

Tarheel In Washington

By Lester Baker

The largest and most complex federal agency which serves farmers in North Carolina is the Production and Marketing Administration.

Headed in Washington by Administrator Ralph S. Trigg, it has three principal branches — the Marketing branch, Production branch, and the Commodity Credit Corporation.

In addition to these primary branches, the PM also maintains nine commodity branches in Washington; one for cotton, dairy, fats and oils, fruits and vegetables, grain, livestock, poultry, sugar, and tobacco.

Of more particular interest to North Carolinians is the fact that the PM maintains a state office, county offices, and county committee in the state. These local officials put into effect the programs initiated in Washington. Their primary purpose is to regulate to the best advantage of North Carolina farmers the production, marketing and various price support, subsidy, crop loan or crop insurance programs established by Congress.

One of the more spectacular accomplishments of this agency has been its work in North Carolina with soil conservation programs. While the Soil Conservation Service has been assigned the primary job of providing technical aid in conservation surveying, planning, and soil treatment, the PM has the equally important task of providing financial assistance to make such work possible. Direct financial aid to farmers to carry out approved conservation practices is made available to North Carolina farmers through PMA's Agricultural Conservation Program (formerly the AAA).

This financing program is administered in each county by a committee of locally elected farmers. State technical committees help in drawing up specific programs and specifications for the activities to be carried on within the State.

Through the aid of these committees and the PMA financing, more than 143,000 farms — with a total of over 5 1-2 million acres

of North Carolina cropland have come under the PMA program, according to the most recently available figures. This represents about 70 percent of the state's total cropland.

Through the aid of PMA programs and financing a great amount of progress has been made within the State toward helping farmers to meet the problem of terracing. Much of North Carolina's cropland is too rolling for regular plowing unless some artificial method is used to divert runoff waters from the plowed fields. As a result of PMA programs, however, field crops such as tobacco, cotton and corn can now be planted safely, without fear of soil loss. In one year PMA financed the construction of 22,882,000 linear feet of terrace! This construction was done on 4,573 different farms, and makes more usable 45,764 acres of cropland.

Drainage is also an important problem in many parts of the State; and PMA has been able to help with this problem, too. In one year it financed the construction of 3,986,992 linear feet of open ditch. This practice was performed on 2,143 different farms.

In its soil-rebuilding programs in North Carolina, PMA financed the application of liming materials on grasses and legumes on 584,384 acres in the same year. This amount of work required the application of 586,360 tons of lime, and it was spread over 57,876 farms — about 20 per cent.

It also financed the application of 71,031 tons of phosphate on 43,115 North Carolina farms; the application of 3,434 tons of potash on 59,308 acres; and the plowing under of 1,724,237 acres of green manure and cover crops on 196,077 farms.

Special financing was also provided to farmers who contoured 15,634 acres of intertilled crops, and 1,418 acres of close-sown crops. These combined activities affected about 1,400 farmers in the State.

Financial assistance received

by farmers for these various activities actually averaged less than 50 per cent of the total out-of-pocket costs to the farmers, since the PMA program is based upon the desire of the farmer to improve his own land. Where the farmer is willing to do the work, because he realizes the long-range value of improving his land, PMA is willing to step in and give a hand; but the farmer is expected to also participate in the costs as well as the benefits. On small farms where the operator is less financially able to do the work, but whose farm is seriously in need of improvement, the PMA payment may be somewhat larger in proportion than on the large farms.

New Soybean Seed Shipped Into State

Many Tar Heel soybean growers will have a chance to buy foundation seed for their crop this year, says Dr. R. P. Moore, director in charge of the North Carolina Improvement Association.

Dr. Moore states that producers of Certified Ogden soybeans in this state recently had 275 bushels of the foundation seed shipped from Tennessee. This shipment will greatly assist in maintaining the high quality of certified seed, he said. Ogden variety was released first by the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. In North Carolina, it is most widely grown on the black, poorly drained soils of the east coast.

All varieties of soybean seed have been moving rather slowly so far this spring, Dr. Moore adds. Since the planting season is not far away, farmers desiring certified seed should make arrangements with their seedmen now.

Certified soybean seed is noted for a high degree of purity. All fields producing certified seed were inspected last fall before harvest. Buyers are cautioned to accept seed only if the blue certification tags are present.

