

Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: What do you consider, in general, is the outlook for farming in 1937?

Answer: The outlook is encouraging throughout the Nation as a whole. The domestic demand for farm products is expected to improve, and the foreign-demand situation also appears brighter. Credit for farmers is expected to be plentiful though farm costs will be higher. The prices for tobacco and cotton will, of course, depend in a measure on what effect the soil conservation program will have on acreage. There is a stronger demand for cigarette tobacco and textile mills are operating at a higher level.

Question: When was the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station established?

Answer: The Station was established through action of the General Assembly in 1877 and is one of the oldest agricultural experiment stations in the country. Its work in soils, fertilizers and crops has been especially outstanding. Dr. R. Y. Winters of the State College staff is director of the Station.

Question: Does State College analyze soil for farmers?

Answer: Yes. This work is done by the Department of Agronomy under the direction of Prof. C. B. Williams. Last year, Mr. Williams and his staff examined and appraised some 1200 samples of soil for farmers of the State. The examination consists mainly in establishing the soil type, physical conditions of the soil, estimating the content and condition of organic matter and determining the need for lime. With this information on hand and with the results of experiments on similar soils, the department of agronomy can give reliable information as to fertilizer needs of different crops.

Announces Rates For 1937 Soil Payments

Soil-building payments offered North Carolina farmers who participate in the soil-conservation program this year have been announced by J. F. Criswell, of State College.

The maximum amount of these payments a grower will be eligible to earn is called his soil-building allowance, Criswell said.

These payments will be in addition to the diversion payments offered for taking land out of soil-depleting crops and planting it to soil-conserving crops.

On farms where a diversion payment can be earned, the soil-building allowance will be \$1 for each acre normally devoted to soil-conserving crops, plus the number of acres diverted from soil-depleting crops.

For farms not able to earn any diversion payment, the soil-building allowance will be 75 cents for each acre of crop land or \$1 for each acre in soil-conserving crops, whichever amount is larger.

In both cases additional allowances will be made for truck growers, or-

chardists, and dairymen, Criswell continued.

The rates of soil-building payments are:

For planting approved seeds of legumes and perennial grasses: Alfalfa \$2.50 per acre. Red clover, mammoth clover, sericea, kudzu, and bluegrass, \$2 per acre. Austrian winter peas, vetch, crimson clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, annual lespedeza, and orchard grass, \$1.50 per acre. White clover, bur clover, crotalaria, redtop, carpet grass, Dallis grass, and timothy, \$1 per acre.

For plowing or disking under as green manure the following crops after they have attained a normal growth of at least two months, or for leaving on the land certain of these crops grown in 1937:

Soybeans, velvet beans, or cowpeas or disked under, \$2 per acre. Crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, or vetch; rye, barley, wheat, buckwheat, Italian rye grass, oats, or a mixture of these; sudan grass, millet, sorghum, or sowed corn-plowed or disked under, \$1 per acre. Soybeans, velvet beans, cowpeas, or lespedeza left on the land, neither cut nor grazed, \$1 per acre.

For planting forest trees on crop land, \$7.50 per acre; on other land,

\$5 per acre. For approved forest thinning, \$2.50 per acre.

For applying ground limestone or its equivalent on crop land or non-crop pasture land at the rate of 1,000 pounds to 2 1/2 tons per acre, \$2 per ton.

For applying 16 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent at the rate of 100 to 500 pounds per acre on any permanent pasture or in connection with seeding or maintaining specified legumes or grasses, 80 cents per 100 pounds.

If the superphosphate is applied in connection with certain legumes or perennial grasses seeded in connection with soil-depleting crops, the payment will be 30 cents per 100 pounds.

The AAA will make available at Sheffield, Ala., triple superphosphate containing 48 per cent phosphoric acid, which will be offered farmers who pay the freight costs and handling charges. On this superphosphate no soil-building payments will be made.

For applying 30 to 250 pounds of 50 per cent muriate of potash or its equivalent to the acre on land where 16 per cent superphosphate or its equivalent is applied, \$1 per 100 pounds. If muriate of potash is ap-

plied in connection with a legume or perennial grass grown in connection with a soil-depleting crop, the payment will be 50 cents per 100 pounds. For terracing crop land or non-crop pasture land, which the county committee finds in need of terracing with a sufficient amount of properly constructed terraces to give adequate protection against erosion, 40 cents per 100 feet of terraces.

Upon approval of the county committee, payment will be made at the rate of \$2 per acre for subsoiling crop land to a depth of 18 inches, with furrows sufficiently close together to completely break the subsoil.

Baby Chicks Need Careful Attention

"Get your baby chicks off to a good start and you will be in a better position to make money with your poultry flock this year," said Roy S. Dearstynes, extension poultry specialist at State College.

The first step, he said, is to get only good chicks. Hatch eggs from birds of a good type that are high producers. Or buy chicks from reliable hatchers.

"Don't let low prices fool you into

thinking you can get a bargain by buying cheap chicks," he warned. Then give the chicks a chance. Feed a well-balanced starter, provide one mash hopper, five feet long for each 100 chicks. Provide a half-gallon drinking fountain for every 50 chicks.

Carefully figure the amount of floor space in the brooding house, and do not start more than two chicks for each square foot of floor space, Dearstynes cautioned.

Check brooder house temperatures at frequent intervals. More chicks have been killed by overheating than by chilling. Protect the chicks from drafts, but see that they get adequate ventilation.

Rigid sanitation will keep down disease. Do not let the chicks come in contact with anything that may have been infected by older birds. Don't drag the chicks unless an emergency arises.

If any chicks appear to be infected with disease, remove them from the brood at once. Investigate the trouble and see what can be done to eliminate it.

County farm agents and extension specialists will be glad to offer suggestions about disease control.

BEECH SPRING CLUB MEETS

The Beech Spring Home Demonstration Club met on Wednesday at the school house. This being the first meeting of the year, the Year Books were given out and the work for the year explained. Miss Hamrick, county agent, gave a very interesting and helpful talk on sewing. Home-made candies and peanuts were served. Those present included Mesdames A. E. Layden, W. J. Perry, Wayland Howell, Noah Felton, Daniel Rogerson, C. B. Stallings, Eddie Boyce, Jarvis Forehand, Misses Lillian Rae Perry, Callie Stallings and Virginia Wilson.

PIKE-BASS

Miss Iris Bass and Mr. Maurice Pike were quietly married on Thursday, January 21, the ceremony being performed in Suffolk, Va.

The bride is the attractive daughter of Mrs. J. S. Bass and the late Mr. Bass, of Route One. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Pike, of Winfall, where he formerly resided. He is now employed in Norfolk, Va. Both young people are very popular with a wide circle of friends.

The young couple are making their home in Norfolk, Va.

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