

### FEED GRAIN FOR HIGHER PROFITS

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The total feed grain supply in relation to livestock numbers on farms probably is no larger than two years ago following the 1934 drought, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said on March 8th in a special livestock feed situation report.

Though the feed situation early this winter was described as "appreciably better than two years earlier, higher livestock prices and more severe weather conditions this winter have encouraged heavier feeding than in 1934-35.

The Bureau reported small supplies of feed grains on farms in the Western Corn Belt, where the corn shortage is "serious." Increased corn production from the low drought levels is needed in this area, said the report, "to make possible a desirable increase in hog numbers and live stock feeding and to maintain farm income in line with increased farm incomes elsewhere.

"An average production of corn and other feed grains in the Corn Belt in 1937 is likely to result in total supply of feed grains per acre in 1937-38 somewhat larger than average," but "a larger-than-average portion of the crop will be used to build up drought-depleted stocks."

Fairly large importations of corn and concentrated feeds are expected in the next few months, but a record small carry-over of feed grains or July 1 is prospect.

The market supply of hogs and grain-finished cattle for the remainder of 1937 is expected to be smaller than in 1936, but larger than in 1935.

The situation in the Corn Belt states should inspire farmers in the South to carefully look after their feed needs. This section sends so many of its dollars away to pay for supplies that we must have that we should take advantage of our productive opportunities and conserve our wealth whenever this can be done to advantage. And surely it is to our advantage to pay ourselves and our own labor for producing feed rather than to pay laborers in other sections.

I am not opposed to fair trade exchange between different sections of this country, nor between this and other Nations. This would be suicidal in my line of business—transportation—and the laborer (transportation) is worthy of his hire: but we must protect the South from being sucked dry.

When the South is economically on an even keel we can afford to be generous in trading and buying, for we must sell our cotton, tobacco, peanuts, truck crops, lumber, etc., abroad, across the waters, and abroad in this land. In the meantime, we should save a larger share of the wealth produced annually on Southern farms than has been the case in the past.

### NEW TROUBLE SPOT APPEARS IN EAST

France and Turkey Claim Title to Alexandretta.

Washington, D. C. — The Near East's newest trouble spot, up in the malarial northwest corner of Syria, where both France and Turkey are claiming permanent title to the district of Alexandretta, is the subject of a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

"The sanjak, or district, of Alexandretta, though lost in the entity of the French mandate of Syria until recent plans for Syrian independence came to the fore, is one of the bits of the jig-saw puzzle carved from the Turkish Levant following the World war," says the bulletin.

"While it is a part of the new republic of Syria, under French protection, it is at the same time a self-governing province under direct French administration. Turkey, however, points out that the majority of its inhabitants are Turkish, and also that the area was only conditionally surrendered by Turkey at the Paris Peace Conference.

Two Important Cities  
The district has two important cities. One is Antioch, scene of the exploits of Ben Hur, and the other is the seaport and rail terminus of Alexandretta, named for Alexander the Great. Antioch, little changed since the days when Paul and Barnabas preached nearby, is a flourishing trade center in the midst of a rich farming region, much of its fertile soil pierced with licorice roots. Modern highways now link this former capital of the Roman empire in the Orient with Aleppo and other parts of Syria.

Alexandretta dates from the fourth century A. D. Its Turkish name, Iskanderun, recalls the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians at Issus (333 B. C.). Before the construction of the Suez canal it was one of the chief outlets for caravan trade from India and Persia. Until a modern motor road from Antioch was run north across the Amanus range, Alexandretta's trade was largely with Aleppo, via a narrow-gauge railroad

### Uncle Jim Says



Lime and phosphate make pastures produce more feed on most any farm.

Connecting it with the Baghdad railroad at Topra-Kale, in Turkey. Near Famous Peak.

"Because it is a drab, work-a-day city of some 12,000 population, with almost no tourist attractions, Alexandretta does not often come into the news. Built on a marshy plain, backed by the Amanus range, the city is notoriously unhealthy, although its splendid harbor has the best anchorage north of Beirut (Beirut).

