UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

Exclusive to Extension Editors in
S. Dak., Nebr., Kans., Okla., Tex., Colo.

RELEASE: Immediate

CLEAN CULTIVATION WIPES OUT BINDWEED — Weekly News Series, No. 111-8

Each year there is more evidence that clean cultivation is the practical way to eradicate bindweed from cropland, says County Agent_____. By it the plants literally starve themselves to death.

Bindweed roots go a long way into the ground and store up quantities of food for the growing plant. Experiments show that if the young plants are allowed to grow about 8 days they use up more of this food than if destroyed sooner. If allowed to grow much longer, they begin replenishing the root food supply. Spring--when food reserves are low and moisture conditions are favorable for growth--generally is the best time to begin clean cultivation.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with some of the States has found the duck-foot and blade weeders the best implements for eradicating bindweed. With duck-foot sweeps, the overlap should be at least 3 inches--with blades, 5 or 6 inches. Disk harrows are not satisfactory. Continued use of a one way leaves the soil too fine. A moldboard plow is effective but expensive for continuous use. At the Hays, Kans., branch experiment station, the ground is plowed at a depth of about 6 inches the first time over. Then the duck-foot is used.

It is essential that all plants be cut off 4 or 5 inches below the surface. Results from deeper cultivation do not seem to justify the extra expense. Because lateral roots of bindweed run 8 to 10 feet from the plant, clean cultivation should extend about a rod beyond the patch to be eradicated.

The clean-cultivation method is cheaper than other known methods. It is estimated to be about 1/4 that of the dry chlorate method, about 1/6 that of the

sodium-chlorate spray and about 1/10 the cost of common salt. Clean cultivation improves the soil, but these chemicals greatly reduce or destroy its productivity for some time. They may, however, be the solution for bindweed in fence rows or on roadsides.

- -

Extension Editors: Here are some results of eradication tests:

At Hays, bindweed allowed to grow for 8 days was wiped out in about 15 cultivations. Bindweed 4 days old required 19 cultivations. When cultivated on the day it emerged, the weed withstood 26 cultivations. When cultivations were 12, 16, and 20 days apart, some bindweed plants remained after 2 years. These results were obtained in 1935, '36, and '37--all dry years. More cultivations might be needed in wet years or in deep, moist soils where the roots are deeper.

In Nebraska, eradication required 19 cultivations if the weed was cultivated when it showed above the ground; 16 cultivations when it was allowed to grow 3 days and only 13 cultivations with 6 days' growth.

At Hays bindweed emerges in 6 to 7 days after each 4-inch cultivation. Allowing about 8 days for top growth, cultivations must be repeated about every 2 weeks. They may be delayed 2 or 3 days if the soil is too wet.

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Wash. and Oreg.

TESTS SHOW VALUE OF HURON TIMOTHY

Weekly News Series, No.112-8

Huron timothy has a decided advantage over ordinary timothy either for hay or for pasture in the Pacific Northwest, ways County Agent_____. This improved variety originated in Ohio, but tests have shown that it is well adapted in northeastern California, and in western Washington and Oregon. It also does well in some localities in the northern part of the area between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains on irrigated or naturally moist land.

In the Pacific Northwest, Huron timothy has usually been more productive than ordinary timothy. It is also somewhat later in heading and maturing, and as the leaves remain green longer the season during which a good grade of hay may be harvested is prolonged. At Puyallup, Wash., Huron timothy yielded at the rate of 7,800 pounds of dry matter to the acre, compared with 6,800 for ordinary timothy.

Huron timothy seed has been selling at a premium over ordinary timothy and according to_____is well worth the difference. He points out the possibility of saving seed for home use and says seed growing should be an attractive venture for a few growers willing to take pains in keeping the seed pure. The same machinery can be used in harvesting and threshing timothy as is used for wheat and other small grains.

The United States Department of Agriculture has two pamphlets available for distribution to growers who are interested. Leaflet No. 99-L is on Huron timothy, and Leaflet No. 115-L is on timothy seed production. Either or both may be obtained by writing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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336-38 (3-24-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series, No. 135-8

Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., La., Md., Miss., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tex., and Va.

SPRING OUTLOOK IS FOR FEWER POTATOES, LARGER TRUCK CROPS

This year's production of potatoes and sweetpotatoes in the United States may be smaller than the large crop produced this past year, but the 1938 production of truck crops now promises to be larger according to _____ of the _____ Extension Service.
Name
State

The prospective potato acreage for the country as a whole is about 3 percent below the acreage planted last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. But yields in 1937 were materially larger than average, _____ points out. Average yields and abandonment from the acreage now indicated for 1938 would reduce production about 12 percent compared with last year and would result in a potato crop of 345 million bushels. A crop of this size, says the Bureau in its spring outlook report, would likely bring somewhat higher prices and incomes to growers this year.

For sweetpotatoes the prospective plantings now indicate an acreage about 1 percent larger than that planted in 1937. The areas in which sweetpotatoes are grown chiefly for market, however, report smaller plantings this year. Last year, sweetpotatoes also produced above-average yields. So average yields on the slightly larger acreage now in prospect would mean a smaller production in 1938, Mr. _____ says. And if production is smaller both for sweetpotatoes and

Irish potatoes, the Bureau foresees somewhat higher prices for sweetpotatoes.

For the early planted truck crops and prospective acreages in some of the intermediate and late States, 1938 plantings of truck crops for market are expected to show an increase of 2 percent compared with the acreages planted to these crops last year.

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

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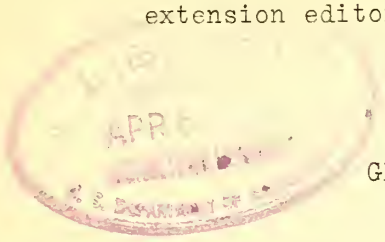
Weekly News Series, No. 136-8

Calif., Colo., Idaho, Ind., Iowa, Kans., Maine, Mich., Minn., Nebr., N.J., N.Y., N.Dak., Ohio, Oreg., Pa., and Wis.



GROWERS PLAN FOR FEWER POTATOES AND DRY BEANS IN 1938

Smaller acreages planted and in prospect for 1938, and near-average yields, may result in smaller production this year of both potatoes and dry edible beans, according to County Agent_____. (EDITOR: One commodity may be deleted if not grown in your State).
(Name)

Mr._____ points out that the spring outlook report on vegetables, issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, indicates total plantings of potatoes this year about 3 percent smaller than in 1937. Potato yields last year, however, were materially larger than average. Average or near-average yields from the acreage now in prospect would produce a crop of about 345 million bushels, 12 percent smaller than production last year. A potato crop of this size, the Bureau pointed out, probably would result in somewhat higher prices and incomes to growers than those received for last year's potato crop.

Dry edible bean acreages in prospect for 1938 are about 5½ percent smaller than last year's plantings. A slight increase in the prospective acreage of pea beans is expected to be more than offset by decreases in plantings of other varieties. Even though the 1938 crop of all beans is materially smaller than last year's production, the large carry-over of beans, Mr._____ said, will make available a total supply larger than the average for other years.

Prospective acreages of some of the intermediate and late truck crops and the acreage of early planted crops indicate that 1938 plantings of 19 important vegetables for market may be about 2 percent larger than the acreages planted to these same crops last year.

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354-38 (3-31-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series, No. 137-8

OUTLOOK REPORT INDICATES
ANOTHER LARGE WHEAT CROP

Current acreage and condition reports indicate another large wheat crop for the United States and some increase over last year in world wheat production, according to _____ (Name) of the _____ (State) Extension Service.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its spring outlook report on wheat, says that if average yields are obtained on the prospective acreage reported by growers, spring-wheat production in the United States would amount to about 200 million bushels. The December 1 condition report of winter wheat indicated a probable production of about 630 million bushels, which would make a total for all wheat in 1938 of 830 million bushels.

An 830-million-bushel wheat crop for the United States _____ points out, is 160 million bushels more than the average disappearance of wheat in this country in recent years. If weather and other conditions between now and harvest do result in an 830-million-bushel wheat crop for the country, American wheat will again be on a basis of world markets and world prices for the 1938-39 marketing year. If yields in Canada and Argentina are near normal this year with the prospect for larger acreages and better yields in Europe, "world production in 1938-39 will probably be larger than in 1937-38 and prices for wheat lower."

Though weather conditions since December 1 suggest that prospects for winter wheat have improved slightly, Mr. _____ added that conditions

between now and harvest make it still possible that this year's production in the United States might not greatly exceed probable domestic utilization. In general, surface moisture in the hard-winter-wheat area and the spring-wheat area is adequate, but subsoil moisture remains deficient.

The report also points out that the peak of wheat shipments from Southern Hemisphere countries probably was reached in late February. In April, the smaller supply of other wheats available in European markets probably will bring increased interest in wheat from the United States, at least temporarily. Then, as crop prospects become more clearly defined, prices will adjust toward the new crop basis.

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Weekly News Series, No. 138-8

MARKET OUTLOOK IS
LESS FAVORABLE FOR
1938 RICE GROWERS

Rice growers probably will face a less favorable market outlook when their crop is harvested this fall than prevailed at harvest time last year, according to _____, of the _____ Extension Service.
(Name) (State)

Mr. _____ calls attention to the remaining large stocks of southern rice as materially larger than usual for this time of year, and points out that present indications do not point to any material increase in domestic demand or export trade in rice. California rice growers have less burdensome stocks than a year ago, but supplies of California rice are larger than are needed for normal domestic demand and prospective exports during the remainder of the season.

Plantings of southern rice this year will be about the same as last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The reduction in plantings in Louisiana is offset by the larger acreage for 1938 in Arkansas. In California, however, growers report about 20,000 acres less rice this year compared with 1937 plantings. In the southern belt seedings have made generally favorable progress but wet soil delayed field work in California rice areas.

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356-38 (3-31-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 139-8

OUTLOOK FOR LESS FAVORABLE TOBACCO MARKET IN 1938-39

The general outlook for producers of all types of tobacco harvested this year is for a less favorable marketing year than the season now nearing completion, according to a spring outlook statement on tobacco issued last week by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

In commenting upon this report _____ (Name) of the _____ (State) Extension Service says that neither the domestic outlook nor the prospect for foreign trade in American tobacco as a whole favors the expectation of a season as satisfactory as the marketing year for the 1937 crop.

Tax-paid withdrawals of cigars and cigarettes have declined during recent months. This fact, together with the general business situation, _____ added, makes it seem probable that domestic consumption of these products will be somewhat smaller than in 1937. He also pointed to increased production in foreign countries, trade restrictions, the increased stocks of flue-cured tobacco in the United Kingdom, and the decrease in cigarette consumption in China as depressing factors in the foreign demand outlook.

In this country, reports on prospective plantings of all types indicate about a 4.6 percent larger acreage than was planted in 1937. It is believed however, that because of the marketing quotas recently established under the new Farm Act farmers may revise their tobacco acreage plans downward.

(EDITOR: Delete any of the following sections not applicable in your State.)

A marketing quota of 705 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco was approved by growers a few weeks ago. This quota would make prospective supplies for 1938-39 about 3 percent smaller than for the 1937-38 season. It was pointed out, however, that if growers plant as many acres as they indicated in early March, and if yields equal the average for the 5 years 1932-36, this year's crop of flue-cured would total nearly 800 million pounds and supplies would be larger than in the current season.

Most of the United States flue-cured tobacco is used in cigarettes, and usually about half of the crop is exported. Present domestic and foreign demand conditions, however, indicate that total demand for the 1938 flue-cured crop probably will be less favorable than it has been this season.

A quota of 350 million pounds has been announced for burley tobacco and will be voted on by growers April 9. This marketing quota plus the larger carry-over of burley estimated for October 1 would mean a total supply of burley slightly larger than the 1937-38 supply. On the other hand, Director_____said, average yields on the acreage indicated by growers in early March, plus the estimated stocks would result in a supply about 36 million pounds larger than the amount of burley we have had during the past season. Burley is second only to flue-cured in the domestic manufacture of cigarettes, and the outlook for cigarette consumption during the rest of 1938 is less favorable than it was in 1937.

A marketing quota of 145 million pounds has been allotted for fire-cured and dark air-cured types. And, it is believed that stocks will be slightly smaller on October 1 than a year earlier, because of the diversion of leaf to byproduct use during the past season. Therefore, total supplies after the 1938 crop is harvested probably will be smaller than supplies at the beginning of the 1937-38 season. A supply larger than the marketing quota will result if growers plant an acreage as large as indicated in early March.

Relative to the domestic demand for products made from dark types, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that it seems probable that there will be little change from that of the past marketing season. The export outlet, however, is expected to continue very unfavorable.

Stocks of Maryland tobacco are expected to be smaller at the beginning of next season, but average yields on a 6-percent-larger acreage would give an increase in production more than equal to the decline in stocks. Changes in both production and stocks of Maryland are expected to be relatively small, and little change is expected in conditions affecting the export demand for this type.

The outlook for growers of cigar types is about the same as last year. Plantings of all cigar types for 1938 are indicated to be about 6 percent larger than in 1937. For filler and binder types, however, the indicated acreage with average yields will produce crops not quite large enough to offset the anticipated reduction in stocks. Tax-paid withdrawals of large cigars for the 8 months ending with February were 2.6 percent less than for the same months last year.

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357-38 (3-31-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series, No. 141-8

Colo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Nebr., Ohio, Okla., Pa., Tex. and Wis.

EARLY INDICATIONS ARE FOR AMPLE FEED SUPPLIES IN 1938-39

Feed grain prospects for the country as a whole indicate liberal supplies per grain-consuming animal unit during the 1938-39 winter feeding season, according to county agent_____.

Basing his comment on the spring outlook report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Mr. _____ says smaller acreages in corn, oats, and barley for 1938 compared with 1937 indicate below-average production of feed grains this year, provided farmers plant about as many acres as now indicated and yields turn out about average.

Prospective below-average production of the feed grains this year, however, will probably be largely offset by large carry-overs from last year's feed grain crops. Average yields on the prospective plantings would give farmers and feeders another year of rather large feed supplies compared with the below-average numbers of livestock now in prospect for the coming fall and winter.