To Relieve
Misery of
COLDS
take **666**
LIQUID OR TABLETS — SAME FAST RELIEF

Plentiful Egg Supply Expected During May

Egg production is expected to be seasonally heavy in May, and that, says Miss Josephine Hall, Hoke County home demonstration agent for the State College Extension Service, is why eggs are at the top of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's list of foods, that most likely will be plentiful on southern markets during the month. Supplies not only will be good throughout May, but for the most part, Miss Hall said, prices should be reasonable.

Next to eggs, broilers and fryers will be one of the most plentiful buys on southern markets. A heavy production is being marketed now from growing areas located in the South, and shoppers can count on good supplies on markets for the next 60 days at least.

Most plentiful fresh vegetables will be carrots, cabbage, and Irish potatoes. Of the canned vegetables, buyers will find supplies of corn and peas heavier than others. The lower grade peas especially will be plentiful.

Oranges are the only fresh fruit on southern markets in sufficient quantity to be termed plentiful, the Department reports. Dried fruits on the May plentiful list are prunes and raisins.

In addition, Miss Hall reported that the markets in this area should be well supplied with various kinds of corn products, oatmeal, honey, processed dairy foods, dried beans and peas, peanut butter, and fish.

Six years of continuous drought in Arizona came to an end during the snow season of the past winter.

Extension Service Releases Bulletin

"Raising Beef Cattle" is the title of a new publication released this week by the State College Extension Service. It is a revision of Circular No. 268.

Among the many phases of beef cattle discussed in the new bulletin is detailed recommendations on seeding and managing pastures.

Ladino clover is recommended for beef pastures in most locations. Recommended seeding mixtures for poor, medium and fertile land are listed for the piedmont, mountains and the coastal plain. The publication also lists a daily ration for winter feeding calves, yearlings and older animals.

Farmers going into the beef production business for the first time are advised to start with native or grade animals. These involve a smaller investment than purebreds. Then too, breeding and raising registered cattle is a specialized business and only a small percentage of those entering it make a success.

Other sections in the bulletin are devoted to such problems as selecting and caring for the herd bull, controlling breeding, culling, dehorning and marking. Dr. C. D. Grinnells, professor of veterinary science at State College, and J. T. Conner, former extension insect specialist, contribute an added section on common diseases and parasites in cattle.

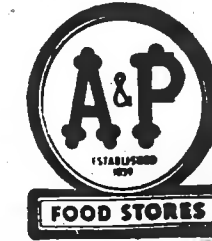
A copy of this new publication will be sent to anyone who requests it. Address a card to the Agricultural Editor, College Station, Raleigh. Ask for Extension Circular 268.

Cotton Seed—

If you have to replant cotton, let us suggest the use of Sinker's Acid-delinted, Coker 100-Wilt cotton seed. Late planting with these seed will not be noticed as they come along fast. Quantity is limited.

THE JOHNSON COMPANY

RAEFORD, N. C.



