

Good Management Is Still Good

By GUY A. CARDWELL
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Among the mass of material being written and sent out about the New Deal, so voluminous and confusing that it is impossible for anyone to keep up with it and digest it, the following editorial from the Market Growers Journal is refreshing because it places responsibility upon the individual, and does not advocate some plan of government control that means the further limiting of personal freedom of action and the digging deeper into the pockets of those who pay taxes to furnish money to finance government plans:

"In these stirring times the temptation is to write about economic movements, legal policies and governmental measures.

No matter how important these factors may be, we may not forget the old and continuing necessity for attention to detail in our own practical operations.

Facility preparation of soil may easily cost us 10 per cent in come-up and irregular maturity. Depth of planting may place the seed where it is too wet or too dry. Running an errand this morning may cost us a chance to plant the beans that will bring the price, for it may rain this afternoon.

In the long run, good management is going to win."

I do not intend to adversely criticize administration policies; much good has come to the farmer from some of the policies adopted and still in force; but now that economic and political complications are arising daily, I am wondering where we are going, and what will be our condition after we arrive.

Farmers should never go back to have organization of some sort, and

for the present they will have to be satisfied with government control; but I am not enthusiastic about government regimentation over a considerable period of time. I think it should be considered an emergency measure and that we should get from the old individualistic life, for competition between nations, regions and commodities has become so intense individuals will have little chance to succeed in the future. Farmers must under as soon as possible. Too much government in the business of farming can become just as burdensome as too much government in some other lines of business has become.

If thousands of men and women must be employed to look after our business affairs for us, I think we should struggle to put them on private rather than on public pay-rolls, for I have the impression and I think I am right that too much political, department and bureaucratic control is deadening and not conducive to free thinking and the most energetic and skillful management.

In spite of the modern viewpoint and teaching that we should spend freely and without thought of the future, looking to someone more fortunate or to society as a whole (government) to take care of us, I still hold to the view that good management and thrift are virtues to be admired and practiced, and that those who by their practice succeed should not be thought of as being unworthy.

Good management on the farm is still essential to success, and certainly the satisfaction of knowing that we have succeeded in earning a living by our own efforts and that are possessed of freedom to plan and act with due consideration of our own as well as of our neighbor's welfare is, after all, a condition well worth striving for.

Says Cotton Tax Is Not Reducing Sales

The processing tax adds only a negligible amount to the price of goods manufactured from cotton, says Dean I. O. Schaub, of N. C. State College.

This slight increase is not appreciably lowering the demand for cotton commodities, he states; in fact, revenue secured from the tax and distributed among farmers is increasing the demand in certain areas.

"Who, for instance, would postpone the purchase of a shirt because of a three-cent increase in its price," the dean asked, "or go without a new dress because the processing tax had raised the price six cents?"

"The tax of four cents a pound on the cotton in an automobile tire surely is not enough to effect the total price noticeably.

"On the other hand, revenue from the tax is distributed to increase their income.

"Farmers are not only able to buy more cotton goods themselves, and they are a significant part of the consuming public, but they also spend more for other things, hereby increasing the purchasing power of the people with whom they trade.

"The general rise of income in the cotton states, and in regions which sell manufactured commodities to the cotton states, has also increased the demand for cotton goods.

"Larger bank deposits, greater department store sales, registration of more new automobiles, and increased shipments of industrial goods to the South are a proof of the stimuli given business by the farmers' greater purchasing power."

Late Chicks Require Careful Management

Chicks hatched in the late spring require more careful attention than those hatched earlier in the season.

Approaching hot weather and the danger of infection with diseases add to the difficulties of raising late chicks, explains Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the State College poultry department.

The aim in good chick development is to secure a rapid growth during the first eight or ten weeks, he says, with the birds attaining a weight of about two pounds at the end of this period.

After this time, growth proceeds more slowly while the birds are storing a reserve in their tissues to take care of the demands made upon them in the egg-laying season.

If hot weather is allowed to check their early growth, Dearstyne points out, the birds may not reach a normal size. They also miss the abundant supply of tender green feed available earlier in the year.

Birds raised to a weight of two pounds by May 1 are less liable to acute outbreaks of coccidiosis than those hatched late in the season. Warm, moist atmospheric conditions appear to increase the spread of this disease among small chicks, he observed.