Farmers have just about as many grain-consuming animals as a year ago, or 11 percent below average. A 5-percent increase is in prospect for this year's spring pig crop and moderate increases are expected for the year in milk cows, beef cattle, and poultry. These increases and the general demand situation will have some effect on feed-grain prices, Agent _____pointed out, but prices during the next few months will depend mainly on the changing

prospects for this year's production. If the 1938 corn crop is of near-average size, he said, the loan rate provided under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 will be an important factor in supporting corn prices. Large supplies of corn relative to livestock numbers will also make American corn attractive to foreign buyers this fall and winter after the supply from this year's small corn crop in the Argentine is exhausted.

Hay supplies per animal were reduced a little faster in the fall and winter than were the supplies of feed grains, the Bureau reports. It is believed, however, that the disappearance of both hay and feed grains has been slower than usual since the beginning of the year. This year's tame hay acreage is expected to be about 4 percent larger than the acreage harvested last year.

The country's soybean producers apparently plan a smaller acreage this year, especially producers in the main area of the Middle West. With smaller supplies of both soybeans and competing products in prospect, the Bureau foresees a more favorable situation for soybean growers in 1938-39 than in the current season.

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358-38 (3-31-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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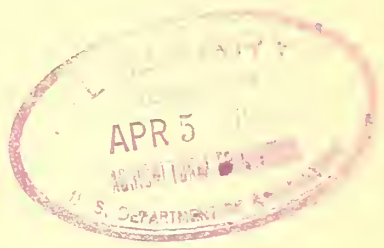
Weekly News Series, No. 142-8

ALL STATES



WALLACE TO EXPLAIN CROP INSURANCE AT MEETING IN OMAHA

Farmers and farm leaders of all wheat States west of the Allegheny Mountains will be represented at a national crop-insurance meeting in Omaha, Nebr., April 19 and 20, which will start off the program to insure wheat harvested in 1929.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace will address a public meeting opening the first day's session on April 19. Representatives of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, State AAA committees, and State extension divisions will attend the meeting. Farmers, farm organization leaders, and others interested will be invited.

The crop-insurance program will be explained at the first day's session. On the second day, application blanks, crop-insurance policy forms, regulations, and average county premium rates will be studied.

The meeting will open a campaign to offer policies to wheat growers before the 1939 winter crop is seeded this fall. About 2 weeks after the Omaha sessions, State meetings will be held in the major wheat-producing States. It is expected that application blanks for wheat crop insurance will be available to farmers in July.

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368-38 (3-31-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 143-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS SOIL-BUILDING GOALS MAILED TO FARMERS

_____ farmers received their corn and total soil-depleting
(County)
acreage allotments and their soil-building goals under the 1938 AAA Farm Program from the County Agricultural Conservation Committee on _____,
(day or date)
_____, chairman of the county committee announced this week.
(name)

From the notices which were mailed, farmers in the county learn what acreage of corn and other soil-depleting crops to plant this year to obtain full AAA program payments and to get full advantages from corn loans, if made next fall.

Under the 1938 AAA program national allotments were apportioned among the States and county allotments prepared in the State offices. The county allotments were apportioned among farms through the county committees according to tillable acres, crop-rotation practices, and nature of the land on the farms. The soil-depleting acreage allotments for a farm represent the farm's fair share of desirable total national production.

The corn acreage allotments are important to farmers because of their connection with farm loans, _____ says. Farmers who exceed their corn acreage allotments will not be able to get corn loans next fall unless quotas go into effect. Then noncooperators would be able to get loans on the amounts they store because of the quotas, but at only 60 percent of the rates to cooperators.

There are only two requirements for farmers to meet this year to participate fully in the 1938 AAA Farm Program. The first is to keep plantings of soil-depleting crops within the soil-depleting acreage allotments for the farm. The second is to use soil-building practices to meet the soil-building goal for the farm.

A total soil-depleting acreage allotment is established on each farm. Special soil-depleting acreage allotments are established for such crops as corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco, sugar beets, and potatoes. These are included in the total soil-depleting allotment. The rest of the total soil-depleting allotment makes up the general soil-depleting acreage allotment, which is the acreage allotted for such crops as oats, barley, grain sorghums, and commercial vegetables.

The rate of payment this year for corn is 10 cents per bushel of the normal yield for the farm for each acre in the corn allotment, and the rate on wheat is 12 cents per bushel. The payment on the general soil-depleting acreage allotment averages $1.25 per acre, varying according to productivity of the land.

An allowance which may be earned by the use of soil-building practices is established for each farm on the basis of cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment, commercial vegetable and commercial orchard land, and noncrop open pasture land.

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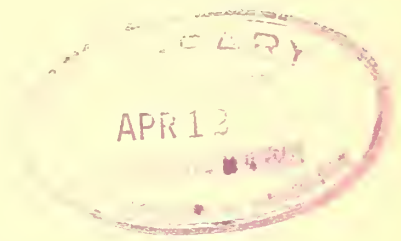
Weekly News Series No. 144-8

BURLEY REFERENDUM STATES



BURLEY SUPPLY,
DEMAND FACTORS
INFLUENCE PRICE

Producers of burley tobacco who vote on marketing quotas for their 1938 crop in the referendum to be held on April 9 should be guided to a large extent by the prospective supply, demand, and price for their crop, says _____ (AAA official).

In this connection a recent report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture is of particular interest. Here are some excerpts from the BAE report:

"The general outlook for all types of tobacco in 1938-1939 is not as favorable as in 1937-1938 * * *

"BURLEY, TYPE 31

"A 6 percent increase in acreage over last year's 461,000 acres is indicated as of March 1. This would mean about 489,000 acres of burley, which would be about 36 percent above the average for the 5 years 1932-36. Assuming 5-year average yields, the burley crop would amount to approximately 375 million pounds or 25 million more than the marketing quota of 350 million pounds on which a grower's referendum will be held on April 9. With the record high 1937 yield on the acreage indicated as of March 1, production would amount to around 427 million pounds, which would be 77 million pounds or 22 percent more than the quota."

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381-38 (4-6-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 145-8

F.S.C.C. BUYS EGGS IN SOUTH TO AID PRICE TO PRODUCERS

Twelve carloads of eggs of about 12 thousand dozen per car were purchased by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation during the week ending April 2 in Texas and Arkansas, according to information just received from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, by_____.
(AAA official)

Farm prices for eggs so far in 1938 have been very low, says_____, and several Texas packers of frozen eggs yet have left-over stocks from 1937. Futures markets have registered declines recently with the result that prices paid producers in some sections of Texas have averaged as low as 12 cents and 13 cents per dozen.

Purchases by the F.S.C.C. are being made in the field in order to prevent a pile-up of surplus supplies in large market centers, and to obtain for producers as large a share as possible of the purchase dollars. Distribution, for relief purposes, also will be made as near as possible, to the point of purchase.

Inspection of the eggs is being handled by E. B. Kuehne from the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture in Texas. Niles S. Baldridge of the F.S.C.C. is purchasing agent. The F.S.C.C. has field agents checking on the egg situation in Missouri, Arkansas, and Tennessee in addition to Texas. Purchases so far have been made at Hamilton, Austin, San Antonio, Kennedy, Gonzales, and El Campo, in Texas, and at Little Rock, Ark.

The eggs purchased have been U. S. Standards No. 2 Wholesale Grade or better weighing from 43 to 45 pounds per case packed either in new cases or in sound used cases. The price paid has been from $4.50 to $4.65 per case or from 15 to 15½ cents per dozen. The price paid for these eggs by the F.S.C.C. includes the cost of cases, candling, candling loss, etc.

376-38(4-4-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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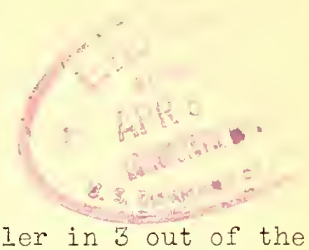
ALL REGIONS



CORN PRODUCTION IN SOUTH SHOWS 5-YEAR DECREASE

Corn production in the cotton South has been smaller in 3 out of the last 5 years than the average for the 5-year period 1928-32, according to figures supplied by the AAA.

There was a net decrease from the 1928-32 average in the number of bushels of corn produced during the 5 years, 1933 through 1937 in the 12 Southern States: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Although the number of bushels of corn produced in these States during the 5 years of the AAA programs has been smaller, there has been a small increase over the previous 5 years in corn acreage. The 1928-32 average of corn acreage in these States was 28,807,000 acres. The 1933-37 average was 30,247,000 acres. The acreage in 1937, however, was 28,730,000 or slightly less than the 1928-32 average.

The average yield of corn in these States is 15.3 bushels per acre, compared with an average yield of 25.4 bushels per acre for all farms in the United States, and an average yield of 38.3 bushels per acre in Iowa. These 12 Southern States have about 2½ times as much corn acreage as Iowa, yet Iowa produces as many bushels of corn as all 12 of these States.

The southern farmer has been able to increase his home food and feed suppl. by using much of his acreage taken out of cotton for legumes, Sudan grass, and pastures. In some cases, land taken out of cotton has been held out of production in order that it might be terraced as a permanent conservation measure.

# # #

377-38(4-4-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series, No. 147-8

ALL REGIONS

WALLACE WILL TALK ON CROP INSURANCE ON RADIO PROGRAM

Secretary Wallace's address at a national meeting at Omaha, Nebr., launching the crop insurance program for wheat, will be broadcast on the National Farm and Home Hour from 11:50 a.m. to 12:15 p.m., April 19, Central Standard Time.

Secretary Wallace, who has long been interested in the possibilities of crop insurance as a means of taking some of the risk out of wheat growing was chairman of the President's Committee on Crop Insurance. The report of this committee was the basis for the present crop insurance legislation.

Farmers and farm leaders from all States west of the Allegheny Mountains will attend the meeting at Omaha. April 19 will be devoted to a public explanation of the crop insurance program. Farmers and others interested in crop insurance who live in the vicinity of Omaha are invited to attend. The sessions on the second day will be in the form of a school for those who will direct the program in the various States.

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378-38 (4-4-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series No. 148-8

Utah, Colo., Idaho, Mont., Wyo., Calif., Tex., Ariz., N. Mex., Ore., Wash., and Nev.

GRASS WITHOUT STORED FOOD LIKE AUTO WITHOUT GAS

Food stored in the roots of grass plants during the fall provides the power for good growth the following spring on the mountain ranges in just about the same way that gasoline provides power for an automobile, says _____, grazing specialist of the _____ College of Agriculture Extension Service.

_____ quotes a recent report of the U. S. Forest Service which points out that a lack of the necessary sugars and starches in grass plants will result in reduced growth and finally death of the plant. This means that grass that is closely grazed at the end of the season has a poor chance to survive the winter in good condition.

The Forest Service made a study of mountain brome grass growing at an elevation of 8,850 feet. The brome grass was selected because it is native to a large part of the western mountain range lands including the ranges of _____.
(State)

The study revealed that growth of mountain brome in the high-mountain summer range actually begins some 45 to 89 days ahead of the time when the winter snow disappears, and grass plants need a good food supply to live through the winter and to make a good start the following spring.

Clipping the herbage close at any time during the active growing period or at the end of the season of growth cuts down the carbohydrate concentration in the new herbage as well as in the stems and roots of the plant. The amount of sugars and starches stored in the plant is thus determined by the total amount of leaf area at the beginning of the storage period.

The Forest Service recommends the rotation system of grazing. In rotation grazing, a portion of the range is protected from grazing until the seeds are mature. These areas are not grazed continuously during any one season nor at the same time in consecutive years, so that the plants are allowed to make the necessary growth and store sufficient carbohydrate foods.

382-38 (4-6-48) # ##

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 149-8

Alabama, Arkansas, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Minn., Miss., Mo., N.C., Ohio, Okla., Tenn., and Tex.

BETTER SORGO SIRUP BY IMPROVED METHOD

A new way to make better "sorghum molasses" may influence some farmers to grow a small patch of sorghum for this purpose this summer and others to increase their acreage, says _____.

The new method for making molasses--which is correctly called sorgo sirup--is described in detail in a new publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, "Farm Production of Sorgo Sirup." It is F. B. 1791. A copy may be obtained free from County Agent _____ or from the Department, Washington, D. C.

The new method uses malt to prevent scorching and jellying and certain equipment in addition to that usually found in the ordinary sorghum-making outfit. It may be used by farmers who make sirup for home use as well as by those who make it to sell. Sirup made by this method has less tendency to go back to sugar.

The malt converts the starch into sugar. Starch is one of the major trouble-makers in producing sorgo sirup. Careful and ample straining and settling are all emphasized in the new method. The use of a hydrometer to enable the sirup maker to draw the sirup off when it has cooked to the proper density is also important.

Sorgo sirup made according to the new method has a lighter and clearer color than sirup made the old way. It has a milder flavor, a more pleasing odor, and keeps much better than sirup made by the old method.

Specialists of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils who developed the new method stress the labor-saving advantages of locating the new sirup-making outfit on a slope or hillside so that the juice may flow by gravity from the mill to the juice settling tank, the evaporator, treating tank, finishing pan, and finally to the canning tank.

383-38 (4-6-38)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 150-8

EROSION CONTROL METHODS ADDED TO 1938 AAA PROGRAM

New Jersey farmers who need to use mechanical control methods to keep topsoil from washing away can receive financial aid for strip cropping, contour farming, and terracing, E. A. Gauntt, executive officer of the AAA farm program in the State, has announced.

These three methods of erosion control recently have been added to the list of approved soil-building practices for the State. Addition of the practices was recommended by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, and has been approved by A. W. Manchester, Director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"This change," Mr. Gauntt says, "will make the State AAA program of more use in helping farmers conserve their soil. It will help farmers bear the cost of erosion-control work endorsed by the State Extension Service and the Soil Conservation Service." Mr. Gauntt points out that each farmer cooperating in the 1938 AAA farm program will have a soil-building goal for his farm, and that he may meet that goal by using enough soil-building practices. The newly added methods of erosion prevention are now among those soil-building practices. Farmers who use any of the three new practices will need, first, to base their plans on recommendations of the Soil Conservation Service or the New Jersey Agricultural Extension Service, and, second, to have those plans approved in advance by their county Agricultural Conservation Committee. The

reason for the requirement of prior approval is that these practices are effective only when the work is laid out with a considerable degree of engineering accuracy.