White House

Evaporated Milk

3 tall cans 34c

A & P COFFEE
8 O'CLOCK 3 lb bag \$1.15

IONA
TOMATO JUICE no 2 can 10c

FINE GRANULATED
SUGAR 5 lb bag 45c

GOLDEN MAID UNCOLORED
MARGARINE 1-lb pkg 22c

IONA CR. STYLE GOLDEN
CORN 2 no 2 cans 25c

A & P
GRAPE JUICE pt can 19c

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

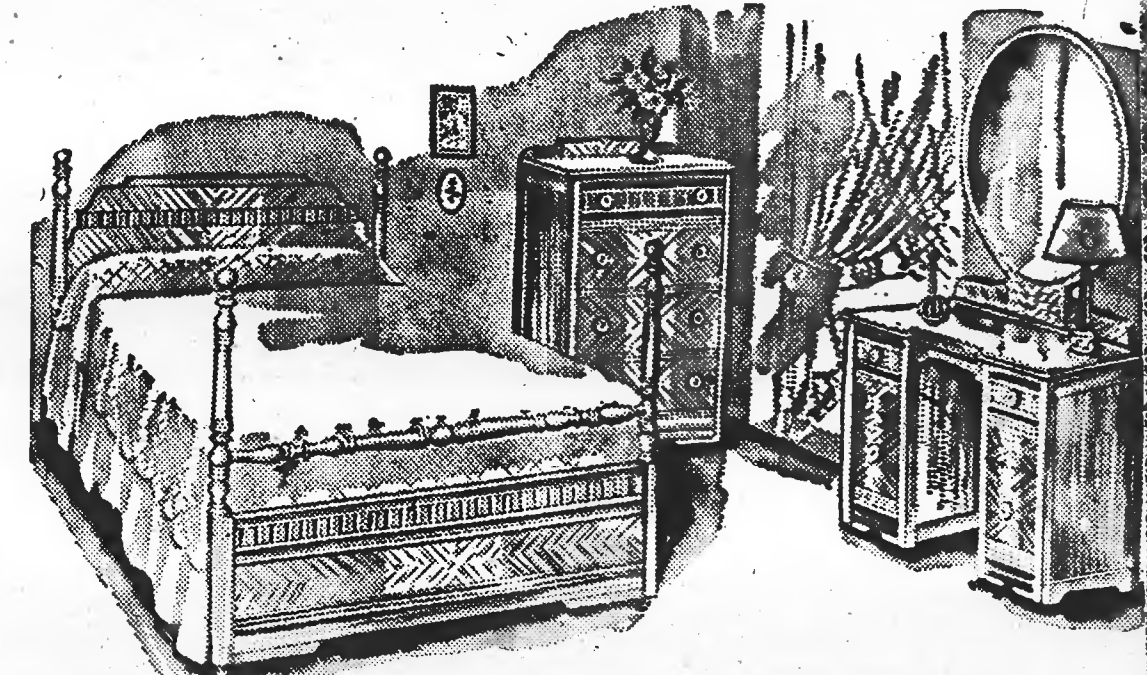
BEDROOM SUITES

COMPLETE WITH
SPRINGS AND MATTRESS

\$85.00

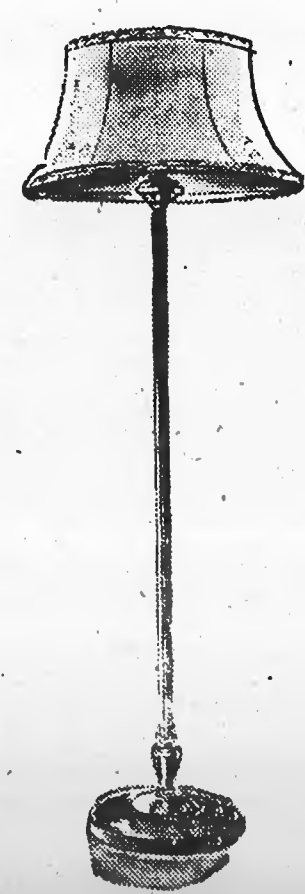
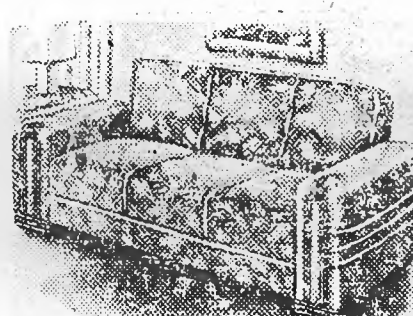
to

\$149.50



Sofa Bed with No Sag
Construction Springs \$60.00

Chair To Match \$30.00



Floor Lamps
\$7.95 Each

New Stock of Tilt Back
Rockers
\$24.50 to \$49.95

Many Other Items Cut Below Cost

Johnson Cotton Company

Of Raeford, Inc.

Cash If You Have It

Credit If You Need It

FORD

They're Bonus Built!

Over 139 Models!

Up to 145 Horsepower!

Million Dollar Cab!

Roller Action

Steering!

TRUCKS

LAST



Ford Big Jobs

Up to 39,000 lbs. gross rating as a tractor.
Tires up to 10.00-20's. New 145-horsepower V-8 engine. Big Quadrax axles, single-speed (F-7 and F-8) or 2-speed optional on F-8. 16-in. by 5-in. double cylinder rear brakes in the F-8. 5-speed transmissions.

See your Ford Dealer
for Early Delivery!

USING LATEST REGISTRATION DATA ON 4,106,000 TRUCKS.
LIFE INSURANCE EXPERTS PROVE FORD TRUCKS LAST LONGER!

RAEFORD AUTO CO.

Phone 251-1

Raeford, N. C.