Care should be exercised not to overheat or overventilate houses in which late chicks are being raised, Dearstyne cautions. However, the houses should not be allowed to get too cold.

The chicks should be turned out whenever the weather is favorable. The birds should be turned out whenever the birds are able to do so.

Business So Brisk Bank Can't Report

Phoenix, Ariz.—The volume of new applications for modernization credit which have poured into the Valley National Bank here has seriously hampered the bank in reporting applications for insurance to the Federal Housing Administration.

Officials say that they consider it more important to approve new applications than to make immediate reports. So far the bank has approved more than 100 applications, with an additional 100 which have yet to be reported for insurance.

Although the bank has established a special department to care for modernization credit and insured-mortgage applications, and has also increased its personnel, the volume of business has made it impossible to report all the applications. Officials express their intention of issuing \$500,000 in modernization credit by September 1.

Plans Being Made For Farmers' Week

Farm and Home Week will be held at State College this summer from July 29 to August 2 and the central theme of all discussions will be "Conservation of Rural Resources."

Under the plans being made, there will be no sectional meetings for men as in the past but all of the time will be taken with general discussions on present day questions. The women will have their regular short course under the direction of Miss Ruth Current and joint meetings of men and women will be held each evening in the Riddick Field Stadium.

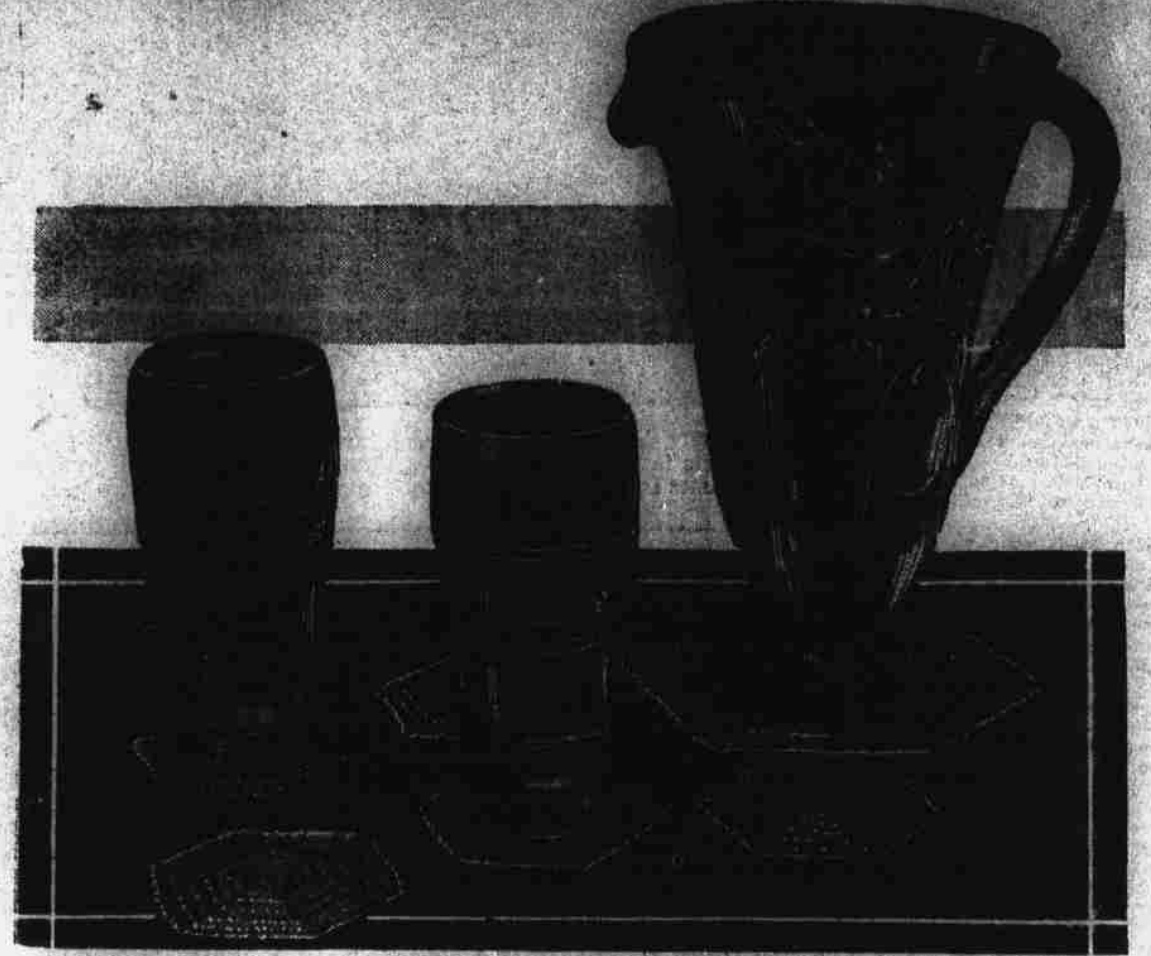
Charles A. Sheffield, now at Washington, will continue to act as general secretary of the Farm and Home week and will return to the college in ample time to make full preparations. He will be assisted by David S. Weaver of the college staff.