The strip-cropping practice will consist of establishing and maintaining alternate strips, on the contour, of intertilled and close-growing crops. Each acre of strip cropping will count one-fourth of a unit toward meeting the soil-building goal. Each acre of contouring--that is cultivating intertilled crops on the contour--will count one-sixth of a unit toward meeting the soil-building goal. Construction of standard terraces, with proper outlets provided, will count 1 unit for each 200 feet. In terms of money a unit is worth $1.50, or somewhat more in the case of small total payments.

Addition of the three practices brings the total number of approved soil-building practices for the State to 15. Others include use of green manure and cover crops, application of lime and fertilizer to pasture and hayland, new seedings of clover and alfalfa, improvement and protection of forest lands, and planting forest trees.

Mr. Gauntt says that farmers in all parts of the State now are filling out the necessary forms, known as work sheets, or are getting full information from county agents or county or community agricultural-conservation committeemen in preparation for participating in the program.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series, No. 151-8

N.C., Va., Tenn., Ky., Md.

TOBACCO GROWERS CONTROL
BLUE MOLD BY USING NEW
COPPER OXIDE-OIL SPRAY

Success of Georgia tobacco growers in controlling blue mold by use of the new copper oxide cottonseed oil spray holds promise for _____ growers, says _____, tobacco specialist of the _____ Extension Service.

Dr. E. E. Clayton, tobacco-disease specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has just made a survey of Georgia tobacco and he reports to _____ that about 50 percent of the Georgia growers sprayed their beds this year and none was dissatisfied with the results. Many of those who did not spray this year plan to do so next season.

Blue-mold damage was reduced to a minimum where growers followed instructions. The most common error was applying too little spray as the plants grew larger. _____ recommends about 2 to 3 gallons for each 100 square yards of bed for the first spray, and gradually increasing the amount as the plants grow larger until 6 to 8 gallons per 100 square yards are used for the last spray. From 8 to 12 sprays are recommended according to the severity of the disease in the particular locality.

Some of the growers also waited until blue mold had appeared in the beds before they started spraying, and the spray was less effective, but always showed beneficial results. _____ says first sprays should be applied as soon as the grower hears of blue mold in the vicinity.

Some of the Georgia farmers left unsprayed spots in their seedbeds as check plots. Where the plants were sprayed there was no appreciable loss of plants or delay in transplanting. In the check plots up to 85 percent of the unsprayed plants

were killed, and those that survived were delayed 3 weeks or more. Another grower sprayed part of his beds with the copper oxide-oil mixture and the other part with a "secret" formula. He lost 80 percent of his plants in the area sprayed with the "secret" formula, and none in the portion sprayed with copper oxide oil.

Application of the copper oxide-oil spray does not completely eliminate blue mold, _____ stresses. But the first general use of the spray in Georgia bears out experimental results in that it can be controlled to a point where it does little damage and causes little or no delay in transplanting.

The Georgia farmers obtained bucket-spray outfits for as little as $10 and barrel sprays cost as little as $25. Materials for spraying 100 square yards cost the farmers about $1.50. Those that planted double the seedbeds instead of spraying, figured that the additional 100 square yards cost them $6.

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Service, No. 152-S

Colo.,Kans.,S.Dak.,Wyo.,Tex.,Okla.

WIDE SPACING OF CORN NO AID TO YIELDS IN WHEAT-CORN ROTATION

Although recent dry years in the western plains have turned many farmers from corn to drought-resistant sorghums, corn is still a valuable feed and grain crop on many farms, says _____.

Twelve years of testing by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station at Akron shows that the greatest production of corn and wheat in 2-year rotations is obtained on land where the corn is spaced 24 inches in rows 44 inches apart. Corn spaced 12 to 18 inches in 44-inch rows is recommended for silage. These spacings will hold good for other parts of the Western Great Plains where conditions are similar to those at Akron, says _____.

Corn was spaced 12, 18, 24, 30, and 36 inches apart in 44-inch rows and 12 inches apart in 88-inch rows.

Wheat on wide-row cornland averaged 12.8 bushels, 2 bushels an acre more than the average from all cornland in 44-inch rows, but _____ points out that the gain in wheat yield did not compensate for the average loss in corn production of 3.6 bushels of ear corn and 594 pounds of corn stover an acre, when the wide-row yields were compared with average yields from the 44-inch rows.

Planting corn in wide rows decreased yields in years of good production, and did not increase sureness of production in poor years. There was not a single adverse year when the yield from wide-row corn equalled that of thin-spaced corn in the regular 44-inch rows.

The highest total corn yield, both stalk and ear, was 3,038 pounds an acre from the 12-inch spacing in the 44-inch rows, but the yield from the 18-inch spacing was only a little lower.

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385-38 (4-7-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 153-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

ACRE ALLOTMENTS FOR SOME CROPS WILL BE MAILED

Corn and total soil-depleting acreage allotments probably will be mailed to farmers in _____ County within the next _____ weeks, according to _____, chairman of the county agricultural conservation committee.
(name)

In the meantime, farmers who are ready to plant oats, or other crops, can estimate their total soil-depleting acreage allotments and corn allotments well enough to go ahead with plantings and at a later time make any adjustments necessary to bring the farm into compliance with the 1938 AAA Farm Program.

Farmers not certain of their own estimates may phone or call at the county agricultural conservation office for a preliminary estimate, _____ said. In most cases the county committee will be able to give an estimate fairly close to the final allotment to be set for the farm.

No such estimate, however, can be considered final unless it is confirmed by the official notice of allotments mailed to farmers later when the final allotments have been prepared. In most cases small adjustments upward or downward from this preliminary estimate will be necessary to bring the farm into full performance and obtain the maximum AAA payment under the 1938 program.

Oats planted in excess of the total soil-depleting allotment can be pastured in order to be classed as nondepleting. Oats used for hay, however, are classed as soil-depleting.

In any county where there are corn acreage allotments any excess acreage of oats will not disqualify a farmer for a corn loan next fall, _____ said.

(more)

Corn loans are provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 at a definite schedule of rates under specified conditions. In every year when loans can be made under the act, they will be available to all farmers who plant corn within their corn acreage allotments, but any excess of corn will disqualify a farmer for a loan except upon the amount to be stored when marketing quotas are in effect. In counties where no corn acreage allotments are established a farmer will be eligible for a corn loan whenever loans are made in the county if he does not exceed his total soil-depleting allotment.

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Weekly News Series, No. 155-8

ALL STATES

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS INCREASE IN COST WHILE FARM PRICES DECLINE

Consumers are buying the abundant crops that farmers harvested in 1937 at declining prices. However, consumers must pay more for many manufactured articles. Figures just received by _____ from the Agricultural
AAA official
Adjustment Administration show that while wholesale prices for agricultural products decreased in recent months and are now some 25 percent lower than they were 12 months earlier, prices for many industrial products are higher than they were early last year.

Farmers are hit harder than city consumers by these price trends, _____ points out, because farmers must sell what they grow at lowered prices and buy manufactured goods at prices differing but little from those of early 1937. For instance, farm prices were 22 percent lower in March 1938 relative to prices of products farmers buy, than a year earlier.

Agriculture and industry moved together in their recovery from the low prices of 1932-33 until early in 1937. But for only 1 month, January 1937, were farm prices as high relative to prices paid for goods farmers buy as they were during the 1910-14 period. The further rise of industrial-products prices during the early months of 1937 and the relatively small decline since have put the farmer at a disadvantage.

Building materials that would have cost $1 at wholesale in 1929 sold for 96 cents on January 30, 1937, and on March 12, 1938, sold for 97 cents,

according to The Bureau of Labor Statistics index. Taking the 1929 wholesale price as $1, iron and steel brought 95 cents on January 30, 1937, and $1.02 on March 12, 1938; and between the same dates wholesale prices for boots and shoes advanced from 93 to 98 cents, agricultural implements from 93 to 96 cents, automobile tires and tubes from 90 cents to $1.04, motor vehicles from 87 cents to 99 cents, and furniture from 87 cents to 90 cents.

Domestic shortage due largely to drought conditions in previous years coupled with foreign demand sent wholesale grain prices up so that by January 30, 1937, grain that would have cost $1 in 1929 sold for $1.15. However, by March 12, 1938, the same amount of grain cost only 72 cents. Meats that would have cost wholesale $1 in 1929 sold for 83 cents on January 30, 1937, and on March 12, 1938, sold for 75 cents. Between January 30, 1937, and March 12, 1938, wholesale prices for specified farm products, taking 1929 price as $1, declined as follows: Fruits and vegetables, from 89 cents to 57 cents; dairy products, from 84 cents to 73 cents; miscellaneous foods, from 86 cents to 71 cents; livestock and poultry, from 85 cents to 79 cents; and miscellaneous farm products, from 80 cents to 60 cents.

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Weekly News Series No. 156-8

IRISH-POTATO COUNTIES

POTATO MARKETING
HEARING WILL BE
HELD IN _____
(STATE)

A hearing has)
_____ hearings have) been scheduled on a proposed marketing agreement
(No.)
(and order) program to assist the orderly marketing of Irish potatoes in the

_____ potato producing counties of _____, _____
(early or intermediate) (State) (Extension
_____ announced today.
official)

The hearing)
hearings) will be held April ___ in the _____

at _____.

"The proposed agreement is part of a national potato-marketing program recommended by representatives of all potato-growing regions after a conference in Washington," Mr. _____ said. The program would be effective
(Extension official)
in designated counties of _____ and in counties which make up the early
(State)
and intermediate commercial areas in Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Maryland.

The proposed marketing agreement would prevent the shipment in interstate commerce of potatoes of lower grade than U. S. No. 2 and smaller than one and one-half inches in diameter. It would also permit limitations, under

certain conditions, on the shipment of other small or inferior-quality potatoes. During any period when control measures are operative for any area, Federal-State inspection would be required on interstate shipments.

The counties in _____ (State) for which the marketing agreement has been proposed are:

CALIFORNIA AREA: Southern California District, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties; and the Kern County District, Kern County. SOUTHERN TEXAS AREA: Cameron, Hidalgo, and Willacy Counties. GULF STATES AREA: The eastern Texas district, Atascosa, Bexar, Brazoria, Brown, Colorado, Comanche, Eastland, Erath, Fort Bend, Harris, Hood, Medina, Wharton, and Wilson Counties; the Louisiana district, all Louisiana counties; the Mississippi district, Hinds, Lauderdale, Newton, Rankin, Scott, Warren, and all counties south of these; the Alabama-Florida district, including Baldwin, Escambia, and Mobile Counties in Alabama, and Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties in Florida; SOUTHWESTERN AREA: The Arkansas district, Arkansas, Ashley, Bradley, Calhoun, Clark, Cleburne, Cleveland, Columbia, Conway, Crawford, Dallas, Desha, Drew, Franklin, Garland, Grant, Hot Spring, Howard, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Lafayette, Lincoln, Little River, Logan, Miller, Montgomery, Nevada, Ouachita, Pike, Polk, Pope, Pulaski, Selina, Scott, Sebastian, Sevier, Washington, White, and Yell Counties; the Oklahoma-North Texas district, Adair, Bryan, Carter, Cherokee, Choctaw, Coal, Grady, Haskell, Hughes, Latimer, LeFlore, McCurtain, McIntosh, Muskogee, Noble, Okfuskee, Oklahoma, Okmulgee, Osage, Pittsburgh, Pontotoc, Pottawatomie, Pushmataha, Seminole, Sequoyah, Tulsa, Wagoner, and Washington Counties in Oklahoma, and Bowie, Camp, Cass, Henderson, Hopkins, Lamar, Morris, Red River, Titus, and Wood Counties in Texas. SOUTH FLORIDA AREA: Brevard, Hillsboro, Osceola, Polk, and all counties south. NORTH FLORIDA AREA: Alachua, Bradford, Clay, Flagler, Marion, Putnam,

St. Johns, Seminole, Union, and Volusia Counties. SOUTH CAROLINA-GEORGIA AREA: South Carolina district, Allendale, Beaufort, Berkeley, Charleston, Clarendon, Colleton, Dorchester, Georgetown, Hampton, Horry, Jasper, Marion, Orangeburg, Sumter, and Williamsburg Counties in South Carolina; and the Georgia district, Bryan, Chatham, Effingham, Liberty, Long, and Screven Counties in Georgia. EAST CENTRAL AREA: The North Carolina district, Beaufort, Bladen, Carteret, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, Edgecombe, Greene, Halifax, Harnett, Jones, Lenoir, Martin, New Hanover, Onslow, Pemlico, Pender, Pitt, Robeson, Sampson, Tyrrell, Washington, Wayne, and Wilson Counties in North Carolina; the Virginia-North Carolina district, Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Pasquotank, and Perquimans in North Carolina; and Elizabeth City, Gloucester, Isle of Wight, James City, Mathews, Middlesex, Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Anne, Warwick, and York Counties in Virginia; the Virginia Eastern Shore district, Accomac, and Northampton Counties in Virginia; and the Maryland district, Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester Counties in Maryland.

Note to Extension Editors: Delete your State from those named in third paragraph. Also select counties of your State from attached list.

# # #

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series, No. 157-8

ALL STATES

DAIRY COWS LACKING ON 1/4 OF FARMS IN 12 COTTON STATES

More than one-fourth of the farm families in 12 southern Cotton States do not have a dairy cow, says _____ (AAA official), who has just received figures supplied by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This lack of dairy cows is held responsible, in a large measure, for the inadequate diet of many of the 800,000 farm families in these States.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics figures and Census figures for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma show that only 71 percent of the farms in these States have a dairy cow. Dairy cows average only about 2 to the farm in these States as compared with an average of nearly 4 for all farms in the United States and an average of more than 10 for farms in the State of Wisconsin.

There were 5,562,000 dairy cows in these 12 States in 1932, before the A.A.A. programs; on January 1, 1938, there were 5,896,000.

Many southern farm families need more dairy and poultry products and meats, which they must produce themselves if they are to have enough of them. Dairy and livestock production for farm-home use can expand considerably in the South without competing with commercial dairy areas.

# # #

404-38 (4-13-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 158-8

ALL STATES

COTTON PROGRAM AIDS IN LIVESTOCK AND FEED CONTROL

The cotton program in the South has been a factor in preventing surpluses of livestock and livestock feed, according to _____ (AAA official).

When there are surpluses of livestock and livestock feeds, they are produced outside the South, yet the South is doing its share in preventing such surpluses, _____ says.