"Not far from either Alexandretta or Antioch rises the famous mountain Musa Dagh, scene of the dramatic World war siege described in the recent best seller 'The Forty Days of Musa Dagh.' In nearby Anatolia is the city of Tarsus, birthplace of Paul the Apostle, to whom the pleasures and wickedness of Antioch were anathema.

"The Alexandretta region possesses several well watered valleys which normally produce abundant crops, including cotton, tobacco, licorice, and citrus fruits. Live stock, silk cocoons, and textiles are also exported. Oil has been discovered in the region, as well as deposits of chrome and antimony ores.

"Sheltered from storms of weather, Alexandretta, which formerly had a huge colony of Armenian refugees from Cilicia, has had its share of man-made strife and promises to have more."

### Marine Engineer Travels Around Earth 60 Times

New York—Imagine traveling the equivalent of sixty times around the earth—1,500,000 miles! This is the record of Charles H. Elliott, chief engineer of the Grace liner Santa Clara, whose ship docked him from Valparaiso, Chile, for the one hundredth time.

To be exact his total mileage during twenty-three years of service with the Grace Line is 1,500,996. He passed the million and a half mark somewhere between here and Havana. His average annual travel during this period was 65,000 miles, or about three and one-half miles for every hour he has lived. His age is fifty-three.

### 250 Work on Tunnel in Scotch Mountain's Heart

Glasgow.—Two parties of 125 men each expect to meet in the heart of a mountain in Perthshire next

### Traveling Around America



GODMOTHER TO FIVE THOUSAND

AN ADOPTED aunt to celebrities from all over the world, a godmother to 5,000 Indians, and a real institution in South America—is Mrs. Ana Bates who greets her fellow countrymen in a charming flower-covered inn at Arequipa, Peru.

Mrs. Bates, who was born in New York State, accompanied her family to South America as a young girl when her father became associated with the Comstock Copper mines in Bolivia. She married a young engineer there and when several years later her husband died, Mrs. Bates opened an inn at Arequipa, a charming colonial city ringed round with Indian villages located in one of the most beautiful sections of the

## The SNAPSHOT GUILD

### HOME-TOWN STREET SCENES



It won't be long now before opportunities to snap pictures like this will be gone.

HOW many of you have as a family possession photographs of scenes about town in the days of horse cars, watering troughs and hitching posts? Not many probably, because those were the days when amateur photographers were few and far between.

Such photographs were usually the work of the professional and those that remain today are mostly in museums and newspaper offices. Most of you without doubt have seen the published reproductions of them and exulted in comparing those old-time scenes with the appearance of the city today. The horse cars have been replaced by trolley cars and automobiles. A horse and buggy in the street is a curiosity. There are new and loftier buildings, new names on the store signs, more traffic on street and sidewalk—the same thoroughfares, but quite different in appearance.

These thoughts suggest that the amateur photographer of today, so well equipped as he is to take pictures, will find lasting pleasure in making a photographic record of the changing appearance of the community in which he lives. Pictures that are taken now of street scenes and important buildings will become historic treasures in the homes of those who are now children. Some of the buildings will then be gone, changes in fashion will give a curious appearance to people photographed in present-day attire, and there will be many unforeseen alterations that, years hence, will make pictures of the present scene intensely interesting.

But whether or not you are inspired to take such pictures for their historical interest, you will find that photographing street

August after working day and night in eight shifts for 29 months.

They have just started on the last mile of the tunnel through which the water of Loch Garry will flow into Loch Erich, raising its level 14 feet. The bore is eight feet high and more than five miles long.

The men are working from two sides of Ben Udlaman, which is 3,300 feet high. They live in camps 400 feet high on either side of the mountain amid desolate surroundings.

scenes and "life and action" incidents about the city is one of the most interesting phases of outdoor picture-taking. To be successful with these pictures, bear in mind that you will have to work quickly and quietly, attracting as little attention as possible where people are to be included and you must be able to take in an interesting situation at a glance.

The ability to level your camera quickly and accurately is particularly important, as in most cases the architecture of surrounding buildings will show, and, if the camera is not level, the lines will be anything but pleasing.

