

Use Care In Buying Farm Real Estate

Growers should be particularly careful in buying farm real estate at this time because present land values are based on what crops are selling for now rather than in normal times, say Extension farm management specialists at N. C. State College.

They point out that when a depression comes farm commodity prices drop first and lower than the prices of the things the farmer has to buy. Following the first world war prices of things the farmer bought were relatively high for a period of 21 years as compared with prices of things he sold.

In the years 1934 and 1936 farm commodity prices were up some but the farmer had much less than usual to sell due to drought conditions.

The beginning point in estimating the value of a farm comes with a careful estimate of what can be produced under normal conditions and what that production will bring at normal prices. A reasonable allowance should also be made for poor crop years.

The specialists point out that the family must live and that taxes, fertilizers, labor, machinery and other farm expense items must be met every year from the proceeds of the farm. After allowing for these necessary items, some idea of the amount available for paying interest and principal on the farm can be had.

It is more likely that over a period of years prices of farm products will be nearer the average of 1930-40 than the present high levels. During this period some of them were as follows: 71 cents corn, 9 1/2 cent cotton, \$6.50 hogs, and tobacco at very much lower prices than today.

Vine Turner Saves Labor On Yam Crop

About seven-eighths of the labor involved in laying by, or hilling, a crop of sweet potatoes can be eliminated by putting a set of vine turners on a five-hoe cultivator, reports J. Y. Lassiter, Extension horticultural specialist at State College.

He recommends the following equipment: two 3 by 3 inch cultivator steels, No. 2369; one pair of 6 inch hillers, No. 1167-A; one 7 inch shovel, No. 2539; plus a set of vine turners, which consist of two steel rods bent at right angles, and a 14 inch hoe to

THEY DIED TO MAKE THEM FREE



This poignant picture made by an Army Signal Corps photographer shows a kneeling mother and her child gently and reverently placing flowers over the still graves of two American boys who paid the supreme price to liberate them from the Nazi and Fascist grip. Look at their faces and you will see that both mother and child realize that these Americans died for them. Remember this picture when you are asked to buy an extra War Bond during the Fifth War Loan.

fasten the vine turner in front of the cultivator.

With this equipment on a five-hoe cultivator, the grower can hill each row of potatoes as he comes to them, turning the vines at the same time with just one trip through the middle. This method of cultivation relieves the grower of a tremendous amount of hand labor, which is particularly hard to get at this time.

Lassiter recently conducted twelve demonstrations in five counties in Eastern Carolina, using this equipment, and growers changed to this method of cultivation because of the great saving in labor and because the expense of laying by the crop was considerably reduced.

Some growers have also used this equipment in laying by tobacco and report that an exceptionally good job was done.

MACHINERY

The WPB announces that production of large combines and various types of labor-saving haying equipment is running behind schedule. Farmers are urged to share equipment and to swap labor in harvesting.

"SLAP THE JAPS WITH SCRAP"

Give Alfalfa About 30 Pounds of Borax

A deficiency of boron is causing many North Carolina growers to lose their stands of alfalfa, reports Dr. Emerson Collins, in charge of Extension agronomy at State College.

On a recent trip over the state he noted many fields in all sections, from the Coastal Plain to the Mountains, where the leaves of the alfalfa crop were yellowing, showing a clear indication that the crop was suffering for boron. These plants develop branches that are much too close together and the leaves near the growing point are yellow, sometimes slightly reddened.

This is the best time of the year to determine the need of alfalfa for boron, and Collins suggests that growers examine their fields closely. Some growers often think that the trouble is due to dry weather.

He recommends that from 20 to 35 pounds of granulated borax per acre be applied and that it be distributed uniformly so as not to get too much in one place, which may cause damage to the crop.

A good method for getting uniform distribution is to mix the borax with sand, lime, or fertilizer and put it in with a fertilizer drill. A cyclone seeder can be used in putting out the straight material.

The borax can be applied at any time during the year but the sooner the boron deficiency is corrected the greater will be the yields and the more vigorous the plants. Stands can be maintained for a much longer period of time if the boron deficiency is corrected.

It is not necessary to apply the boron every year. The crop should be checked from time to time and, when the deficiency symptoms appear, borax may be added to the soil. Recently one grower applied 300 pounds of borax per acre, about ten times too much, and ruined his field of alfalfa.