On the basis of the 1928-32 average, an acre of cotton produces 320 pounds of seed which has a feed value equal to 5.7 bushels of corn. As the average corn yield for the South is 15.3 bushels, the average cotton grower would have to plant more than an acre of corn for each three acres taken out of cotton in order to continue to produce the same livestock feed equivalent. This he has not done. In fact, 1937 corn acreage in 12 Southern States was a little smaller than the 1928-32 average, and in the 1933-37 period the bushels of corn produced showed a net decrease under the previous 5-year period.

Cottonseed oil, extracted from the seed, competes directly with butter and lard in the form of substitutes for these products, _____ points out. By reducing his cotton acreage the southern cotton farmer not only has helped the livestock and livestock feed situation, but he also has helped to improve prices for butter and lard.

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 159-8

ALL STATES

SECRETARY WALLACE TELLS OF COMPETITION BETWEEN OILS, FATS

"Those who argue that the diversion of cotton land into soil-conserving uses will increase greatly the commercial dairy production of the South may well pause to consider whether the competition from the cottonseed-oil production on these lands when in cotton may not be more significant than the competition from a few dairy cows," says Secretary Wallace.

"There may be difference of opinion as to how completely competitive all the fats and oils may be, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the competitive situation which exists between butter, lard, and cottonseed oil," Secretary Wallace continued.

"The more the production of cotton increases, the more cottonseed there is available for the manufacture of cottonseed oil. In the same way, big pork production leads to big supplies of lard. Both cottonseed and lard are important in the fats-and-oils picture, and both compete with butterfat.

"Ordinarily we produce in the United States two-thirds as many pounds of cottonseed oil as we produce of butter. Most of the cottonseed oil is used in making cooking compounds to substitute for lard. In 1936 a total of 108 million pounds of cottonseed oil was used in making oleomargarine. It is possible that in 1938 the figure will be larger because of the unusually large cotton crop produced in 1937."

# # #

406-38 (4-13-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 160-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

CORN QUOTAS COULD COME FROM EXCESS IN COMMERCIAL AREAS

Farmers in the Corn Belt are not likely to need marketing quotas on corn unless they themselves plant excess corn acreage, Claude R. Wickard, director of the North Central Division of the AAA, states, urging corn farmers in the Middle West to hold their corn acreage within the corn acreage allotments for their farms in order to obtain known advantages.

If farmers generally do not exceed their acreage allotments, explains Mr. Wickard, there will be no occasion for them to use marketing quotas unless yields are exceptionally high. Marketing quotas can be applied only when supplies are excessive, and then only by a two-thirds vote of corn producers in the commercial area.

"The cooperator will carry out a certain program on his farm in order to get known advantages. The noncooperator will remain out of the program on the gamble that he can increase his production enough to make up for the loss of payments and loans. Any advantages the noncooperator could gain would be most uncertain, depending largely upon good growing conditions on his farm and poor growing conditions on most other farms.

"Cooperation in the AAA program for the Corn Belt will mean: (1) A definite conservation and adjustment payment from the AAA regardless of weather; (2) land available for crops that are not soil-depleting but which maintain the fertility of the land and prevent wind and water erosion; (3) assurance of a corn loan at a definite rate on any amount of corn produced on the farm whenever the crop makes loans mandatory under the Farm Act."

431-38 (4-15-38)

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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ORGANIC INSECTICIDES CONTROL CABBAGE PESTS

EXTENSION EDITORS: The final paragraph may be deleted for all except Southern States.

County Agent _____ reminds truck farmers this week that arsenical dusts or sprays should not be applied to cabbage after the heads begin to form. Furthermore, if arsenicals are applied after this point, cabbages cannot be marketed unless all the leaves which were on the plant at the time of the treatment with the arsenical are removed.

_____ points to recent tests by entomologists in the U. S. Department of Agriculture which show that certain organic materials that are comparatively harmless to man but fatal to insects prevent serious insect damage to cabbage after the heads begin to form.

In these tests, derris dusts containing from 1/2 to 1 percent rotenone gave good control of the imported cabbage worm, the cabbage looper, and the immature form of the diamond-back moth. For practical purposes a dust prepared from cube or derris powder containing 3/4 of one percent of rotenone is recommended for these three pests.

- -

Unfortunately, derris and cube dusts are not effective against the cutworms or the corn earworm which frequently attack cabbage, especially in the South. For these pests inorganic materials (Paris green, calcium arsenate, and cryolite) gave better control, but these poisonous materials cannot be used after the cabbage has begun to head unless all leaves containing poison are stripped off before the crop is marketed.

432-38 (4-15-38)

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 162-8
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
SOUTHERN REGION
WESTERN REGION

RANGE FEEDER STOCK SHOULD FIND STEADIER MARKET IN NEW PLAN

The trend in cattle production in the North Central States indicates that range cattlemen will have a steadier market and a more stable price for their feeder cattle as a result of adjustment of corn production in the Corn Belt according to _____. "The adjustment in acreage," he says, "has not resulted in increased cattle numbers in the Corn Belt."

Cattle numbers in the North Central States are still more than 4 million less than the peak in 1934. In the liquidation of cattle numbers resulting from the droughts of 1934 and 1936, nearly half the decrease was in the North Central States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

On January 1, 1934, the total number of cattle in the United States was 74,262,000 compared with 65,930,000 on January 1, 1938. Of the total of 8,332,000 decrease, more than half, 4,354,000 was in the North Central States. Last year there was an increase of only 1,000 head in the North Central States, and present numbers are still 4,353,000 less than the 1934 peak in these States.

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 163-8

POTATO GROWERS' REFERENDUM SET FOR APRIL 22 TO 27

Tentative approval of a temporary marketing agreement regulating the handling of Irish potatoes in _____ (counties or area) of _____ (State) and in designated counties of four other early potato producing districts of the Gulf States, has just been announced by the AAA, according to the Director of Extension _____ (name). Tentative approval followed public hearings held in the Gulf area between April 5 and 9 and modification of the proposed program in keeping with testimony obtained at the hearings.

Copies of the agreement will be submitted immediately for the signature of handlers of potatoes in the various areas covered by the agreement. While awaiting action by handlers the AAA will conduct a referendum among potato growers in these areas to determine whether they favor issuance of an order making the marketing agreement binding upon all handlers shipping potatoes from the areas. The referendum period will be April 22 to 27, inclusive.

The potato program may become effective if two-thirds of the growers voting in the referendum favor issuance of the order, and if 50 percent of the handlers, or handlers representing 50 percent of the volume of potatoes shipped from the area, sign the agreement. If the grower referendum is favorable but the required percentage of handlers fail to sign the agreement, the program may be made effective with the approval of the President through an order binding on all handlers.

The proposed marketing agreement and order program is designed to assist the orderly marketing of Irish potatoes by preventing the shipment in inter-state commerce of potatoes of lower grade than U. S. No. 2 and smaller than one and one-half inches in diameter, and by permitting limitations, under certain conditions, on the shipment of other small or inferior quality potatoes. Provision has been made, however, that potatoes not grading U. S. No. 2 because of serious damage by dirt may be shipped if such potatoes otherwise meet the requirements of U. S. No. 1 grade. No limitation could be placed under the program on potatoes which are at least one and seven eighths inches in diameter and which otherwise grade U. S. No. 1. During any period when control measures are operative Federal-State inspection would be required on interstate shipments.

Special exemptions may be given to individual producers in the event a limitation on the shipment of potatoes grading U. S. No. 2 or better is made effective. Such exemptions would permit a producer whose potatoes were of a quality below the average for his area or district to ship a percentage of his potatoes grading U. S. No. 2 or better equal to the percentage of such potatoes which may be shipped from his area or district. These special exemptions, however, would not permit the shipment of cull potatoes.

The Gulf States program is of an emergency nature only and would not operate beyond July 31, 1938. In the meantime, a continuing marketing program for 13 early and intermediate potato producing States is being prepared and will be discussed by growers, shippers, and other interested persons at a series of public hearings to be held during the third week of April. The Gulf States area is to be included in the continuing program, but growers there felt that a temporary program for their area alone should be put into effect immediately and be kept until the larger program became operative.

The Gulf States area to which the temporary agreement and order would apply includes: Louisiana, Texas (Bexar, Medina, Wilson, Atascosa, Wharton, Colorado, Fort Bend, Liberty, and Harris), Mississippi (Warren, Hinds, Rankin, Scott, Newton, and Lauderdale Counties, and all counties to the south of these), Alabama (Baldwin, Mobile, and Escambia Counties), and Florida (Escambia and Santa Rosa Counties).

The potato producing areas covered by the proposed continuing marketing agreement and order program are in the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

# # #

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 164-8

SOUTHERN REGION

PEANUT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS TO BE ESTABLISHED

Acreage allotments for peanuts will be established under the 1938 AAA Farm Program in 89 counties designated as "commercial peanut counties" in seven States in the Southern and East Central Regions, while in all other counties peanuts will be included among general soil-depleting crops, according to _____, State administrative officer of the AAA in _____(State).

This does not mean, as some growers in the commercial peanut counties have feared, that the door will be opened for peanut growers outside the commercial counties to expand production, _____ said.

While it is true that peanut acreage allotments will not be established in counties outside the commercial peanut areas, explained _____, it should be remembered that all farms in the outside counties will have total soil-depleting acreage allotments in which any acreage devoted to peanuts, closed or soil depleting, will be included. When a farmer overplants his total soil-depleting acreage allotment, deductions are made from his payment.

Most of the peanut growers outside the designated commercial areas live on farms which, as a rule, need all available acreage in their total soil-depleting allotments for cash crops such as cotton and tobacco and food and feed crops for home use.

It readily can be seen that an expansion of peanut acreage on such farms would require a reduction of food and feed crops, _____ pointed out. But it is not intended that a farmer is to take acreage needed for food and feed

(more)

crops for home use and put it in peanuts for market, as that would be contrary to the purposes of the program. Under the provisions of the program a penalty could be placed on the farmer following such a practice.

In view of the fact that about 90 percent of all peanuts for market come from the designated commercial peanut counties and the possibility of penalties being imposed for expansion of peanut acreage in outside counties, _____ said he did not believe there was danger of outside expansion offsetting the advantages to be gained by acreage adjustments in the commercial areas.

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 165-8

WESTERN REGION

STATE HAS GOAL FOR GETTING LAND BACK INTO GRASS

Putting _____ acres of _____ land back to grass is the re-
(State)
storation-land goal of the AAA program in this State this year, _____ chairman of the State AAA Committee, says. A national goal of 6,000,000 acres of restoration land was recently announced by the AAA as the aim of this part of the 1938 AAA Farm Program, which is in effect in the Great Plains States.

Restoration land is land which has been broken out of sod, but which most people generally agree should be put back to grass and be used for grazing rather than for unprofitable crop cultivation. Under the program, this land is to be kept out of cultivation and handled so as to get it back to grass as soon as possible. In many areas in this State, this will be done by leaving the land alone so that the native grass can reestablish itself. In some cases, reseeding or other methods may be necessary to keep this land from blowing.

County committees are now designating land as restoration land. While the State goal may not be reached this year, an effort will be made to designate as much of the goal as possible. AAA payments for 1938 will include 50 cents an acre for each acre classified as restoration land. If this land is not protected against blowing, a deduction of $1 an acre will be made from the total payment.

"We expect many farmers will welcome this part of the 1938 program," Mr. _____ says. "A western North Dakota farmer, W. C. Pelton, of

Dunn Center, says that farmers in his area are willing and ready to get a part of their land back to grass whenever weather conditions permit, and that many of them who operate from 600 to 700 acres would like to get from 100 to 200 acres back to grass."

# # #

NOTE TO EDITOR: Substitute local name in last paragraph, if available. Get figures for your State from attached list.

1938 State Restoration-Land Goals

Colorado	1,375,000 acres
Kansas	750,000 acres
Montana	875,000 acres
Nebraska	425,000 acres
New Mexico	150,000 acres
North Dakota	1,025,000 acres
Oklahoma	300,000 acres
South Dakota	550,000 acres
Texas	425,000 acres
Wyoming	125,000 acres

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WESTERN REGION

Suggested weekly material for use of county agents and county AAA committees in connection with range program.

RANCHERS PLAN REST FOR RANGE IN AAA PROGRAM

_____ livestock ranchers in this county are already planning
(Number)
to give part of their range a rest this summer under the 1938 AAA range program,

_____, chairman of the county AAA committee, reports.

This is the number of ranchers who have notified the county committee that they will use the deferred-grazing practices as one of the range-building practices in this year's program. Deferred grazing means keeping stock off a part of the range for the period (insert dates for your county) in order for the native grass to reseed. For keeping stock off 25 percent of the range, a rancher can earn a payment of 60 percent of the range-building allowance for his ranch, with payments in proportion if deferred grazing is in effect on less acreage.

Among those who have already notified the committee of their deferred-grazing plans, and the acreage of range they will set aside for deferred grazing, are:

(County Agent: Insert here names of local ranchers who have signed up for deferred grazing.)

Name	Acreage

# # #

438-38 (4-15-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 168-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

SUPPLIES OF CORN TO DEPEND UPON PLANTED ACREAGE

As farmers in the Middle West plant corn during the next few weeks, they will be making an important choice upon corn supplies and prices and livestock income for the next 2 or 3 years, Claude R. Wickard, director of the North Central Division of the AAA, points out.

"They will be choosing between a corn acreage that will help to assure balanced supplies and incomes in grain and livestock farming and a corn acreage that may bring price-depressing surpluses and require marketing quotas to protect farm incomes," says Mr. Wickard.

"Every corn producer in the commercial corn area will have a corn acreage allotment. In most counties farmers have already received their corn and total soil-depleting acreage allotments. Every corn farmer who plants more than his allotment will increase the Corn Belt's chances for marketing quotas. Each one who holds his corn acreage within his allotment will decrease the chances for quotas.

"In this way every corn producer in the commercial corn area is choosing between a probable supply next fall above the marketing quota level or below that level. A supply above the marketing quota level next fall would result in a referendum in the Corn Belt, and with a two-to-one favorable vote marketing quotas would go into effect on October 1. Under the quotas farmers in the commercial area would have definite amounts of their crop to store with a 15 cents per bushel penalty for failure to store these amounts.

"The 1938 AAA Farm Program aims to prevent the accumulation of surpluses from excess acreage above the marketing quota level. Ordinarily a supply below the marketing quota level would mean reasonably good prices to farmers for corn, hogs, and cattle."