At a recent meeting attended by the presidents and vice-presidents of the Farmers Convention and of the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, it was planned to again invite all farm organizations to hold their annual gatherings at the college during the week. There will also be a conference of rural ministers.

Discussions will center about the AAA programs, present and future, soil erosion, rural electrification, rural rehabilitation, conservation of forests and wild life, TVA work and the like. It is also planned to have a large number of exhibits and demonstrations.

The evenings will be devoted to dramatics, community sings, games and inspirational addresses. Last year some 500 men and women attended the farm and home week exercises and it is expected that more than this number will register at the State college this summer.

"I Made For My Sun Porch..."



(Using The Domestic Secrets of An American Housewife)

By NATALIE ABBOTT

SUN porches are made for fun and frolic and lounging. But even sun porch furniture needs protection against rings from damp glasses and sticky candy. If your friends insist, as mine do, on putting their highball glasses and water glasses down wherever their hands happen to hit, supply them with these little crocheted coasters.

A set of six of these, crocheted of knitting and crochet cotton in a

tight stitch to catch the moisture, will save any amount of repainting and polishing in days to come. Follow these simple directions.

Materials: Pearl cotton size 5, 3 balls of yellow, or any bolifast color preferred, and 3 balls of white; steel crochet hook No. 5.

Large Mat: With yellow, ch 3, 5 s c in 2nd ch st. Join, ch 1, turn. 2nd rnd: 3 s c in each st (the ch-1 forming 1 of the first 2 s c), always picking up sts on back look of work. Join with sl st. ch 1, turn. 3rd rnd: 1 s c in 1st st next to the ch-1. This forms the increasing at that point. * 1 s c in next st. 2 s c

in next st, repeat from *, making 18 sts in this rnd. Continue in this way for each rnd, increasing 6 times to a rnd, having increases come at the point of the preceding rnd. Make 7 ribs, (2 rnds forming 1 rib) of yellow, join the white by sl st. Through the st of joining, make 1 ch, turn, and continue as before, making 1 rib of white, 2 ribs of yellow, 1 rib of white, 1 rib of yellow. Fasten off.

Smaller Mats: Work same as for large mat until there are 5 ribs of yellow. Change to white, make 1 rib of white, 1 rib of yellow. Fasten off.

Timely Questions On Farm Answered

The following rules and regulations are:

1. Only residents of North Carolina of over twenty-one years of age can compete.
2. All manuscripts must be fiction—no essays or articles will be accepted.
3. Stories must be typed only on one side of paper and must be double spaced. No hand-written stories accepted.
4. No story submitted shall exceed 8,000 words in length or be less than 2,000. Only one story is allowed each entrant.
5. There must be three copies, two of which may be carbon, of each story submitted.
6. The story submitted must be sent in without the writer's name on the manuscript and must be accompanied by a sealed envelope with the name of the story on the outside and the name and address of the author inside.
7. Return postage and self-addressed envelope must be included or manuscripts will not be returned.
8. The contest for 1935, now open, closes July 1.
9. All manuscripts, which must

Question: When should sweet sorghum be planted for best results in syrup making?

