

AAA Farm Program Outlined By Floyd

Fundamental Objectives Will Be Retained During Next Year, He Says.

The agricultural conservation program for 1939 will be about the same as it is this year, E. Y. Floyd, AAA executive officer at State College, has announced.

Although plans for next year's program are subject to minor changes, he says, the fundamental objectives will be retained. These are: Conserving the soil and assuring an adequate production of farm commodities without piling up price-depressing surpluses.

An added feature will be the establishment of ever-normal granaries to absorb grain in years of heavy yield and to provide grain for consumption in years of crop failure.

National allotments will be established for soil-depleting crops, and these will be divided among the States and then among the individual growers.

Grower's payments will be figured on a basis of their allotted acreage of depleting crops and on their acreage of general crop land. If a grower complies with the program, he will receive the full amount of his payment. But deductions will be made for over-planting his acreage of depleting crops or for failure to carry out soil-building practices recommended.

The rate to be used in calculating a grower's payment will be about the same as this year, but the exact figure cannot be determined until Congress makes the necessary appropriation.

To encourage the production of vegetables for home use, family garden areas will not be counted as soil-depleting acreage.

The program will be administered by state, county, and community committees, composed of farmers, who will have the assistance of the State College extension service and AAA representatives.

THE BUSINESS WEEK

The steady upswing in industrial indices continues and this week reached a point comparable to the beginning of the upward movement in the Fall of 1935, which continued uninterrupted until the slump in the Summer of '37. — A slight increase in the cost of living was revealed in the Department of Labor report for the quarter ended June 30, less than half of one percent. — Bureau of Agricultural Economics report cash income from farm products for 1938 at \$7,500,000,000 a drop of a billion dollars from last year's total. — The recent increase in steel production brought the index up to 41 percent of capacity, a jump of 4 points in three weeks. — The movement of flower bulbs from Holland starts this week and is expected by the end of September to reach 100,000,000 bulbs with a value of \$5,000,000. They are transported in ships having special ventilating devices.

Wayne County cotton has extra good weed, but the fruit is somewhat limited due to boll weevil attacks.

FARM QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Question: Can broilers be started in the fall as successfully as in the spring?

Answer: While a number of winter broilers are produced in the State, it requires very careful management on the part of the poultryman and is not recommended for the farm flock owner. One of the main reasons for this is that it is difficult to secure chicks with a high constitutional vigor at this time of the year as the baby chicks are usually from eggs that are produced from hens going out of lay or from pullets just coming into production. Then, too, if the chicks are developed on range the green feed is scarce. Bad weather often necessitates confinement and the chicks are overcrowded which leads to devitalization and the resultant diseases.

Question: Is it too late to plant a fall garden?

Answer: The time to plant a fall garden depends upon the hardness of the different vegetables and upon the time required for maturity. Many of the cool season crops will grow and mature through light frosts, but all crops should be planted in time to mature before hard frosts occur. Vegetables such as beets, Kohl-Rabi, turnips, snap beans, mustard, leaf lettuce, and spinach may be planted as late as September 30 in the extreme eastern part of the State. The best way is to figure the time required for maturity and then plant in time to get the crop off before killing frosts.

Question: What is the best age for breeding heifers?

Answer: No arbitrary age can be set as the time should be determined by the maturity of each individual. As a general rule Jersey and Guernsey heifers should be bred so as to freshen from 24 to 30 months of age. The Ayrshire and Holstein animals should be bred to freshen at from 27 to 32 months of age. Heifers which are fed a liberal grain ration in addition to the roughage will mature more rapidly and can therefore be bred earlier.

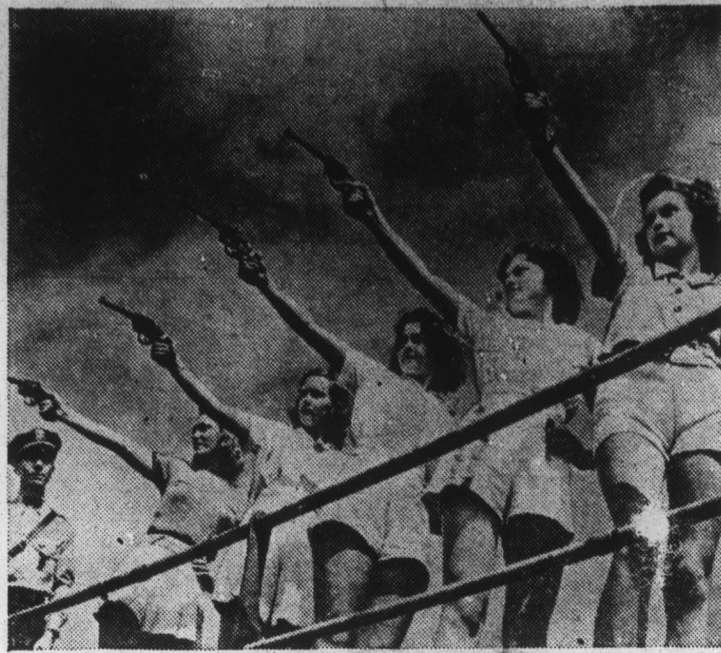
Extension men at State College like the AAA's ever normal granary plan. It will insure enough wheat to take care of all needs even in drought years.