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 169-8
Western Region,
North Central Region
Oklahoma and Texas.

FARMERS' MEETING
ON CROP INSURANCE
TO BE HELD _____

Farmers in _____ who want to know the cost of wheat crop insurance on their own farms will be able to get this information at a meeting to be held at _____ (place) on _____ (date) at _____ (time), it is announced by _____ (county agent or county committeeman).

In addition to the explanation of the method of determining the cost of insurance on an individual farm, information will be available on how to make application for insurance and on the benefits that will be available to the insured farmer.

Application forms will be available _____ (date) at the office of the county committee. Insurance premium payments must be made before the insurance policy will go into effect. In order to insure the 1939 wheat crop it will be necessary to pay premiums before the crop is seeded this fall. Premiums for insurance on next year's crop can be paid with wheat from this year's crop.

Owner-operators, landlords, and tenants, in counties or areas where a substantial number of farmers take out insurance, may insure yields on farms on which good farming practices are being followed. Policy holders who fail to earn AAA wheat payments for a farm because of exceeding wheat acreage allotments will not be eligible for crop insurance for the following year.

Wheat crop insurance will give a farmer protection against loss of yield resulting from unavoidable causes, guaranteeing either one-half or three-fourths of the farmer's average yield. Insured farmers will have some wheat to sell every year regardless of crop damage. The insurance policy will cover loss of yield resulting from drought, flood, hail, plant diseases, insect infestations and other unavoidable causes.

452-38 (4-20-38) # # #

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Western Region, North Central Region, Oklahoma and Texas.

LOSS EXPERIENCE ON FARM TO GIVE INSURANCE COST

The cost of Federal crop insurance to the farmer will depend upon the loss experience on his own farm and that of the county in which he is located, according to _____, who explained that the cost for any farm can be obtained by averaging two figures, the average loss for the farm and the average loss for the county.

Average county losses, which will be the average premium rates, have been recorded by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for all wheat counties.

Many wheat growers already have all the records they need for insuring their farm. These records were obtained in filling out forms for the Agricultural Adjustment program for wheat. Farmers who did not participate in this program can have the local insurance office appraise their farms for insurance purposes.

The average premium rates for counties in _____ and the method
(State)
of determining premium rates will be fully explained at a meeting to be held in

_____ on _____.
(place) (date)

# # #

453-38 (4-20-38)

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Western Region, North Central Region, Oklahoma and Texas.

CROP INSURANCE
MEETING WILL BE
HELD AT _____

Provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Program will be discussed at a (district or county) meeting to be held at _____ (place) on _____ (date). County agricultural agents and committeemen will attend this meeting to get detailed information on the program and prepare for holding a series of local meetings with farmers.

At the local meetings farmers will have opportunity to learn about crop insurance for wheat and the rate that applies to their own farms. Average county losses which will be the basis for the average premium rates for a county have been recorded by the Crop Insurance Corporation. The cost of crop insurance to a farmer will depend upon the loss experience on his own farm and that of the county in which he is located.

Crop insurance on the wheat crop planted for harvest in 1939 will be available in any county or area where a sufficient number of farmers participate in the program. This insurance will give a farmer protection against loss in yield resulting from unavoidable causes, guaranteeing either one-half or three-fourths of the farmer's average yield.

In the crop insurance program a storage reserve of wheat will be established. Insured farmers will be able to draw on this reserve in years of crop damage or crop failure. The program will guarantee that every insured farmer will have some wheat to sell every year regardless of crop losses from unavoidable causes.

Meetings with farmers in _____ have been scheduled as follows:

Place	Date	Time

454-38 (4-20-38)

# # #

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WESTERN REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
TEXAS AND OKLAHOMA

RESERVE WHEAT FOR INSURANCE FROM CROP SURPLUS

Crop insurance for wheat will be one of the important methods of carrying out the national agricultural policy of utilizing a part of surplus production to maintain reserves of farm products and to stabilize the income of farmers, according to

_____.
(State Extension or AAA official)

"Through the crop insurance program," he says, "there will be set up in storage a reserve of wheat which can be drawn upon by insured wheat growers when they suffer yield losses resulting from drought, flood, hail, plant diseases, insect infestations, and other unavoidable causes."

The storage reserves of wheat will be built up by wheat paid in by farmers as premium on insurance. This wheat will be released through farmers by payment of indemnities for crop losses. The result of paying in surpluses from good crops for insurance and drawing out reserves to compensate for crop losses will be a stabilizing effect on the market supplies and prices of wheat.

Farmers will pay premiums either in wheat or its cash equivalent at the current market price. When premiums are paid in cash, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation will buy wheat with the money paid in. The farmer will have his choice of accepting payment for crop losses either in the form of wheat or its cash equivalent at the current market price. In case of requests for loss payments in cash, the Corporation would sell wheat to obtain the money. When the Corporation sells wheat to prevent storage deterioration or to move some of the reserves to another location, the wheat sold must be promptly replaced with new wheat.

"Crop insurance," Mr. _____ says, "is designed to enable the wheat industry to take care of its own losses."

The cost of the actual insurance will be borne by farmers. The Government will pay for administration and storage costs.

Farmers will have opportunity to obtain detailed information on the crop insurance program at local meetings to be held _____. Crop insurance on wheat will be available in any county or area where sufficient numbers of farmers participate in the program.

Crop insurance application forms will be available in offices of county committees during the harvest period of the current crop.

# # #

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Western Region,
North Central Region,
Oklahoma and Texas.

WHEAT RESERVE WILL BE SET UP IN INSURANCE PLAN

The Federal Crop Insurance Program will set up a reserve of wheat on which insured wheat growers of _____ (State) can draw in the event of crop failure, it is explained by _____ (State extension or AAA official). Crop insurance for wheat through this program will be available on the crop planted for harvest in 1939.

The program guarantees that every insured wheat grower will have some wheat to sell every year regardless of crop losses from unavoidable causes. Insurance against loss of yield, guaranteeing either one-half or three-fourths of a farmer's average yield, will be available in any county or area where a sufficient number of farmers participate in the program.

Details of the program will be explained at a 2-day State meeting at _____ May___ where Extension workers and committeemen will prepare for a series of local meetings where farmers will have opportunity to obtain crop insurance information.

Crop insurance application blanks will be available in offices of county committees in June. Premiums for insurance on next year's wheat crop must be paid before the crop is seeded this fall.

# # #

456-38 (4-20-38)

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Western Region,
North Central Region,
Oklahoma and Texas.

STATE-WIDE CROP
INSURANCE MEET
TO BE HELD MAY ____

A State-wide crop insurance meeting to be held at _____ on May _____ will start the Federal Crop Insurance Program in _____ (State), it is announced by _____ (State extension or AAA official). The Federal Crop Insurance Program will start with the wheat crop planted for harvest in 1939.

AAA committeemen, Extension workers, and the State crop insurance supervisor who will have charge of the program in _____ (State) will attend the State meeting to study details of the program and make preparations for a series of local meetings a which farmers will have opportunity to get information on crop insurance for wheat as it applies on an individual farm.

The new program will make available to farmers insurance against loss in yields resulting from unavoidable natural causes and will make it possible for farmers to have wheat to sell every year regardless of crop damage. The purpose of the program is to help stabilize income of wheat producers and to help stabilize market supplies and prices of wheat for the benefit of both producers and consumers

Premiums for insurance on next year's wheat crop must be paid in advance before the crop insurance policy goes into effect, and the local meetings are being scheduled so that farmers will have opportunity to get the necessary information before seeding the 1939 wheat crop this fall.

The State meeting, May ____ is one of a series scheduled to start the crop insurance program in the 25 important wheat producing States of the West and Middle-West. All these States were represented at a national meeting in Omaha, Nebr., April 19 and 20 where insurance rates, applications, regulations, and policies were discussed.

457-38 (4-20-38) # # #

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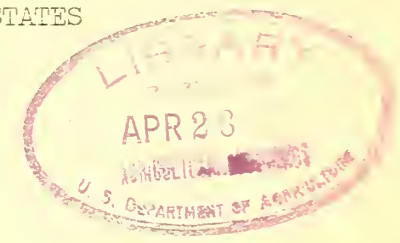
Weekly News Series, No. 175-8

GULF STATES



POTATO HANDLERS TO GET COPIES OF NEW AGREEMENT

Every potato handler of _____ (county or State) of whom the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has record will receive for signature two copies of the proposed marketing agreement designed to regulate the interstate shipment of potatoes produced in the Gulf States area, according to _____ (county or State) _____ (AAA official).

The agreement was developed by potato producers of the Gulf States and tentatively approved by the Secretary of Agriculture following public hearings held recently. It would establish shipping limitations on poorer grades and smaller potatoes and eliminate culls from interstate shipments. Federal-State inspection of interstate shipments would be required. The agreement would terminate July 31, 1938.

Final consideration of the agreement will be given by growers in the referendum which started April 22 and is being held throughout the designated counties of the Gulf States to which the program will apply.

Handlers who do not receive their copies of the agreement are urged to obtain them from the county agent in each county covered by the potato program. Copies also are available at the offices of the State Commissioners of Agriculture, Directors of Extension, State officials in charge of crop and livestock estimates, and at county and State Agricultural Conservation offices.

# # #

463-38 (4-22-38)

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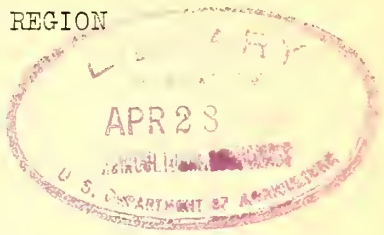
SOUTHERN REGION



SUMMER LEGUMES BUILD SOIL UNDER NEW AAA PLAN

One of the best ways to take advantage of the provisions of the Triple-A farm program for soil building is by planting summer legumes, such as cowpeas, velvetbeans, soybeans, and crotalaria, according to _____, State administrative officer of the AAA in _____.

There is no reason why cowpeas, for instance, shouldn't be planted on every farm, _____ said. Cowpeas are a valuable source of food during the summer and winter months and cowpea hay makes one of the finest kinds of feed for livestock. In other words, this is a crop that will help every family increase its food and feed supply. There are thousands of families on farms in this State that are not producing enough food and feed for their home needs. In addition, cowpeas and the other summer legumes are fine soil-building crops.

Now is the time to get seed, prepare the land, and plant your summer legumes While the time varies in different localities, these crops can be planted almost any time during the next 2 months.

Leaving summer legumes on the land is a practice for which payments are made under the farm program. A certain sum of money is available for soil-building practices on each farm. A specified performance in connection with one of these practices is expressed as a "unit," and each "unit" carried out earns $1.50 up to the farm allowance. Each acre of a summer legume counts as one unit; therefore, the cooperating farmer will receive a payment of $1.50 for each acre of cowpeas he leaves on the land. If he harvests his cowpeas for hay he does not get a soil-building payment for that practice, but the hay will be valuable for his livestock.

# # #

459-38 (4-22-38)

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WESTERN REGION

WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS SET FOR '38 PAYMENTS

The _____ (State) 1938 wheat acreage allotment of _____ acres, recently announced, will determine the amount of the wheat part of the AAA payments which _____ (State) farmers can earn in the 1938 program, _____, chairman of the State AAA committee, said this week.

The amount of the wheat part of the payment will depend upon the yield per acre, as each farmer's wheat payments will be computed on the basis of 12 cents per bushel on the normal yield of the acreage allotment. The rest of each farmer's payment will depend upon his general soil-depleting acreage allotments, and any other special allotments made for his farm.

The wheat acreage allotments are not intended to affect wheat plantings for this year's crop, because winter wheat had already been seeded when the Farm Act of 1938 was passed. Seedings of wheat and other soil-depleting crops, however, need to be held within total acreage allotments of an individual farm, in order to qualify the farm for full 1938 payments.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Use attached chart to get your State acreage figures.

460-38 (4-22-38)

1938 State allotments follow:

State	Acres	State	Acres
Alabama	5,710	Nevada	13,147
Arizona	35,375	New Jersey	52,990
Arkansas	77,060	New Mexico	356,665
California	708,656	New York	246,779
Colorado	1,504,623	North Carolina	413,024
Delaware	77,489	North Dakota	9,431,355
Georgia	139,664	Ohio	1,870,407
Idaho	1,011,604	Oklahoma	4,291,784
Illinois	2,039,411	Oregon	867,859
Indiana	1,689,970	Pennsylvania	873,098
Iowa	456,037	South Carolina	125,611
Kansas	12,519,879	South Dakota	3,345,403
Kentucky	382,542	Tennessee	381,981
Maine	6,047	Texas	4,146,240
Maryland	395,014	Utah	239,656
Michigan	765,831	Vermont	118
Minnesota	1,609,218	Virginia	546,728
Mississippi	84	Washington	1,912,506
Missouri	1,938,358	West Virginia	130,091
Montana	3,973,939	Wisconsin	108,001
Nebraska	3,466,075	Wyoming	343,971
		TOTAL	62,500,000

# # #

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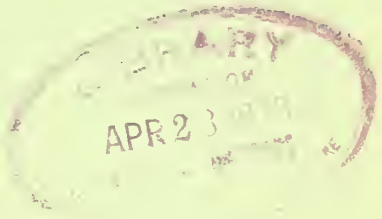

Special Tobacco Story No. 1

NEW FARM ACT HELPS
FARMERS BOOST QUALITY
OF FLUE-CURED TOBACCO

Flue-cured tobacco growers this year, and in years to come, face two major problems--adjusting supplies to market demands and the production of high-quality tobacco.

Marketing quotas adopted by the tobacco growers and administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration provide a direct attack on the first of the problems and indirectly encourage growers to overcome the other, says _____, tobacco specialist of the _____ Extension Service. With a small crop, growers are likely to give more attention to cultural practices that are known to improve the quality of their crop.

Figures from the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the United Kingdom is the principal importer of American tobacco. During the last 2 years that country has taken about 47 percent by weight and 67 percent by value of our total tobacco exports. British importers buy only good-quality tobacco, the export value of which, redried and packed in hogsheads, was about 43 cents a pound last year.

Before 1919, American tobacco accounted for more than 90 percent of the total British imports, and Empire farmers of Canada, South Africa, and India sold a little more than 1 percent. But in that year a margin of tariff preference was established in favor of Empire-grown tobacco. The preference was

increased in 1925 since which time U. S. tobacco has paid a duty of 51 cents per pound above the duty on Empire-grown tobacco. By 1929 Empire leaf accounted for 17.1 percent of the tobacco consumed in Britain, and the figure now stands at close to 25 percent.