Answer: This depends a great deal on the section where the planting is to be done and to a lesser degree upon the variety. In sections where the growing season is long and the fall weather liable to be dry, late planting is best, as the juice will be richer when the weather is cool and dry during the ripening season. Most varieties mature in from 80 to 110 days from time of planting but there are some that require as much as 140 days. Where there is a short growing season these varieties should never be used. In all cases, plantings should be made so that germination and early growth takes place during the hot weather.

Question: Is there any advantage to be gained in changing from one brand of poultry feed to another?

Answer: There is no advantage in changing feeds and, in most cases there is a disadvantage in that the birds resent any change in the diet and will fall off in production. The only valid reason for making a change would be poor production and, in a few cases, the fact that price levels were out of reason. If the flock is in normal production, no change should be made. If the change is for the reason that prices seem to be out of balance it is best to remember that cheap feeds are, in the long run, usually the most expensive.

Question: How much feed will a fifty pound pig consume between now and September 1 and how much will he weigh at that time?

Answer: A fifty pound pig will, under normal conditions, eat 424 pounds of feed in fourteen weeks and will put on about 122 pounds of weight in that time. To get this gain, however, the ration must be balanced and should consist of 36 pounds of fish meal or tankage, 186 pounds of corn meal, 40 pounds of wheat shorts, and 212 pounds of corn. Extension Circular No. 143 gives the amount and kind of feed for different weights of growing pigs together with the amount of expected gains. Copies of this circular will be sent free upon application to the Agricultural Editor, State College.

Prizes Offered To Short Story Writers

As an incentive to fiction writers throughout the State of North Carolina, Mrs. R. A. Dunn of Charlotte is offering a silver cup and twenty-five dollars in money to any person now residing in North Carolina who submits the best short story of the year.

This is a State-wide contest, the silver cup and cash award to be presented annually over a period of five years to the writer whose story possesses greatest merit in the opinion of a committee of competent judges entirely unconnected with the Writers Club of Charlotte. In the event of one person winning the cup for three consecutive times, the contest is automatically closed and the cup becomes the property of the winner.

SUNDAY DINNER SUGGESTIONS

- By ANN PAGE
- THE housewife's job of selecting foods calls for constant alertness to today's rapid price changes. Butter is no longer the problem it has been, nor are new potatoes, cabbage, beans and spinach. Cheese is the most dependable and consistent food bargain on the list. Eggs, while slightly higher, still give excellent value for your money.
- All meats have gone higher. The present price range makes veal the most reasonable meat and lamb next. New crop duckling is also moderate in price.
- Pineapples are very plentiful. Bananas and citrus fruit are plentiful. Cantaloupes are high. The strawberry season is moving north into Virginia and the first blackberries, dewberries, and huckleberries have arrived.
- Here are three menus made up from reasonable foods adapted to different budget levels:
- Low Cost Dinner**
- Swiss Steak
 - Baked Potatoes
 - Creamed Carrots
 - Bread and Butter
 - Fruit Cup
 - Small Cakes
 - Tea or Coffee
 - Milk
- Medium Cost Dinner**
- Fried Chicken
 - Gravy
 - Bolled Rice
 - Green Beans
 - Bread and Butter
 - Banana Cream Pie
 - Tea or Coffee
 - Milk
- Very Special Dinner**
- Cantaloupe
 - Baked Ham
 - Candied Yams
 - Branded Celery
 - Shredded Cabbage and Carrot Salad
 - Rolls and Butter
 - Pineapple Trifle
 - Coffee
 - Milk

conform to the above rules, are to be sent to Mrs. Alton W. Franklin, 1008 Lexington Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

10. Stories that have been published will not be eligible for entry.

This contest for the prize of twenty five dollars and the silver cup is sponsored by Mrs. R. A. Dunn under the auspices of the Charlotte Writers' Club, whose members are eligible to compete for this award. This is, however, primarily a State-wide contest and writers from every part of the State are urged to submit manuscripts.

No Defaults Reported By Denver Borrowers

Denver, Colo.—The Denver National Bank has made 308 loans for modernization credit under the National Housing Act to date, totaling \$125,000, without a single default. Only 2 of the 308 borrowers have been late in their monthly payments. The Denver National Bank is the eighteenth bank in the United States in the number and amount of Federal Housing Administration loans.

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