

Washington Farm News

1941 AAA Farm Program Emphasizes Adequate Supplies; Small Farm Needs

Both the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program and the 1941 Range Conservation Program are based on recommendations of farmer-committeemen and ranchmen at national conferences earlier in the summer. The programs follow the same general lines as those of 1939 and 1940.

Acres allotments for crops other than wheat will be announced later in the season, when 1941 production and the effect of the European War on consumer demand may be determined more accurately. A national wheat acreage allotment for 1941 of 62 million acres was announced previously. Rates of payment under the program will be determined and announced after all national acreage allotments are available.

In approving the program, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said: "The Nation's defense are paramount today. In the 1941 Farm Program, farmers set up for themselves two goals that gear into the defense program — conservation of soil and maintenance of abundant supplies."

"The program continues the soil conservation efforts with which farmers are seeking a balance between soil-conserving and soil-depleting crops. The object is to store an 'Ever Normal Granary of fertility' in the soil that is just as real as our supplies of corn, wheat, and cotton."

"The second goal is abundance, and farmers are aiming at food and fiber supplies for 1941 sufficient to meet all current needs and furnish adequate reserves, as provided for in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. We have that volume of supplies on hand now, and under the 1941 program, farmers propose to maintain it through the coming year."

With the aim of stabilizing production, the 1941 program provides that in order to earn full conservation payments it will be necessary for a commercial vegetable grower to plant at least 80 percent of his acreage allotment. The safe provision may be applied to other crops in areas where production varies widely from year to year.

The program contains three provisions which may be applied in individual counties as a means of obtaining greater conservation under the program. These provisions may, upon recommendation of county and State committees, be used in lieu of total soil-depleting acreage allotments in areas where feed crops are not generally grown for market and greater conservation can be obtained under the alternative provisions. These are:

- (1) Establishment of a five-year conservation plan for a farm, with deductions from allotment payments for failure to attain the 1941 portion of the plan.
- (2) Determination of a minimum acreage of erosion resisting crops and land uses, with deductions from payments for failure to maintain this acreage in erosion resisting crops and land uses, and
- (3) Provision that no farm can earn a greater percentage of its payment on special acreage allotments than the percentage which is earned of the soil-building allowance.

Small Farms.
A number of provisions are contained which give further consideration to the needs of the operators of small farms.

1. The provision under which at least \$20 may be earned on any farm is continued for 1941. If as much as \$15 is earned by planting forest

trees and farm may earn as much as \$25 under the program.

2. A farm in the commercial corn area for which a corn allotment of less than 10 acres is determined may be considered a non-corn-allotment farm. If the allotment is not exceeded, the farm automatically becomes a corn allotment farm, but if the allotment is exceeded, the operator may plant up to 10 acres of corn without being subject to deduction from his conservation payments. Under the 1940 program it was necessary for a farmer having a corn allotment of less than 10 acres to indicate whether he wished his farm considered an allotment or a non-allotment farm. Many small farmers are in position to make this decision before planting.

3. On small farms where the maximum payment is not more than \$20, any part of the soil-building allowance may be earned by carrying out locally adapted conservation practices not included in the program. This provision will be applicable in designated areas where they are needed, and the practices for which payment will be made under it will be recommended by local committeemen.

4. In areas where feed crops are not generally produced for market, any farmer may grow as much as 30 acres of soil-depleting crops without incurring a deduction for exceeding the total soil-depleting acreage allotment.

Other changes from 1940 are:

Cotton.
Not to exceed 1 percent of the 1941 cotton allotment for each State will be used for allotments for new growers. Under the 1940 program up to 2 per cent could be used for this purpose. This change was adopted in view of the substantial adjustment being made by established cotton growers. No payment will be made for 1941 on cotton allotments for new growers. The allotment will enable a new grower to grow cotton without deductions from other payments and without marketing quota penalties.

Restoration Land.
Provision is made for reclassifying restoration land on which a permanent vegetative cover has been re-established as non-crop open pasture or range land.

Soil-Building Practices.
As in 1940, a soil-building allowance will be earned by carrying out soil-building practices. In addition to the soil-building allowance, a special allowance of \$15 is available for any farm under the 1941 program to be earned by planting forest trees. This special allowance amounted to \$30 in the 1940 program.

This change was made in consideration of a recommendation of the National conference and because of (1) difficulty in estimating the amount of payment which could be earned under the provision, thus creating a problem in budgeting funds, and (2) the fact that it is administratively impracticable to have substantial quantities of funds "earmarked" only for specific practices on a national basis.

The total amount of funds available for soil-building practices is not decreased by this change. The entire soil-building allowance for any farm may be earned by planting forest trees.

To encourage the carrying out of soil-building practices which are best adapted to local areas, the program provides that, within designated areas, on any farm where 50 per cent of the crop land and orchard land is devoted to perennial legumes or grasses, a farmer may earn \$50, or one-half of the soil-building allowance, whichever is smaller, by carrying out locally adapted soil-building practices. The practices for which payment will be made will be recommended by local committeemen.