Because of the increased sale of Empire-grown tobacco, consumption of American tobacco in the United Kingdom has not kept pace with total tobacco consumption in that country. Displacements have occurred chiefly in the case of fire-cured and dark air-cured types. The quantity of our flue-cured tobacco used is now at a record level. Owing to the additional duty required upon the import of American tobacco, English manufacturers purchase this tobacco only when they find that its quality is superior to that which can be obtained from Empire sources.

On the other side of the picture is China. Until recently China was our second-best customer, buying chiefly low-grade flue-cured tobacco. The export value of tobacco shipped to China last year--redried and packed--was less than 20 cents a pound. Because of unsettled conditions in the Orient sale of U. S. tobacco has dropped rapidly there, and has materially reduced, for the present at least, the outlet for low-grade tobacco surpluses.

In analyzing the domestic situation Mr. _____ points out that over a long period of years there has been a definite trend toward increased cigarette consumption. This tendency has been interrupted only in periods of economic disturbance, such as 1920-21 and 1930-33, and a similar break has occurred in recent months. About 80 percent of the flue-cured tobacco consumed in the United States is in the form of cigarettes. Some is manufactured into granulated smoking tobacco, and smaller amounts into chewing tobacco.

# # #

464-38 (4-22-38)

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Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series No. 180-8

Special Tobacco Story No. 2

_____ SUGGESTS WAYS
TO IMPROVE QUALITY
OF 1938 TOBACCO CROP

Although there is no sharp dividing line, tobacco growers fall into two general classes--those who try to grow the most tobacco and those who try to grow the best quality tobacco. Those in the first class often sacrifice quality for greater production by planting more acreage than they can tend properly, says _____, tobacco specialist of the _____Extension Service.

Under the marketing quotas adopted by tobacco growers and administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the "quantity" growers are encouraged to become "quality" growers.

Weather conditions often affect tobacco quality, but even in bad years with proper care the farmer can grow good tobacco. Here are suggestions by Mr. _____ for improving the quality of the tobacco crop this year.

In the flue-cured area many farmers do not use enough potash. Experiments by tobacco specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that plenty of potash makes a bright, smooth leaf that is easy to cure. Although fertilizers already have been applied in parts of the tobacco belt, it is still possible to remedy potash shortages by adding a side dressing of 60 to 120 pounds of sulphate of potash to the acre. This should be done within 20 days after transplanting.

Plans for control of such diseases as root knot and Granville wilt must be made at least 2 years ahead, so now is the time to start control plans for the 1940 crop. Where root knot, or "big root," is prevalent a proper rotation

effectively reduces damage. A suggested rotation is to follow the tobacco crop with a root-knot-resistant legume, such as peanuts or velvetbeans. This can be followed the second year with a weed fallow. Then plant tobacco again the third year.

For Granville wilt an altogether different rotation is suggested. The tobacco may be followed by a summer legume the first year. Instead of a weed fallow--which absolutely cannot be used where Granville wilt is prevalent--the second crop should be either corn or cotton, followed the third year by tobacco. With the help of the county agent each farmer can best work out his own rotation to meet his own needs.

Insect control is also important, says Mr. _____. Growers can obtain from county agents the recommendations adopted last year by State and Federal specialists for the control of tobacco insects and diseases.

In past years blue mold has indirectly lowered the quality of tobacco by killing many early plants and delaying development of those that survive the disease. In every locality there is a period of not less than 20 and not more than 30 days when plants should be set out. Seldom are plants set out too early, but it is common to be too late, which means shy yields and poor quality. Control of blue mold disease in the beds has been the greatest problem for the grower in recent years. Experience in the last 2 years has proved that a spray of copper oxide-cottonseed oil controls this disease effectively, thus insuring plants at the proper time.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 181-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS SET FOR '38 PAYMENTS

The _____ 1938 wheat acreage allotment of _____ acres,
(State)
recently announced, will determine the amount of the wheat part of the AAA payments which _____ farmers can earn in the 1938 program, _____,
(State)
chairman of the State AAA committee, said this week.

The amount of the wheat part of the payment will depend upon the yield per acre, as each farmer's wheat payments will be computed on the basis of 12 cents per bushel on the normal yield of the acreage allotment. The rest of each farmer's payment will depend upon his general soil-depleting acreage allotments, and any other special allotments made for his farm.

The wheat acreage allotments are not intended to affect wheat plantings for this year's crop, because winter wheat had already been seeded when the Farm Act of 1938 was passed. Seedings of wheat and other soil-depleting crops, however, need to be held within total acreage allotments of an individual farm, in order to qualify the farm for full 1938 payments.

# # #

EDITOR'S NOTE: Use attached chart to get your State acreage figures.

1938 State allotments follow:

State	Acres	State	Acres
Alabama	5,710	Nevada	13,147
Arizona	35,375	New Jersey	52,990
Arkansas	77,060	New Mexico	356,665
California	708,656	New York	246,779
Colorado	1,504,623	North Carolina	413,024
Delaware	77,489	North Dakota	9,431,355
Georgia	139,664	Ohio	1,870,407
Idaho	1,011,604	Oklahoma	4,291,784
Illinois	2,039,411	Oregon	867,859
Indiana	1,689,970	Pennsylvania	873,098
Iowa	456,037	South Carolina	125,611
Kansas	12,519,879	South Dakota	3,345,403
Kentucky	382,542	Tennessee	381,981
Maine	6,047	Texas	4,146,240
Maryland	395,014	Utah	239,656
Michigan	765,831	Vermont	118
Minnesota	1,609,218	Virginia	546,728
Mississippi	84	Washington	1,912,506
Missouri	1,938,358	West Virginia	130,091
Montana	3,973,939	Wisconsin	108,001
Nebraska	3,466,075	Wyoming	343,971
		TOTAL	62,500,000

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series, No. 182-8

SOUTHERN REGION

WHEAT ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS SET FOR '38 PAYMENTS

The _____ (State) 1938 wheat acreage allotment of _____ acres, recently announced, will determine the amount of the wheat part of the AAA payments which _____ (State) farmers can earn in the 1938 program, _____, chairman of the State AAA committee, said this week.

The amount of the wheat part of the payment will depend upon the yield per acre, as each farmer's wheat payments will be computed on the basis of 12 cents per bushel on the normal yield of the acreage allotment. The rest of each farmer's payment will depend upon his general soil-depleting acreage allotments, and any other special allotments made for his farm.

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Nebraska	3,466,075	Wyoming	343,971
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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(Two-Generation Area)

Weekly News Series No. 183-8

CORN BORERS THREATEN
BIG INCREASE THIS YEAR

_____ of the _____ Extension Service warns _____ farmers to be prepared for unusually large numbers of the European corn borer this year, unless June weather is very dry. The setback the borer received from adverse weather in 1934, 1935, and 1936 was only temporary, Mr. _____ says. Last summer's dampness, followed by last winter's mildness, brought the borer to an all-time peak in numbers and destructiveness in this State.

No practical way to eradicate the corn borer is known, Mr. _____ says. So far, the best control is a thorough clean-up of all weeds, cornstalks, and other crop refuse - the places in which borers came through the winter in large numbers - on every farm. This method is based on the borer's peculiar seasonal development, which makes other control measures difficult. For about 10 months of the year the borer--first a hungry caterpillar, then a sleeping one--lives deep inside the plant, where it can not be reached. A cheap, easy, and effective way to get rid of corn borers, therefore, is to destroy all host plants before May first, if possible, and certainly by the middle of May.

In _____there are two generations of the corn borer every year, the parent moths of the first generation coming out in June, and those of the second in August or September. These borers prefer corn to other plants, but

they feed also on potatoes, beans, beets, and celery, as well as on dahlias, chrysanthemums, asters, and gladioli.

A good clean-up, Mr. _____ points out, calls for the complete destruction of every infested host plant on every farm and of the many weeds on which the borer passes part of its life in waste or unoccupied lands. Community effort is essential for success in any clean-up campaign against the corn borer. One uncleaned, or poorly cleaned, field can release enough moths-very capable fliers--to reinfest any number of properly cleaned fields.

Several new insesticides recently developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture give effective and practical control in early sweet corn, that brings prices high enough to justify the cost of spraying or dusting. Time is most important in the application of these insecticides. To be effective they must be on the plants before young caterpillars have had time to find shelter beneath leaf sheaths and inside corn husks or stems.

Detailed directions for European corn borer control by farm clean-up and by spraying and dusting, where practical, may be obtained from _____.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series, No. 184-8

EARLY POTATOES

85 PERCENT EARLY POTATOES OF 13 STATES MOVE IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

The AAA potato-marketing-agreement program proposed for designated areas in 13 early and intermediate States would affect more than 85 percent of the potatoes produced in these areas, says _____. Studies made by the United States Department of Agriculture show that this large percentage of all early potatoes grown in these States move in interstate commerce. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia.

The potatoes which are the most widely distributed throughout the country are those produced in Florida and Texas. The reason for this is to be found in the short supplies of early potatoes in January, February, and March. Potatoes from these two States are shipped as far as Maine in the East and Washington in the West. However, the principal consuming centers for Florida and Texas potatoes are New York and Pennsylvania.

Most of the potatoes produced in the Gulf States are marketed in the large industrial cities of the Midwest, while the crop produced in the Atlantic Coast States is consumed chiefly in New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States.

California early potatoes used to be marketed almost entirely along the West Coast and in the Midwestern cities, but in the 1936 and 1937 seasons a

fairly large volume of potatoes moved into the larger markets in Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. As California now has a marketing season from about May 1 through the middle of July and a wide distribution, potatoes from that State are frequently in competition with all the other twelve early and intermediate States.

The proposed potato-marketing-agreement and order program is designed to help potato prices by eliminating culls from interstate shipment and by enabling the early-potato industry to restrict out-of-state shipments of other low grades and small sizes. The program would require Federal-State inspection of all interstate shipments of potatoes from the areas covered by the agreement.

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490-38 (4-27-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 185-8
NORTHEAST REGION

FSA LOANS TO HELP FARMERS TAKE PART IN '38 AAA PROGRAM

_____ (state) farmers can take part in the 1938 AAA farm program even if they do not have the ready cash to buy materials needed in using soil-building practices, _____, _____ says. On recommendation of County Agricultural Conservation Committees, the Farm Security Administration will make loans to farmers so that they can take part in the program.

Loans of the same kind were made last year. _____ says that this year, at the request of AAA officials, the Farm Security Administration will continue its program of advancing money to farmers who otherwise could not take part in the AAA program.

County Agricultural Conservation Committees will handle applications for loans. Before approving any request, a committee needs to establish the facts that the applicant needs the loan in order to take part in the 1938 AAA program, and that he is unable to borrow the money elsewhere. The committee also will pass on each applicant's character and integrity.

No loan will be larger than the estimated cost of the materials to be purchased for carrying out the intended practices. Also, they will not be larger than 85 percent of the estimated payment which a borrower will earn for carrying out soil-building practices; plus, on farms with acreage allotments, 60 percent of the estimated payment he will earn for acreage adjustment. As security, the borrower will assign his 1938 AAA payment to the Farm Security Administration.

Loans up to $200 will be made automatically on approval of the county committee. Larger loans require the approval of the regional office of the Farm Security Administration.

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477-38

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series No. 186-8

_____ LISTS WAYS
TO IMPROVE QUALITY
OF 1938 TOBACCO CROP

Although there is no sharp dividing line, tobacco growers fall into two general classes--those who try to grow the most tobacco and those who try to grow the best tobacco. Those in the first class often sacrifice quality for greater production by planting more acreage than they can tend properly, says _____, tobacco specialist of the _____ Extension Service.

Under marketing quotas adopted by the growers and administered by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the "quantity" growers are encouraged to become "quality" growers.

Large quantities of burley tobacco are used in the manufacture of granulated smoking and chewing tobacco, and it is second only to flue-cured in the manufacture of cigarettes in this country. There also is a trend toward consumption of blended cigarettes in practically all of the western European countries from Portugal to Norway and Sweden, and it is expected to result in gradually increased exports as long as good quality burley leaf can be obtained at prices comparable with other types of cigarette leaf. Burley exports, however, are small.

Weather conditions often affect tobacco quality, but even in bad years with proper care growers can produce a good quality crop if they give careful attention to a few simple rules. Here are suggestions by Mr. _____ for improving the quality of the burley tobacco crop this year.

Plan for disease control. When plants are set out in the field, or while the seedbeds are weeded, are the chief occasions of tobacco mosaic infection, which is also known as french, black french, blue french, walloon, calico, and top burning. Mosaic is a virus disease which remains active in cured tobacco and is carried overwinter in the roots of tobacco plants that stay alive. The hands of workers who use tobacco, either smoking or chewing, often are contaminated and transmit the disease when plants are handled. The disease is easily prevented if beds are properly cared for and the plants are set out by workers who do not use tobacco. Tobacco users should wash thoroughly and change their clothes before handling the tobacco plants. If a few mosaic infected plants are found in the field they should be removed and no other plants handled until the hands have been washed thoroughly.

Root rot is another common disease in the burley area. There are several burley varieties now available that are resistant to the disease. Rotation with grain and grasses also helps in controlling the disease.

Tobacco must be properly matured before it is cut. After harvesting there is one more danger, that of house burn. Growers who are prepared to fire their barns in excessively damp weather when curing generally get by with little difficulty from this source.

In past years blue mold has indirectly lowered the quality of tobacco by killing many early plants and delaying development of those that survive the disease. In every locality there is a period of not less than 20 and not more than 30 days when plants should be set out. Seldom are plants set out too early but it is common to be too late, which means shy yields and poor quality. Experience in the last 2 years has proved that a spray of copper oxide-cottonseed oil controls this disease effectively, thus insuring plants at the proper time.

489-38 (4-27-38)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 187-8

FARMERS CAN DO MUCH
TO REDUCE FIRE LOSSES

Loss from rural fires averages $400 every minute of the day, a loss that the village home owner or farmer might reduce by his own efforts, says _____. The farmer in particular, he points out, must be his own building inspector, zoning officer and, in emergency, his own fireman and fire chief. If he does a good job in each case he can do a lot toward reducing an annual rural fire loss of about $225,000,000.