Cull Poultry And Save Needed Feed

Feed supplies have become a limited factor in egg and poultry production, and strict culling of flocks is an absolute necessity at this time, says Clifton Parrish, in charge of Extension poultry at State College.

Egg production has expanded 49 per cent in the United States since pre-war years and other livestock has increased tremendously, resulting in a feed shortage. The broiler production goal for 1944 was set at 84 per cent of last year but thus far considerably more broilers than this have been produced.

The problem now is one of supply, proper distribution, and conservation of the available feed on hand and in prospect.

Parrish points out that the situation calls for continuous culling of poultry flocks so as to remove all low-producing hens, broody hens, overly fat hens, hens that are beginning to moult, and all roosters that are not used in breeding.

A balance must be maintained between production and available feed supplies. In addition to continuous culling, an adjustment in broiler production is also needed. Both of these programs will result in a saving of feed and will help to achieve the feed balance.

The records clearly indicate that there are more than enough hens on American farms to produce the eggs needed.

RACKETEERS

Watch out for chick racketeers who sell supposedly high-quality chicks, with a guarantee on a bogus hatchery that they will live, says Clifton Parrish, Extension poultryman at State College.

LAMBS

A record shipment of 93 lambs was made from Plymouth recently and another shipment will be made in early July, says Leland Case, Raleigh animal husbandman at State College.

The righteous man doesn't know he is that and wouldn't be if he thought he was.

TOWN OF FARMVILLE, N. C.

Summary of Tentative Budget for Year 1944-45

Table with columns for APPROPRIATIONS and REVENUE. Includes sub-sections for General Fund, Debt Service Fund, Water & Light Department, R E A Lines, and Summary. Total Budget is \$126,323.39.

Statement of Tax Levy and Collections for Past Three Years

Table with columns for Year, Tax Rate, Amount of Levy, and Uncollected as of June 30, 1944. Shows data for 1943, 1942, and 1941.

AN ITEMIZED BUDGET MAY BE SEEN AT THE CITY CLERK'S OFFICE.

STATE COLLEGE ANSWERS TIMELY FARM QUESTIONS

QUESTION: Is it true that 5 tons of early-cut hay are worth as much as 6 tons of hay cut at the average time?

ANSWER: The agronomists say that there is one-fifth more protein in early-cut hay because more leaves are saved at the right stage. If the green color of the leaves is maintained in the curing process, the vitamin content is much higher, according to State College specialists.

QUESTION: Will aspirin help to keep cut flowers fresh?

ANSWER: The popular notion that aspirin is effective in prolonging the life of cut flowers has no basis in fact, says Glenn O. Randall, floriculturist of the Agricultural Experiment Station at State College.

QUESTION: What is the best method of keeping snap beans, limas, and other such vegetables on hot days?

ANSWER: Nutrition specialists of the State College Extension Service suggest that beans and corn be kept cold from the time they are brought into the kitchen until they are used. Let them stay in the pod or husk unless you can store them in the refrigerator, tightly covered after shelling or shucking.

It's funny. People who can't think of funny things are the ones who do them.

SUPERPHOSPHATE

The Chemicals Bureau of the WPB has a tentative goal of about 9 1/2 million tons of superphosphate for the 1944-45 season. Present plants will be asked to increase production about 28 per cent.

Four quarts make a gallon, and if it's liquor, nobody can buy that much at once.

SLAUGHTERING

All restrictions on the farm slaughter of livestock and delivery of meat have been removed by the War Food Administration. This action was taken to put more meat in consumer channels.

An office holder says he has never voted for himself. Few are quite so conscientious.

CHINCH BUGS

Dinitro dust is being successfully used in the fight against the chinch bug, most prevalent in Pitt and Mecklenburg counties, reports J. Myron Maxwell, Extension entomologist at State College.

If you must worry don't do it about yourself. You can find something more important.

Large advertisement for PENDER products including Fruit Cocktail, Orange Juice, Libby's Pickles, Fleecy White, and various canned goods. Includes prices and promotional text.

Financial statement for THE BANK OF FOUNTAIN, FOUNTAIN, NORTH CAROLINA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON JUNE 30, 1944. Includes Assets, Liabilities, Capital Accounts, and Memoranda.