Deduction from conservation payments is provided if farmers do not maintain soil-building practices carried out under previous programs un-

THE EDUCATIONAL MONTH On The Farm and In The Home



September came and Pete and Polly were somewhat at a loss to know if they should feel cast down or jolly. For back to school they both must go. At that they knew they should be turning their intellects to thoughts of learning.

But first there came the County Fair. With lots of high grade things on view—There were 4-H exhibits there and interesting lectures, too. All this was high class preparation for pointing up book education.

With summer on the wane, State College specialists recommend the following good farming practices for September, the first autumn month of the year:

Plant winter grazing crops now, says Earl H. Hostetter, professor of animal husbandry. Italian rye or any of the cereal grains make excellent grazing for all kinds of livestock during the winter and early spring. The grazing will be improved and the period extended if white Dutch clover or crimson clover is seeded with the grain or grass.

Ellis Vestal, extension swine specialist, says many pigs are farrowed in September. But before farrowing of cornmeal, put the brood sow in a field that has been cultivated since any hogs ranged over it. Never let pigs go to old hog lots or pens. Keep them on clean land until they weigh at least 100 pounds. Vestal also says a sow worth feeding should have a good farrowing house. County agents have blueprints of these houses which any grower may obtain.

September is a good month to plant pastures, recommends John Arey, extension dairyman. It is one of the most favorable months of the year, since seedlings made now will get off to a good start during the fall and winter. This will enable them to withstand better the droughts of summer, a fact which is not always true of pastures planted in the spring. In planting, Arey recommends good land with the seed bed pulverized to a depth of three inches 300 to 400 pounds per acre of a high grade fertilizer mixture, and grasses and legumes suited to soil and climatic conditions.

Cotton should be picked just as

soon as it dries out, says Paul King, Experiment Station agronomist, in a bit of timely advice at the beginning of "cotton-picking" time. The first open bolls usually contain much moisture and if picked before the lint is fluffy, the seed cotton will heat. After picking, the cotton should be sunned or spread-out in the cotton house and stirred with a fork each day. If possible, hold from one to two weeks, since green cotton gins cuts easily.

September is the beginning of the annual season for fairs, so H. E. Niswonger, Extension Service horticulturist, advises farm families to get their exhibits of fruits and vegetables ready now. He says fruit to be exhibited should be picked and handled with extreme care, keeping in mind that the best fruit for show purposes is found near the top of the tree. Don't pick the largest specimens but those which are typical of the variety. Then wrap each one in paper and pack snugly. Vegetables for exhibit should be free from blemishes, clean, and fully matured.

Jack Rowell, extension entomologist, adds this suggestion to the September list: Tobacco fields should be plowed and planted to a good cover crop to aid in the control of tobacco insects. This will prevent the development of tobacco suckers which furnish a food supply for hordes of flea beetles, horn worms, bud worms, and other insects until frost. If the development of suckers is prevented, most of the tobacco insects will go into hibernation so weak they cannot emerge the following spring to lay eggs for a crop of new pests to harass growers in 1941. Cotton farmers should follow the same practice to fight boll weevils.

Looking at Washington

(Continued from page one)

The present strength of the various armed services of the United States was approximately 3 million men. These were divided roughly as follows: Navy, 154,516, with recruits coming in at about 9,000 a month; Marines, 31,379; Naval Reserve, 40,388; Marine Reserve, 15,076; Army, 309,000, with about 30,000 recruits being added each month; National Guard, 228,000; Army Reserve officers, 120,000; Army enlisted Reserve, 17,500. In addition, the Army proposes to draft 400,000 men into training by January 1st and another 300,000 in April, 1941.

The registration of more than 3,000,000 people resident in the United States who are subject to the Alien Registration Act is now underway and will continue until December 26, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. Registration is attended to at post-offices, which have about 10,000,000 forms and will conduct the matter as privately as possible. Earl D. Harrison, director of the registration, requests "our foreign guests" not to swamp the postoffice registration offices; because, after all, it is a four months' job. All aliens in this country who expect to remain after December 26th are required to register and those who now arrive to remain for more than thirty days must also register.

Wendell Willkie's first campaign trip will begin about the middle of this month, with an address at Coffeyville, Kansas, on the 14th. The candidate will then visit the Southwest, the Pacific Coast, and come back to Detroit by the northern route. It is expected that seven major speeches will reveal in detail the views of the nominee on important issues and amplify the views indicated in his acceptance speech. Eighteen or more states will be included on the schedule. Afterwards, the candidate will make his temporary home in Rushville, Indiana, birthplace of his wife.