_____ quotes from a report of engineers in the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the National Fire Protection Association on the common causes of rural fires in every part of the country. From their research come definite recommendations for farmers and householders:

When possible, farm buildings should be in a line at right angles to prevailing winds. With this arrangement there is less danger of sparks being carried from one building to another. Roofs of major buildings should be of fire-resistant material. Chimneys may be cleaned of soot with a few bricks or rocks in a sack at the end of a long rope. Furnaces, stoves, and stovepipes properly installed and inspected regularly reduce a common cause of fire.

A system of grounded conductors gives protection against lightning. Carelessness in handling lamps and lanterns, in disposing of ashes, in storing and handling gasoline and kerosene, and in allowing rubbish to accumulate where it becomes a fire hazard accounts for many farm fires. In building,

closing all open spaces in hollow walls at each floor line of the home keeps a fire from spreading quickly from one story to another.

The U. S. engineers, says _____, report that many serious rural fires have been averted because ladders were at hand and water or fire extinguishers were available. The Department of Agriculture has recently revised its Farmers' Bulletin on "Fire Safeguards for the Farm." Ask for F. B. 1643; it is free upon request to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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WOOL SALES SHOW HOW QUALITY AND CARE ADD TO FLEECE VALUE

When wool is sold the sheep farmer finds out what fleeces are paying their fair share of the cost of producing sheep, according to County Agent _____ (name).

Different fleeces show various amounts of "shrink" when they are scoured. "Current wool-market reports from the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics," says _____, "quote prices on common and braid that show shrinkage from 44 to 49 percent, and fine wool that shows shrinkage from 63 to 71 percent." Shrinkage represents grease and other material that is taken from the wool before it is used. And wool buyers estimate the shrinkage of each lot of wool they purchase. Therefore shrinkage is an important item in making the farm price of wool.

Different fleeces show varying characteristics as to fineness and length of fiber. Both length of fiber and diameter of the fibers help to determine the price of a fleece and the use to which that wool is put. Defects such as tender fibers or fleeces with weak fibers, beard hairs, or black fibers also reduce the market value of fleeces. Fleeces with foreign material such as burs, chaff, straw, and seeds also are classed as discounts or rejects.

All these factors go toward determining the value of grease wools as they are shorn. "Many of them," Agent _____ points out, "are controlled by
(name)
proper selection, culling, and care of sheep. But handling of the sheep and fleeces at shearing time also has much to do with the value of the shorn wool."

_____ offers the following shearing-time hints for sheepmen. Keep brand marks small. Shear sheep only when they are perfectly dry. Remove all dirty locks before starting on the main part of the shearing operation. Each fleece should be removed in an unbroken condition and rolled with the flesh side out.

Each fleece should be rolled separately and tied with just enough paper twine to bind the fleece securely but not tightly. Wool buyers object to rough jute, hemp, and sisal twines because the fibers get into the fleeces and reduce the value of the wool. All reject or discount fleeces such as burry, cotted, and seedy fleeces or fleeces that are dead, black, or gray are kept apart from the other wool. Regulation wool sacks are recommended for use in storing or shipping wool. Wool should not be packed in used feed or fertilizer bags or piled loose on the floor.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
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Weekly News Series, No. 189-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

CORN SUPPLY IS LARGE; LIVESTOCK NUMBERS ARE LOW

"With present corn supplies 274,000,000 bushels larger than the 10-year average and livestock numbers 12,546,000 less than the 10-year average, it would be easier for Corn Belt farmers to endanger their incomes by planting a large corn acreage this year than in a more normal year," says Claude R. Wickard, Director of the AAA North Central Division.

"The result of smaller livestock numbers will be nearly 240,000,000 bushels less corn fed to livestock this year than has been fed on the average in the past, and the carry-over will be nearly twice normal size right at the time the 1938 corn crop is harvested."

"Corn Belt farmers should compare carefully the corn stocks and livestock numbers on farms this year with past years when they are deciding whether they should participate in the 1938 AAA Farm Program," he said.

"The General Crop Report for April showed corn stocks on farms on April 1 of 1,067,678,000 bushels as compared with an average of 793,082,000 bushels on farms during the 10 years 1927-1936.

"The number of grain-consuming animal units on farms on January 1, 1938, was only 121,843,000 as compared with the 10-year average 1927-1936 of 134,389,000.

"At an average consumption of about 18 to 19 bushels of corn per animal unit, livestock on farms this year will consume nearly 240,000,000 bushels of corn less than the average during the last 10 years.

(more)

"The corn carry-over expected next October 1 is nearly twice as large as the normal carry-over of 180,000,000 bushels. The only year in the past 15 years when the carry-over has been as large as that expected next October 1 was 1933 when the carry-over from the large crop of 1932 amounted to 386,000,000 bushels. But on January 1, 1933, the number of grain-consuming animal units on farms was 144,096,000, or more than 22,000,000 greater than the number last January. Thus, corn consumption by livestock is likely to be about 400,000,000 bushels smaller this year than in either 1932 or 1933."

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 190-8

CROP INSURANCE

COUNTY RATES ANNOUNCED FOR CROP INSURANCE

Crop insurance which will guarantee insured wheat growers three-fourths of an average wheat crop in 1939, will cost farmers of _____ County, an average of _____ bushels per acre, it was announced today by _____ _____. For insurance that guarantees one-half of an average crop, the rate will average _____ bushels per acre.

The county rates reflect the average per acre loss in _____ county during the 10 years, 1926-35. The premium that an individual wheat grower will have to pay for insurance will depend half on this county rate and half upon the crop losses on his own farm. The rates for each farm will be computed in the branch office of the corporation.

The average yield per acre for the county during the 10-year period was _____ bushels. However, the cost of insurance is not based upon the average amount of yield, but on the year-to-year variations in yield.

"Two farmers with the same average yield for the 10-year period would not necessarily pay the same premium for the same percentage coverage," Mr. _____ pointed out. "The farmer who suffered but little crop loss would pay less than the farmer who suffered frequent and heavy losses, even though their average yields were the same."

The county rates will be available in the offices of all county AAA committees, about which the county crop-insurance program will center.

(more)

The figures farmers need for calculating their insurance will also be available in the county committee offices for farms which participated in the AAA wheat adjustment programs. The county committee will arrange for an appraisal on farms for which these figures are not available.

The premium a farmer pays covers only the actual cost of the insurance. Administration costs and costs for storage of insurance reserves will be paid by the Corporation.

# # #

Note to Extension Editor: This story announcing crop-insurance rates is for release not earlier than afternoon papers May 3. These rates will be announced Tuesday afternoon, May 3, at your State crop-insurance meeting.

Pick up county figures from attached table.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: P.M. Papers May 5.
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Oklahoma

Weekly News Series, No. 190a-8

CROP INSURANCE

COUNTY RATES ANNOUNCED FOR CROP INSURANCE

Crop insurance which will guarantee insured wheat growers three-fourths of an average wheat crop in 1939, will cost farmers of _____ County, an average of _____ bushels per acre, it was announced today by _____ _____. For insurance that guarantees one-half of an average crop, the rate will average _____ bushels per acre.

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(more)

504-38

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# # #

Note to Extension Editor: This story announcing crop insurance rates is for release not earlier than afternoon papers May 5. These rates will be announced Thursday afternoon, May 5, at your State crop insurance meeting.

Pick up county figures from attached table.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series, No. 191-8

SOUTHERN REGION

CROPS FOR HOME USE ENCOURAGED BY A. A. A. UNDER 1938 PROGRAM

Farmers in some localities who think they will not be permitted to produce food and feed crops needed for home consumption under the 1938 A. A. A. program, have gained the wrong impression, according to _____, State administrative officer, in _____.
(State)

Under the 1938 program, he says, special emphasis is placed on production of adequate food and feed crops for home needs. Each farm has a total soil-depleting acreage allotment which takes into consideration soil-depleting food and feed crops needed for home use.

Food and feed crops can be produced on any acreage within the total soil-depleting acreage allotment, _____ explained. In addition, cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment can be used for food and feed crops that are not classified as soil-depleting such as cowpeas, soybeans, millet, and Sudan grass for hay, and lespedeza, clovers and alfalfa. Production of food and feed crops classified as soil-depleting on acreage in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment would result in deductions in payments on soil-depleting crops such as cotton, for which an individual soil-depleting acreage allotment is established.

(more)

To illustrate the opportunities for producing food and feed crops within the provisions of the program, _____ gives as an example a small, two-horse farm with 50 acres of cropland. Assuming the cotton allotment is 15 acres and the total soil-depleting allotment is 40 acres, this farm would have 25 acres for general soil-depleting crops (difference between total soil-depleting allotment and the cotton allotment) and 10 acres for crops not classified as soil-depleting (difference between total cropland and total soil-depleting allotment).

Part of the 25 acres available for general soil-depleting crops could be used for corn and, in areas where double cropping is possible, the rest could be used for small grains followed by another crop such as corn, potatoes, sorghum, or vegetables. The farmer would gain an additional acreage of food and feed crops by double cropping, a practice which may be used to some extent in most parts of the Southern region. The 10 acres of cropland in excess of the total soil-depleting acreage allotment could be used to produce summer legumes for hay, or for lespedeza, clover, or alfalfa.

# # #

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Washington, D. C.

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Weekly News Series No. 192-8

GRASSES AND LEGUMES MAKE EXCELLENT SILAGE IF PROPERLY HANDLED

Many farmers who in the past have suffered losses when trying to cure early crops of grasses and legumes as hay are turning to the silo as a means of preserving these valuable feeds for winter use, says _____.
(County agent or specialist)

Wherever alfalfa and clover are grown, farmers find that they often have unfavorable curing weather at the time of harvesting. The losses from making hay from other thick-stemmed, slow-curing crops at other seasons of the year are also great. The fall-maturing soybean is a good example. Now, these three crops, as well as timothy, Sudan grass, and even the small grains, such as oats, are going into the silo.

There is one objectionable feature in making grass and legume crops into silage which may be overcome, says Mr. _____. Crops with a high moisture content, especially the legumes, are likely to develop bad odors in the silo which may affect the flavor of the milk when the silage is fed to dairy animals, unless particular care is exercised in feeding.

There are two ways of preventing and lessening these odors, according to experimental work by the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry. The surest and easiest way is to reduce the moisture content of the crop by allowing it to wilt from 2 to 4 hours on a good drying day, and longer on a cloudy day. The object is to

reduce the moisture content below 70 percent. Some of the early-cut crops have a moisture content of 80 percent at harvesting time.

The other method of improving the silage quality is to add molasses. It will improve the palatability of all silages and help to eliminate odors from high moisture crops. Mr. _____ says, however, that molasses should not be relied upon as a sure preventive of all silage-making troubles.

All hay crops should be chopped finely, one-fourth inch if possible, and thoroughly packed during the process of filling the silo. Weighting the top around the walls is advisable, especially if the crop has been wilted. The walls and doors must be airtight. This is much more important with hay crops than with corn or sorghum. A fundamental principle in making silage from hay crops, Mr. _____ stresses, is to force the air out promptly and keep it out.

Those who have never put up grass or legume silage may obtain from county agent _____ complete details on packing, wilting, and methods of applying molasses.

# # #

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NEW STRAIN OF COTTON COMBINES GOOD QUALITY AND WILT RESISTANCE

Discovery of a strain of a staple cotton highly resistant to Fusarium wilt at the Northeast Louisiana Delta Experiment Station is expected to answer a perplexing problem for one-variety cotton communities in the South, says _____ _____, cotton specialist of the _____ Extension Service.

In many of the one-variety communities there are some farms with wilt "sick" soil. Most cotton farmers whose soil is not infected prefer to use varieties susceptible to wilt as these varieties generally are superior in staple length, percentage of lint, or yield. This penalizes the farmer with wilt "sick" soil, as he is obliged to plant the variety chosen by the majority.

"Once the fungous infection of the wilt gets in the soil, there is no known mechanical means of eliminating it," says Mr. _____. Crop rotations do not remedy the situation. In fact, wilt "sick" land has been kept out of cotton over a long period of years, and when planted to cotton again the infection was still there. It does not, however, appear to spread rapidly.

The need, of course, is for a cotton that will be profitable either on "sick" soil or soil that is not infected. Two years of testing at Baton Rouge and St. Joseph, La., show this strain not only is highly resistant to wilt but possesses many of the desirable characteristics sought in plant breeding.

This strain has been obtained by selection from a Delfos variety. It has remained almost free of wilt throughout the season. As late as September 8, there was only a 5-percent infection in a plot of 600 plants. In comparison, Half and Half--a susceptible variety--was wilted 63 percent in a plot of 516 plants. In another series, made of row sections 100 feet long, Half and Half developed 100-percent infection while the Delfos remained entirely healthy.

On the "bench" or "bluff" soils at Baton Rouge, this strain produced 1,100 pounds of seed cotton per acre, following moderate applications of fertilizer. At the Delta station, where it was grown for the first time in 1937, the yield was more than a bale per acre, reports Mr. _____.

The length of staple averaged 1 1/8 inch on bluff soil and up to 1 3/16 at the Delta station.

None of the seed of the new strain will be available for commercial planting next year. Plans have been made to increase it as rapidly as possible for release to growers in wilt-infested areas. There should be sufficient seed stocks to plant about 150 acres next year, and an ample supply of seed should be available in another 2 years.

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 194-8

TRENCH SILOS POPULAR
WITH _____ FARMERS

Many _____ farmers have discovered an economical solution to their winter feed problems in the trench silo, says County Agent _____. This is true especially for tenant farmers living on farms where neither they nor the owners feel justified in erecting an upright silo.

In the past 10 years, especially in years of drought when forage was scarce, the trench silo has gained in popularity. Within the last _____ years _____ county farmers have dug _____ trench silos. Mr. _____ sees many advantages for these silos, mainly the fact that they do not require skilled labor in construction and little or no cash outlay.

Farmers who have used the trench silo say it is frostproof, windproof, and fireproof. It can be filled easily without a great deal of expensive machinery, and finally, the silage is easily removed at feeding time.

The size of the trench silo depends on the number of livestock to be fed. A silo 8 feet deep, 6 feet wide at the bottom, 10 feet wide at the top, and 50 feet long will supply feed for 18 to 20 mature cattle, say dairy specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The silage is removed from one end of the mass. At least 3 inches a day must be removed to prevent spoilage. This would give each animal about 40 pounds of silage daily. If there are more cattle to feed, of course, a larger cut can be taken.