Nearly all farmers in Craven county are cutting their tobacco stalks after harvesting their leaf and are planning to sow a winter cover crop as soon as possible.

FOR NEWSPAPER SERVICE
DIAL 4501

DR. R. J. PEARCE
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Potential Annie Oakleys



Receiving instruction in pistol shooting from an expert, Chief of Police Fred Spoolstra of Sparta, N. J., these fair marksmen are trying their skill on the target. Left to right are Dorothy Cerny of Hillside, N. J.; Jean Bauer of South Orange, N. J.; Anita and Edna Mumford of Bogota, N. J.; and Lee Drew of Oakland, Cal.

Negro Pupils Are Often In Higher Grade Than White

That white pupils, much more frequently than Negro children, are found in a lower school grade than their mental age would indicate, was one bit of evidence found from a recent survey of white and Negro graded school pupils in piedmont North Carolina.

The study was made by Dr. Harry V. Bice under the sponsorship of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and its participating divisions of Mental Hygiene and Child Welfare.

The question of whether or not North Carolina should establish a special grade for mentally-handicapped children in its pub-

lic school system, while far from being answered by the results learned in the survey, has a great deal of affirmative evidence for the establishment.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Clyde A. Erwin, in the foreword to the pamphlet, was of the opinion that in accordance with past practice in the state "the child must fit the system rather than the system fit the needs of the child. Facts now clearly indicate that modifications must be made if the public school is to prepare all pupils equally well."

"When handicapped pupils and normal are mingled in classes, and an uniform curriculum is placed before both, both suffer. The earlier in the school life of the child the facts of his ability are known, the better it will be for the child and the more completely can the program be

fitted to his needs. "Compared with pupils in states having eight years of work in preparation for high school, the North Carolina pupil is at a disadvantage," Erwin stated.

In conclusions drawn from data gathered in his survey, Dr. Bice said it was now up to colleges to sift out those not really able to do the work or else to lower their standards.

Facts of the study showed that "an increasing number of mentally handicapped children prevented even a good teacher from achieving normal success with the non-handicapped portion of her pupils."

Study of the mental ages of the pupils showed that the mean for the Negro in each grade is lower than is that for the white students, while the chronological ages showed the mean for the Negro in each grade to be greater than that for the white.

Both group and individual tests were used by white and negro examiners of the students in the two schools which were located in a county in the piedmont section of the state.

Finding it impossible to make the study on a statewide basis, selection of a representative county was the only course open to Dr. Bice, the county chosen being led by, and itself leading, 49 other counties in economic and social consideration.

"Our study indicated," said Dr. Bice, "that elimination of the mentally unfit from the professions does not begin at an early enough point in their educational career. The public school should assume a greater portion of this burden."

Establishment of the special grade for those mentally handicapped, he pointed out, would help alleviate the situation.

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MAY CALL GEN. JOHNSON

Washington, D. C.—After hearing witnesses testify that various government officials are steeped in Communism and that the World Youth Congress and the American League for Peace are "Moscow controlled," the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities may summon General Hugh Johnson, former NRA head and later Works Progress Administrator in New York to tell all he knows about Red domination of WPA Workers. Chairman Dies reports that 90 percent of the avalanche of letters reaching the committee praise its work in exposing organized bodies working for the overthrow of the American form of government.

PRISON STRIKE BEATEN

Holmesburg, Pa.—After presenting a "demand" that hamburger steak, spaghetti and cheese soup, bologna and fried eggplant "never again" appear on the prison bill of fare, 650 out of 1,481 inmates of the Philadelphia County Prison started a hunger strike. After watching non-strikers demolish a luncheon of corned beef and cabbage, boiled potatoes, tapioca pudding, bread and butter and coffee, the strikers began to desert in groups until few remained. The joker was that the penitents had to go on bread and water diet until the usual prison menu looked good enough to stop all further "demands."

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