President Roosevelt, meanwhile, continued his "non-political" role although making speeches at Chickamauga Dam and Newfoundland, as part of dedicatory exercises on Labor Day. Just how much speaking the President will undertake before November remains uncertain, but his opinion, as reported at this time, is that events in Europe will have more to do with the results of the election this fall than anything that he or his opponent can say in campaign speeches. Meanwhile, he will give his attention to the preparedness program and be identified as closely as possible with the defense measures now being taken in this country.

FOURTH

John Hudgins, Jr., a farmer of Flat Rock was a Hampshire brood sow that ranked fourth in the Hampshire Register of Merit for the entire country in 1939, reports Henderson County Farm Agent G. D. White.

Ever-Normal Granary Facts: Dairy Products

With 1940 feed supplies, and pastures improved by conservation farming, farmers could provide every person in the USA with 45 qts. more milk and cream and 8 1/2 lbs. more cheese and other manufactured dairy products than each person ate in 1939.

til full benefits to the soil have been realized.

Some revisions were made in practices in the 1940 program to adapt them more exactly to local conditions.

Ten new soil-building practices recommended by the National conference have been added to the program. These practices in the main meet soil conservation needs in specific areas. They include provision for improvement of permanent pastures, farm woodland fire protection, and practices specifically applicable to orchards.

Range Conservation Program.
Provision is made for continuing the combined range and agricultural conservation program in any area approved by the State committee.

The payment for natural reseeding by deferred grazing and supplemental practices is increased from 75 percent to 100 percent of the range-building allowance, in order to permit ranchmen to carry out a greater extent practices best adapted to their land.

The payment which may be earned in designated areas by deferred grazing without supplemental practices is increased from 40 per cent to 50 per cent of the range-building allowance.

DECREASE
Imports of cattle and beef in the United States in the first half of 1940 totaled 192,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 19 per cent over the same period of 1939.

A Philanthropist? You Can Be One, Too, And You Don't Need Money!

"Most of us are exceedingly generous with the millions we do not possess, and we eagerly offer our lack of money as excuse for our lack of generosity," suggests Corinne Updegraff Wells, who writes about "Philanthropy with Money" in the current Rotarian Magazine. "Yet generosity has surprisingly little to do with money. Ingenuity and imagination often provide gifts which make presents purchased with money seem cheap and tawdry by comparison."

But how? There's that spare time on your hands that you can donate to an overburdened neighborhood mother, to a charitable organization, or to the nearest play park where youngsters long for someone to teach the mysteries of kites and model airplanes. And your car with its empty seat when you take a Sunday afternoon drive into the country? Why not fill it with convalescent ward patients from the nearest hospital, or oldsters from the community home for the aged? And habitual Hero's a gold mine for sharing joys, for philanthropy without money, suggests Author Wells.

PENDER Quality Food Stores

Southern Manor Sale!

• "Extra Quality at No Extra Cost" •

Southern Manor Sliced PINEAPPLE 2 No. 2 cans	29¢
Southern Manor Tiny LIMA BEANS 2 No. 2 Cans	27¢
Southern Manor Fancy SWEET PEAS 2 No. 2 Cans	25¢
SOUTHERN-MANOR BARTLETT PEARS No. 2 1/2 can	21c
SOUTHERN MANOR CRUSHED PINEAPPLE 2—No. 2 cans	27c
SOUTHERN MANOR ALL GREEN ASPARAGUS 2—10 1/2 oz. cans	27c
SOUTHERN MANOR TOMATO CATSUP 2—14 oz. bottles	25c
SOUTHERN MANOR PEACHES All or Halves—2—No. 2 1/2 cans	29c
SOUTHERN-MANOR FRESH PLUMS 2—No. 2 1/2 cans	23c
SOUTHERN MANOR STRING BEANS No. 2 can	15c
SOUTHERN-MANOR TINY PEAS 2—No. 2 cans	29c
SOUTHERN MANOR TEA 1/2 lb. pkg. 13c — 1/2 lb. pkg. 23c	
BEETS Southern Manor Whole—No. 2 can	11c
CORN Southern Manor Crushed or White Shoa Peg—No. 2 can	9c

Additional Money Saving Values!

AMERICAN CHEESE Land o' Lakes, lb.	19¢
SALT RIB MEAT 3 Lbs.	25¢
HURFF'S BEANS with Pork 4 Cans	17¢

- ### THE ANSWERS
1. Seven
 2. 10,000,000.
 3. 1946.
 4. 1917.
 5. About 500 feet.
 6. To prevent hostile pilots from tuning in and using the radio signals as a guide.
 7. After the death of Lenin in 1924.
 8. This is a British nick-name for the southern corner of England.
 9. Air force; literally, air weapon.
10. Under President Harding and Coolidge.
- CARRYOVER**
This year's cotton carryover or cotton on hand at the end of the 1939-40 marketing season, which ended July 31, amounted to 10,595,720 bales, reports the U. S. Census Bureau.
- You can go a long ways in the world if you make it your business to mind your own business.

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