The view-point of the camera is also important. Many pictures of street scenes show that its position was too low. Often a good shot of a busy street can be made from the steps of some public building. Interesting and odd views are obtained from windows of high buildings, pointing the camera down.

When taking streets from the curb, hold the camera as high as you can. Cameras with eye-level finders are especially convenient for this kind of work. Don't take pictures when a fast-moving vehicle is very near unless your camera is equipped with a very fast shutter and you want a picture of the vehicle as the principal subject.

There is hardly a city which does not afford camera owners subjects possessing interesting features from the structural and historical points of view. In most architectural work full detail is essential, in which case the lens should be stopped down to the smallest opening consistent with the lighting conditions and shutter speed used.

John van Gulder.

### 1937 Soil Building Payments

By L. W. ANDERSON

In an article in this paper last week I discussed the method of determining the minimum soil conserving acreage required on each farm or the total number of acres of soil conserving crops that must be planted on each farm in order to collect the maximum payments for the farm.

The soil building allowance for a farm is the maximum amount of payment which may be made for carrying out soil building practices. This allowance is \$1.00 for each of soil conserving crops required on the farm; plus \$1.00 for each acre of

commercial orchards, vineyards and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937, plus \$1.00 for each acre of cropland on which one crop of commercial vegetables was grown in 1936, or \$2.00 for each acre on which two or more crops of commercial vegetables were grown in 1936, plus 25 cents for each acre of good fenced non-crop open pasture in excess of one half the number of acres of cropland on the farm.

The minimum soil building allowance for any farm, regardless of the number of acres in soil conserving crops, will be \$10.00 but on any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment the minimum soil building allowance in 1937 will be \$20.00.

Having determined the amount of soil building allowances, each producer should make plans to earn the allowance. You may earn any part or all of the allowance but you cannot collect more than this allowance.

The approved soil building practices and the payments allowed for each practice are as follows:  
Seeding approved seeds of legumes and perennial grasses.—Alfalfa (\$2.50 per acre); red clover, mammoth clover, sericea, kudzu, bluegrass (\$2); Austrian winter peas, vetch, crimson clover, alsike clover, sweet-clover, annual lespedeza, orchard grass (\$1.50); white clover, bur clover, crotalaria, red top, timothy, Dallis grass, carpet grass (\$1).

Green manure and cover crops.—Plowing or disking under soybeans, velvetbeans, or cowpeas (\$2 per acre) crimson clover, Austrian winter peas, vetch, small grains, Italian ryegrass, Sudan grass, millet, sorghum, sorghum-corn (\$1). Soybeans, velvetbeans, cowpeas, not grazed or pastured, when all forage is left on land (\$1). Soybeans, velvetbeans, cowpeas, crotalaria, sweetclover, or a combination

of small grains and legumes, clipped or disked and left in commercial orchards (\$1.50).

Mulching orchards.—Applying 2 to 3 tons mulching material (\$2 per ton).

Planting forest trees.—On cropland (\$7.50 per acre), on noncropland (\$5).

Improving stands of forest trees.—Upon prior approval by county committee (\$2.50 per acre).

Ground limestone.—On cropland or noncrop pasture, 1,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre, or 500 pounds per acre when drilled with a perennial or biennial legume or grass (\$2 per ton).

Superphosphate.—100 to 500 pounds 16 per cent superphosphate, or equivalent, per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or in seeding or maintaining biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$12 per ton), applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$6).

50 per cent muriate of potash with superphosphate.—30 to 250 pounds per acre on permanent pasture or green manure crops or biennial or perennial legumes or grasses (\$30 per ton), applied with legumes or grasses in connection with soil-depleting crops (\$10).

Control of erosion.—Terracing, 40 cents per 100 feet of properly constructed terrace. Subsoiling at least 18 inches deep (\$2 per acre).

Farmers who did not participate in 1936 should file a work sheet at the county office showing information concerning the various crops grown on their farms, as participating farmers did last year. Any person who files an application for payment also will file an application with respect to any other farm he owns or operates in the county.

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