

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION



By WALLACE PARKER, N. C. Farm Bureau Editor

FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAM OF HELP TO NON-FARMERS TOO

All of the cost of administering the Nation's Food for Peace Program is charged to the U. S. Department of Agriculture and thus to farmers even though non-farmers derive about as much benefit from the program as farmers.

Food for Peace exports under Title I, a sales for foreign currencies program, of Public Law 480 reached an all-time record of more than \$1 billion for the fiscal year ending June 30, a record which tops fiscal year 1961 by about \$70 million and fiscal year 1960 by about \$175 million.

Under this program our agricultural commodities are exported to the underdeveloped countries of the world in exchange for foreign currencies. It should be noted that the bulk of our shipments are in commodities in most abundant supply, such as wheat and corn, vegetable oils, rice and cotton.

Translating the 385 million bushels of flour shipments into 10-thousand ton cargoes, this would mean that an average of almost three shiploads of wheat and flour were exported each day during the past fiscal year under the program.

Such shipments demonstrate the efforts of the American people to share our power to produce with needy and friendly people abroad. The large volume of exports under Title I has a direct impact on economic development in such countries as India, Pakistan, Brazil, Egypt, Morocco, and the Congo.

In addition to the food gap filled by these shipments, much of the foreign currency sales proceeds paid to the United States is made available to the participating countries by loan and grant to help accelerate economic development in these countries. Part of these proceeds also finance military assistance in certain countries in support of the Mutual Security program.

Foreign currencies are used by the United States to meet cer-

tain of its overseas expenses and to finance such programs as agricultural market development and educational exchange activities.

The American people can be justly proud of the contribution U. S. agriculture is making to the cause of peace by this help to the developing countries.

However, it should be remembered by the American people that while the entire cost of the program is charged to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, such expenditures represent the interest of all Americans and not just farmers.

The Veterans Corner

Here are authoritative answers by the Veterans Administration to questions from former servicemen and their families.

Q — Can an eligible U. S. veteran get medical care at Veterans Administration expense while he is temporarily living in a foreign country? If so, where would the treatment be given?

A — He might receive outpatient treatment or hospitalization at VA expense by applying at the nearest American embassy or consulate. The medical care might be from physicians of the foreign country or at the nearest United States overseas military hospital.

Q — My NSLI term insurance policy is becoming more expensive because of periodic increases in premiums. I would like to convert to permanent plan insurance but cannot afford to convert the entire policy. Can I convert part of it and keep the rest as term insurance?

A — Yes. You may convert as little (but no less than) \$1,000 at a time to a plan with fixed premium amounts in order to avoid the periodic increases of term

Egg Prices Are Improving

Improving egg prices are stirring Tar Heels to produce more eggs, notes C. F. "Chick" Parrish of N. C. State College.

"Some people are asking about the advisability of building a new laying house, while others want to know where to get pullets," says Parrish, who heads Poultry Extension at the College. "Poultry, like many other things, has good years and poor years," Parrish points out. "But year in and year out, we believe, those who follow a good management program and use an economical size unit will get a fair income for their labor."

Poultry is expected to furnish its proportional part in the state's program to increase farm cash income from \$1.2 billion (b) in 1961 to \$1.6 billion (b) in 1966, Parrish says.

"If you have housing facilities or can build a new laying house, if you are willing to follow good sound management advice, the egg business will prove to be a profitable venture for you," Parrish says.

For those who have empty houses, he urges buying pullets that are 12 to 16 weeks old, have been immunized against diseases prevalent in their sections of the state (Newcastle, Infectious Bronchitis and Pox), and move the birds in at least three weeks before time to start laying.

"Buy only hybrids, strain crosses or purebred birds of small size that have been bred with the emphasis on egg production, and will produce a dozen eggs on or near four pounds of feed," says Parrish.

If you're getting set to buy replacement pullets now (pullets which will begin to lay in August) get the assistance of trained poultrymen, Parrish advises.

For the folks who bought spring-hatched pullets, the time has come to move them into the laying. Parrish warns that the house should be cleaned thoroughly before putting in the birds.

"The house should be swept down, hosed down and the sills around the sides scraped after

insurance.

Q — Will my mother's remarriage bar me from war orphans benefits?

A — No. You are still an "orphan" as far as being eligible for this benefit is concerned. Even your own marriage will not bar you. Only your increasing age will bar you. The customary deadline is 23 years, but in certain instances this may be extended. See the nearest VA office.

all litter has been removed down to the earth," he says. "The side walls, along with all equipment, should be cleaned and disinfected. Then the house should be relittered with clean, dry and absorbent litter such as shavings."

Midsummer tip: Stockpile dry shavings for use next winter. All poultry houses should be well-ventilated," notes Parrish. "Pullets coming into the laying house from well-ventilated range shelters or growing houses would suffer a tremendous setback if put in a hot, closed-up laying house."

In fact, he advises raising pullets under conditions similar to those they'll face in the laying house.

"There's no one best type of laying house; but a well-built, economical house should receive serious consideration," says Parrish. "A few extra dollars well-spent in housing may reflect many dollars in extra egg profits during adverse winter conditions."

In many instances, he says, insulation in the house roof is justified.

Most death-dealing highway accidents are caused by someone disobeying a traffic law. Some happen because of carelessness and some are almost unavoidable. In a special study of last year's mishaps the State Department of Motor Vehicles listed the following miscellaneous driver actions which led to fatal smash ups: passing or overtaking another vehicle 59, avoiding vehicle 34, avoiding fixed object 3, avoiding pedestrian 5, vehicle skidded 258, driverless moving vehicle 2, backing 8. Also included in the summary of miscellaneous actions were 12 fatal accidents involving hit and run driving. Seven of the cases were cleared with the guilty driver apprehended.

The State Department of Motor Vehicles reminds drivers that what you don't see can hurt you! In a special study of last year's 60,844 highway accidents, the vehicles agency revealed that 107 death-dealing mishaps were attributed to vision obstruction. In 41 of the cases windshields were obscured by rain, snow, fog sleet, etc., and in 66 cases the drivers' vision was obscured by buildings, signs, bushes, crops, embankments, parked cars, etc. Vision, or lack of it, was not indicated in the rest of the line-up. In all there were 1061 death-dealing mishaps in which 1254 persons died.

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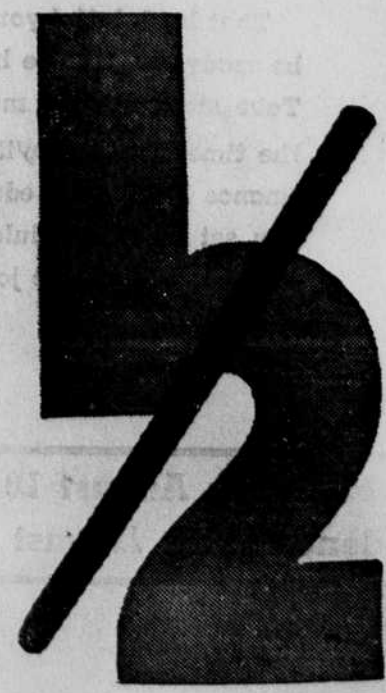
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