

Unseasonable Weather Helps Control Insects

Insects this year are getting under way later than usual east of the Rocky Mountains where spring has been slow in coming. West of the Rockies they are off to an early start.

Winter in no way changed the grasshopper situation shown by last fall's egg survey, says Dr. Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Once deposited in the ground, grasshopper eggs have ample protection against almost any weather. Hatching time is the critical period. If the weather is cold and rainy at that time it spreads a fungus disease to which young grasshopper are very susceptible.

The grasshopper hatch for 1940 has just started in the southern part of the badly infested area—in New Mexico, southeastern Colorado, northwestern Texas, and western Oklahoma. As the season advances, the hatch will continue north to Montana and the Dakotas.

One of the most threatening of the hopper species—the migratory long-winged grasshopper—has almost finished hatching in the Southwest. The Federal-State control campaign last year greatly reduced the numbers of this species, but enough eggs may be expected to hatch this year to create a serious crop hazard. The control forces—better organized and equipped than ever before, according to Dr. Strong—are ready to scatter poison bait over the first feeding grounds before the young grasshopper grow strong enough to fly to new fields.

Another strong flying grasshopper—the lesser migratory—is certain to hatch in threatening numbers all the way from Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico northward to North Dakota and Montana. North Central Montana, Dr. Strong says, will be hard hit by these hoppers unless the weather is cold and wet at hatching time.

Intermingled with the flying grasshopper are many non-migrating forms in the Red River Valley in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota, as well as in some parts of western Kansas. Federal and State forces will direct intensive control operations against these hoppers.

Eggs of the Mormon cricket, as usual, began hatching in waste lands as snow left the ground. A Federal-State control campaign will be waged against crickets in wild feeding grounds that are near enough cultivated fields to make a migration to them probable.

Heavy snow this winter protected cinch bugs, which went into hibernation last fall in unusually large numbers. These bugs are moving into the small grain fields that provide them with food for the first part of the season. Their full capacity for destruction will depend on the weather until they cease feeding on small grains and migrate to corn fields.

Cutworms have done some damage to alfalfa and small grains in Oklahoma, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, and Utah. Elsewhere they are still largely in a coma-tose state, and not likely to appear in great numbers until gardens, retarded by cold weather nearly everywhere, have advanced far enough to furnish the food they like best.

The South's unusually cold winter was hard on the cotton boll weevil, except where weevil winter quarters were protected by snow. In many parts of the Cotton Belt, especially where zero weather came, with little or no snow, the weevil population may be very light, at least in May and June. But, if early summer weather is favorable, the weevils that survived can build up to great numbers very fast.

Winter's cold in the East and Middle Atlantic States had but slight effect on No. 1 apple insect pest—the codling moth. Tucked away in loose bark and in dead leaves and other debris, this pest is safe unless temperature fall 15 to 20 degrees below zero. Apparently, Dr. Strong says, more apple worms than usual have overwintered in the main apple-producing areas.

On the other hand, the unusually cold winter in some fruit region, especially in the South, has affected fruit orchards adversely. And the plum curculio may be less destructive than usual because of the late spring. With a slow start, the plum curculio may be able to produce only one breed instead of two ordinarily possible in the South.

A new threat to pear trees in the Northwest—the pear psylla—has begun its season's activities earlier than usual. This will call for renewed efforts by the Department, which last year launched an intensive campaign to keep the pear psylla out of the important pear-growing near Wenatchee and Yakima, Washington, and Hood River, Oregon. Long a serious fruit pest in the East, the pear psylla made its first appearance in the West last year. So far it seems to be confined to a very small area in Washington and Idaho, just east of Spokane, where there are few commercial pear orchards.



HANDSOME HOME OF THE BENJAMIN MAY CHAPTER, D. A. R.

WALSTONBURG NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Eagles and family of near Fountain and Rev. W. I. Bennett, of Edward, were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Marlow Sunday.

Mrs. Jason Shirley and Mrs. Estelle Bailey spent Thursday in New Hope.

Mrs. J. C. Gardner, Mrs. A. J. Craft, Mrs. Paul Craft and Miss Lillian Corbett were Wilson visitors Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Parson of Wilson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Bailey.

Miss Alice Talley spent the week-end with relatives and friends in Siler City.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gardner, Mrs. Tryphenia McKeel and Miss Virginia McKeel visited Miss Hazel McKeel at A. C. College, Wilson Sunday afternoon.

Little Miss Ola Grace Gardner is spending some time with her aunt, Miss Emma Gardner, near Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Hicks and family were Portsmouth, Va., visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Rouse and family were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Walston of near Farmville Sunday.

