the seed exposition will be held in Greenville during the ensuing year, Willard T. Kyzer, secretary of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce, announced today.

Invitation of the local organization was accepted recently by the association and the convention and exposition will be held in January or February, the exact date to be set later.

A. D. Stewart, seed improvement specialist of the N. C. State College Extension Service and also specialist for the association, will meet with officials of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce Friday afternoon to discuss preliminary plans for the event. Dr. J. B. Cotner, also of the Extension Service, is in charge of the association's work and will direct the activities of the meeting and exposition.

FREE CLASSING

Cotton improvement groups in 13 states have applied for free classing and market news services during the ginning season for their 1939 crop.

NOTICE OF SERVICE OF SUMMONS BY PUBLICATION

NORTH CAROLINA—Pitt County IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
LEONA HARDY
VS
JOSH HARDY

The defendant, Josh Hardy, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Pitt County, North Carolina, to the end that the plaintiff may obtain an absolute divorce from the defendant based on two years separation; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to be at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county in the court house at Greenville, North Carolina within thirty days after the 7th day of July, 1939, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

This the 5th day of July, 1939.
J. F. HARRINGTON,
Clerk of the Superior Court.
John B. Lewis, Attorney. 4wks

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Having qualified as executor of the estate of J. W. Parker, deceased, late of Pitt County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned at Farmville, N. C., on or before the 14th day of July, 1940, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

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