Mrs. Meta Shackelford and Little Miss Meta Sutton visited Mrs. W. P. Ellis in Wilson Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Craft attended an executive meeting of the Rural Letter Carriers Association and Ladies Auxiliary in Farmville Tuesday afternoon.

Workers Council Meets
The Workers Council of the Christian Sunday School met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Fields Thursday evening.

Mrs. Ray West, Jr., presided over the business meeting. Mrs. W. I. Shackelford conducted the devotional services.

During the business meeting plans were completed to sell barbecue for the benefit of the Sunday School on Saturday, May 25th.

After this the hostess assisted served a sweet course.

Bride-Elect Honored
Mrs. W. E. Lang and Mrs. M. D. Yelverton of Fountain entertained Tuesday afternoon at a shower at the home of the former honoring Miss Dorothy Smith, bride elect of May.

The home was beautifully decorated with early summer flowers of roses, larkspur and sweet peas predominating.

A program was rendered by Mrs. Carlos Walston, giving several piano selections and Miss Ruby Burch singing "Oh, Promise Me," and "The Sweetest Story Ever Told." Miss Carol Yelverton of Fountain gave a reading.

As Mrs. Walston splayed softly "Narcissus" little Ann Murphy, niece of the bride elect entered with a wagon loaded with gifts and presented them to the honoree.

At this time Miss Koma Lee Owens of Fountain, bride elect of May was remembered with a gift.

The hostesses assisted by Mrs. W. Earl Lang, Misses Carol and Doris Yelverton served a congealed fruit salad with cookies and open faced sandwiches and tea.

Mrs. C. S. Eagles of Saratoga, Mrs. Ralph Bland of Macclesfield, Mrs. Leslie Yelverton Miss Koma Lee Owens, Mrs. F. L. Eagles, Mrs. Bruce Eagles of Fountain, and Mrs. Georgia Howard of Farmville were among the out of town guests who attended the shower at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lang Tuesday afternoon.

Much of the world's trouble is due to non compos mentis individuals, running at large.

The defense of the United States should not depend upon any other nation.



NEW STORE OF J. H. HARRIS
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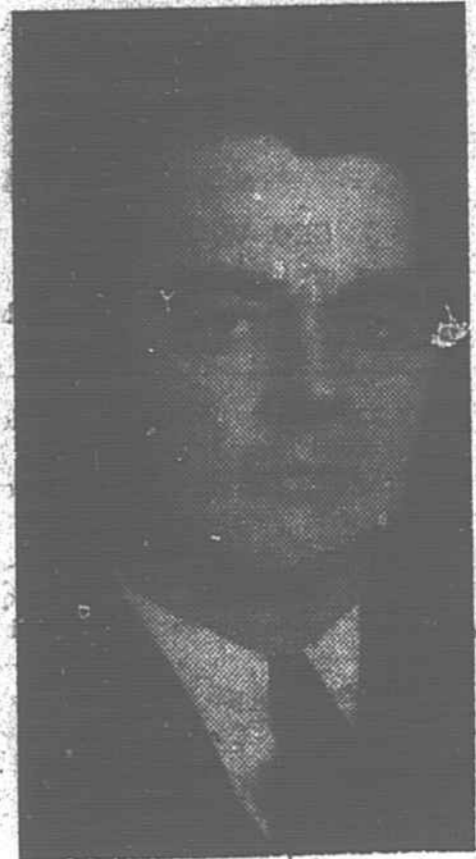
DONATION MADE TO COLORED SCHOOL LIBRARY

A few days ago the Farmville Colored school was the happy recipient of a nice collection of books, a total of fifty one volumes, donated by Mrs. T. C. Turnage. Mrs. Turnage is a very highly learned and cultured lady and has long been a staunch friend of the local colored school, along with most of the other leading white citizens of the community. She knows what children should read and was careful to select that which was good. For this manifestation of good will, we wish to openly thank Mrs. Turnage from the very depth of our heart.

Throughout the Southland, members of the white race are constantly making valuable contributions to the general uplift of the Negro race. Such things are so frequent that for the most part, they pass unnoticed. But the Negro people must learn to be more appreciative and give proper recognition for such kindnesses. The mental faculties must be trained to think straight and see who and where are the Negroes' real friends. When this is done and the spirit of love and gratitude is deep rooted in the soul, more and greater blessings will come to us.

H. B. SUGG, Superintendent.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE ENTERPRISE



MAYNARD G. THORNE
Advertising and Publicity man and Salesman with the Farmville Furniture Company.

Washington Farm News

Corn Sealed Six Years at Freezing Point Germinates

Seed corn dried thoroughly, sealed hermetically, and stored at freezing temperature or colder has kept its power to germinate after 6 years. This has led scientists to renewed interest in methods of seed storage that may eventually prove of value to farmers and the seed trade. Experiments reported by J. D. Sayre of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry and of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station grew out of the need of the breeders of hybrid corn for some practical method of insuring against the loss of valuable strains of breeding material. Some of these strains represent years of patient work that might be wiped out in a season by a flood, wind-storm, drought or insect attack.

Also in the technical studies of inheritance that form the scientific basis of the corn breeding program, the breeders sometimes want to compare in the field plants from the original breeding material with, for example, the offspring after 5 or 10 generations of controlled inbreeding or crossbreeding.

To find out what condition of storage would best preserve life in seed corn. Doctor Sayre sealed into glass test tubes hundreds of small samples of a uniform lot of seed corn. The samples represented varying degrees of moisture content.

In a quarter of the test tubes the seed was sealed in air, in another quarter the seed was sealed in an oxygen atmosphere, in another the seed was sealed in nitrogen, and the fourth group was sealed in carbon dioxide. One group of samples were stored at room temperature, one at freezing, and a third at 25 degrees below zero Centigrade.

After 6 years many of the seeds will not germinate—are dead. Others sprout nearly as well as the original sample. Oxygen and nitrogen atmospheres were injurious. If carbon dioxide has any advantage over dead air storage, six years is too short a time to show it.

The best germinations were from seed dried thoroughly before storage, sealed in air or carbon dioxide, and kept cold through the years. Doctor Sayre has enough samples remaining to allow for tests every three years for the next 15 years.

Not all seed will behave as this corn seed has, the Federal seed specialists say. It has usually been assumed that slow respiration with essential to preserve life in seed. Doctor Sayre's results with seed stored very cold in air or in a carbon dioxide atmosphere seem to challenge this assumption, and his

results will lead to further research along this line, to find out whether the life of other seeds is prolonged by conditions that decrease. If other seeds can be preserved by dry cold storage, the Federal scientists say it may lead to changes of importance in the seed business making practical long time storage of seeds after abundant harvests from plants that are not ordinarily reliable seeders. Sealing of seed in air tight tins would not be difficult or expensive, and cold storage is now available at moderate cost. Never worry about smart-alecks who deride the churches; that's where you belong if you want to do anything to improve your race.

DON'T GAMBLE When Buying A USED CAR!

You wouldn't think of buying a new car from anybody but a responsible dealer. It's equally important to buy a used car from a dealer whose word is as good as his bond. Our used cars cost no more to buy and may save you money and grief in the long run. See our big selection. All popular makes. All styles and prices. Each one a good buy at the price... and each one exactly as represented. Buy from a responsible dealer.

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THE FORD WAY OF DOING BUSINESS

The Ford Motor Company was founded by a working-man for working-men. Its present officers began as employees of the Company. It was the first company to pay a minimum wage, beginning in 1914, at the then astounding figure of \$5 a day. That was double the prevailing wage of the time. The Ford minimum is now \$6 a day for all employees engaged in production work. And from that, the wages rise to \$10.80 a day, with the average wage \$7.25, exclusive of salaried employees.

The Ford Motor Company was the first large company to establish the 8-hour day—also in 1914. And the 40-hour week was inaugurated by the Ford Motor Company in 1926, years before any such laws existed.

The Ford Motor Company employs men without regard to race, creed or color. It is common knowledge that working conditions in the Ford shops are the best that science and constant care can make them. A square deal, a just wage and stabilized employment for a large proportion of our employees—and as fully stabilized for all as conditions will permit—enable our men to retain their personal independence.

In consequence of these policies the Ford Motor Company has one of the finest bodies of employees in the world. The larger proportion are mature men of long

service with the Company—sober, decent family men. Hundreds of them have been with the Company for more than 25 years—thousands for more than 15 years. Their health record, home ownership and citizenship records are good.

All this is reflected in Ford products, whether cars, trucks or tractors. The work is honestly done. Materials are the best that can be made or procured. Less profit to the Company and more value to the customer is known throughout the motoring world as "Ford's way of doing business."

Ford Motor Company was the first to make a motor car within the means of the average family—quitting the manufacture of what was then the largest selling model in the world to do so. Its chosen field in all the 30 years since that time has been the average American family—for which it has consistently provided car facilities which formerly only the wealthy could buy.

It is the policy of the Ford Motor Company to share the benefits of advanced methods and management with workers and public alike. Increased wages and employment over a period of many years have resulted in

A 300 per cent increase in the built-in value of the Ford car and a 75 per cent reduction in its price.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Henry Ford and Edsel Ford keep daily personal touch with all phases of Ford manufacture. In a conference with his staff, Henry Ford often says: "Go ahead—I'll sit here and represent the public."