(more)

With 10 to 12 mature cattle, a silo 6 feet deep, 6 feet wide at the bottom and 8 feet wide at the top may have the silage removed fast enough to prevent spoilage. A smaller trench silo is not recommended in most cases as the proportion of spoiled silage around the edges is much larger in the small silos. The length of the silo depends on how long the farmer expects to feed the silage. If he expects to feed 3 inches a day for 100 days, then the silo must be 25 feet long.

The silo should be located on well-drained ground, Mr. _____ stresses. By digging back into a hillside and providing a little slope to the bottom, good drainage can be provided. Such a location is also best for removing both the dirt when digging and the silage for feeding. The sides, of course, are smoothed and tapered, the angle depending upon the soil's resistance to caving. By refacing and trimming the sides a trench silo may be used for several years.

# # #

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Weekly News Series No. 195-8

EGG IMPORTS IN FIRST QUARTER 1938 DECLINE

A marked decline in egg imports during the first quarter of 1938 was reported recently by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Imports of dried eggs in January, February, and March this year were 71 percent smaller than during the same 3 months of 1937.

The decrease in imports is attributed in large part to hostilities in China where the imports originate. The Bureau pointed out, however, that in recent years imports of dried eggs have amounted to less than 1 percent of the estimated total production of eggs in the United States.

After 1930, when domestic egg prices declined and the tariff rate was increased, egg imports decreased. In the 10 years prior to 1930 the highest annual importation was the equivalent of nearly 62 million dozen and the lowest nearly 40 million dozen. Since 1930 the highest importation was about 35 million dozen in 1937 and the lowest, about 10 million dozen in 1933. Thus the highest imports since 1930 were about 5 million dozen below the lowest imports in the 10 previous years, and the lowest imports since 1930 were about 52 million dozen below the highest imports in the 10 previous years.

Since the total production of eggs in the United States is estimated at between 245 and 275 per capita the import figure is exceedingly small in relation to domestic production. The net imports per capita were less than one egg apiece in 1934 and 1935 and amounted to but three eggs per person for the entire year 1937.

Imported eggs are utilized almost entirely by bakers and manufacturers.

544-38 (5-11-38)

# # #

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Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 196-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

FARM ALLOTMENTS CONTROL PAYMENT TO COOPERATORS

_____ farmers who are deciding on whether or not to take part in the
(County)
1938 AAA Farm Program should remember that payments will be made upon the number of acres in their allotments and not upon any number of acres of reduction from previous average plantings, _____, chairman of the _____ County agricultural conservation committee, says.

Apparently a few farmers think their payments will be figured on the difference between their allotments and some past average, according to _____, but this is wrong. The corn, wheat, and general soil-depleting payments will be made upon every acre in the allotment for the farm, provided at least 80 percent of the allotment is planted.

The corn payment, for instance, is 10 cents per bushel upon the normal yield for the farm for the acreage in the corn allotment, explains _____. If a farm has a 40-acre allotment for 1938 and a normal yield of 40 bushels to the acre, the corn payment for the farm will be $160. The allotments are based both upon past acreage on the farm and sound soil management, but the payments are based only upon the allotments.

On a farm that had a past average corn acreage of 50 acres, a 40-acre corn allotment would amount to a 10-acre reduction. If the normal yield were 40 bushels per acre, the payment of 10 cents per bushel would amount to $4 per acre for each of the 40 acres in the allotment -- a corn payment of $160.

These payments offer nearly all farmers a chance to assure themselves better incomes this year than they could expect if they did not come into the Farm Program, _____ says. The fact that nearly half of last year's corn crop is still unused should prove to farmers that they should avoid over-planting corn this year. A farmer who overplants his corn allotment will not be eligible for a corn loan at the full rate provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Furthermore, the larger the corn crop is this year, the smaller will be the loan rate.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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Weekly News Series, No. 197-8

TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE

AAA WILL FURNISH SUPPLY OF TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE

Triple superphosphate is being made available again this year to Kentucky farmers for use in carrying out soil-building practices under the AAA Farm Program, _____ announces.
(State committeeman or State executive officer)

Under the 1937 program, Kentucky farmers used more than 18,000 tons of triple superphosphate that was furnished by the AAA, and present estimates indicate that they will use a substantially larger amount in 1938. Orders for approximately 10,000 tons already have been placed by growers, and some shipments have been made of phosphate to be applied in connection with the 1938 program.

Under the project, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration furnishes triple superphosphate to the farmer, who pays transportation and handling charges, and an amount approximating the cost of the material is deducted from the payment the farmer would otherwise receive.

The triple superphosphate that is being made available to farmers under the program is a highly concentrated phosphatic fertilizer averaging two to three times the phosphatic content of the usual commercial product.

This concentrated form of fertilizer can be shipped much more economically than the usual commercial product, Mr. _____ pointed out.

It is used in connection with legumes, legume and grass mixtures, and grasses.

Last year under this project, more than 27,000 farmers in the State applied 18,000 tons of triple superphosphate on 258,500 acres. Of the total tons applied, 41.6 percent was used on legumes, 33.1 percent on legume and grass mixtures, 24.0 percent on grasses, and 1.3 percent on green-manure crops.

The following table is a summary of requests for triple superphosphate in Kentucky in 1937, showing crops on which the material requested was applied:

Crop	Number cases	Acres	Tons	Percentage of total tons
Legumes	12,754	103,811.1	7,526.4	41.6
Legume and grass mixtures	7,529	86,699.5	5,998.8	33.1
Grasses	6,668	64,254.3	4,328.5	24.0
Green manure	428	3,737.0	235.8	1.3
TOTAL	27,379	258,501.9	18,089.5	100.0

In areas where the triple superphosphate was used extensively in 1937 the amount of available phosphoric acid applied to conserving crops was much greater than under the 1936 program when payments alone were offered.

Farmers who are interested in making application for triple superphosphate under the 1938 program should contact their local committeeman or the county office.

Similar story sent to: Va., N.C., and Tenn.

593-38 (5-25-38)

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Weekly News Series, No.198
Weekly News Series, No. 198-8

NORTHEAST REGION

JUNE 1 FINAL DATE
FOR ENTERING 1938
AAA FARM PROGRAM

_____ farmers have ___ more weeks in which to enter the 1938 AAA
(State)
Farm Program, _____, _____, has announced.
(Name) (Title)
Wednesday, June 1, is the final day for a farmer to let his county agricultural conservation committee know that he is going to take part in this year's program. This can be done by filing either a work sheet or a statement of intention to participate. _____ says that if a farmer does not notify his county committee by June 1, any application for payment he makes may be rejected for that reason.

Already _____ farmers in the State have entered the 1938 program. _____ says that the total enrollment is expected to reach about _____.

Last year _____ _____ farmers took part in the program.
(number) (State)

This year's program, he points out, is much like that of last year, and will help farmers bear the cost of soil-building practices, such as making new seedings of soil-conserving crops like alfalfa and clover, or improving established hay land and pasture with lime and fertilizer. _____ says that the most important addition to this year's program is an acreage stabilization plan for potatoes.

"Setting a deadline at June 1," he says, "gives farmers plenty of time to make up their minds whether they want to cooperate in the program, and will make the work of county committees simpler during the rest of the year. By knowing at that time just who is taking part, and what they plan to do, the committees hope to be able to check on each farmer's conservation work and handle applications for payment more speedily than in the past, and at less expense."

594-38 (5-25-38)

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 199-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

EARLY OVERPLANTING DEDUCTIONS ARE CUT UNDER AAA PROGRAM

Claude R. Wickard, director of the AAA North Central Division, says that improvements made recently in the 1938 AAA Farm Program lower the amount of deductions from payments for overplanting the total soil-depleting acreage allotment where the overplanting is due to excess acres of general soil-depleting crops.

The changes were made to aid farmers who overplanted their general soil-depleting crops before they received their acreage allotments.

Instead of deductions from the general soil-depleting payment at eight times the rate of payment, deductions will be made at only five times the rate of payment. The payment on the general soil-depleting acreage is $1.25 per acre, adjusted for productivity of the farm. Thus, the deductions will average $6.25 per acre instead of $10 as originally announced under the program.

The deduction rate for overplanting the total soil-depleting acreage allotment on farms having wheat allotments also was reduced. The original rate was eight times the wheat payment, which is 12 cents per bushel for the normal yield of wheat for the farm on the wheat acreage allotment. The deductions were reduced to five times the wheat payment.

"A maximum payment is determined for every farm," Mr. Wickard said. "The whole payment can be earned if the soil-depleting allotments are not exceeded and the soil-building goal is met. If the allotments are overplanted, part of the payment can still be earned providing the overplanting is not too great.

"These improvements in the 1938 AAA Farm Program will benefit farmers throughout the North Central Region. Many corn farmers now will be able to participate in the program without their excess of general soil-depleting crops absorbing their corn payments."

# # #

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Weekly News Series No. 200-8

SANITATION PREVENTS
LOSSES FROM BLACKHEAD

A few years ago the entire turkey-growing industry of the United States was threatened by blackhead. Since the cause has become better understood, the disease is largely preventable through the application of sanitary measures, says _____ _____, poultry specialist of _____.

Blackhead is a parasitic disease that affects, principally, young turkeys in the early summer and late fall. It may also cause losses among chickens and older turkeys. The term "blackhead" has been applied because of the common discoloration of the head of the bird that dies of the disease. However, this symptom is seen also in other diseases, and does not always occur in blackhead. The most common symptoms are sulphur-colored, foamy droppings, droopiness, loss of appetite, and an invariable loss of weight.

Many turkey breeders now rear their poults artificially in order to prevent losses from blackhead. They keep the poults first in coops and runs that can be easily cleaned, and later on pasture that is known not to have been ranged on by turkeys. Any turkeys which show symptoms of disease are promptly removed and isolated, and those which have died are buried promptly.

Chickens may contract the disease, says _____, but they usually recover and remain as carriers of the organisms which are discharged in their droppings. These organisms may infect other birds if picked up in contaminated feed or water and, as young turkeys are especially susceptible, they should never be allowed to run with chickens. It is a dangerous practice even to fertilize with chicken manure the groundon which turkeys are allowed to range, as they may pick up the organisms in sufficient numbers to cause serious losses.

551-38 (5-12-38)

# # #

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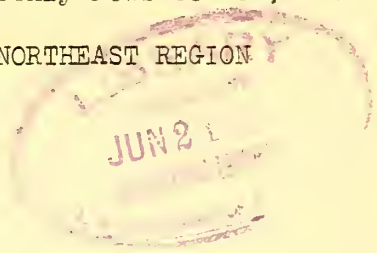
NORTHEAST REGION



JUNE 15 FINAL DATE
FOR ENTERING 1938
AAA FARM PROGRAM

_____ farmers have _____more weeks in which to enter the 1938
(State)
AAA Farm Program, _____,_____ has announced.
(name) (title)
Wednesday, June 15, is the final day for a farmer to let his county agricultural conservation committee know that he is going to take part in this year's program. This can be done by filing either a work sheet or a statement of intention to participate. _____says that if a farmer does not notify his county committee by June 15, any application for payment he makes may be rejected for that reason.

Already _____farmers in the State have entered the 1938 program. _____says that the total enrollment is expected to reach about _____. Last year _____ _____farmers took part in the program.
(number) (State)

This year's program, he points out, except for addition of a potato acreage stabilization plan, is much like that of last year. Like last year's program, it will help farmers to bear the cost of soil-building practices, such as making new seedings of soil-conserving crops like alfalfa and clover, or improving established hayland and pasture with lime and fertilizer.

"Setting a dead line at June 15," he says, "gives farmers plenty of time to make up their minds whether they want to cooperate in the program, and will make the work of county committees simpler during the rest of the year. By knowing at that time just who is taking part, and what they plan to do, the committees hope to be able to check on each farmer's conservation work and handle applications for payment more speedily than in the past, and at less expense."

# # #

687-38 (6-14-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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RELEASE: AFTER WHEAT MEETINGS - MAY
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Weekly News Series No. 302-8

WHEAT STATES

AAA OFFICIALS OUTLINE PROBLEM AHEAD IN WHEAT

_____ County wheat farmers will face a serious adjustment problem for 1939 if the prospective wheat crop materializes. Wheat farmers now have the prospect of a large 1938 crop, a carry-over double that of a year ago, and doubled again a year from now, and prices and income lower than a year ago. To meet this situation the provisions of the new Farm Act are ready for the use of farmers.

This is the outline of the wheat situation that was presented to _____ wheat farmers this week by AAA officials. The _____ meetings
(State)
are part of a series being held in the important wheat areas to acquaint farmers with the current situation and to outline possible action under the new Farm Act during the next few months and year.

State and Federal AAA officials at the meetings included:

(Insert Names)

_____ County AAA and Extension Service workers attending included:

(Insert Names)

Principal Features

Three principal features of the new Farm Act--acreage allotments, wheat loans, and crop insurance--will be up for consideration by wheat farmers within a few weeks, _____ said. Marketing quotas, a fourth

feature of the wheat program possible under the new act, will come up in just about a year from now, with May 15, 1939, as the deciding date. Operation of the program as outlined is based on the present wheat situation. AAA officials emphasized that the quantity of wheat to be harvested is still uncertain.

Situation

The situation was summarized as follows:

Acreage: The acreage sown to wheat for 1938 is just about 80 million acres, compared with 81 million for 1937 and a 5-year 1928-32 average of 67 million acres. With normal yields, United States requirements for domestic use, and for a reasonable share of the world export trade, can be produced on between 58 million to 63 million acres.

Carry-over: The carry-over on July 1, 1937, was 91 million bushels. The carry-over on July 1, 1938 is expected to be about 200 million bushels. If the present United States crop materializes, the carry-over on July 1, 1939, may be as high as 400 million bushels. The largest carry-over on record was on July 1, 1933, when it was 378 million bushels.

Exports: Exports this year may reach 90 million bushels, the highest since 1931-32. If other exporting nations have good crops this year, the United States may have difficulty in exporting as much this coming year as it has during the current year.

Prices: United States farm prices of wheat dropped from $1.27 in April 1937, to 75 cents in April 1938. The April 15 farm price of wheat in Kansas this year was 72 cents a bushel. On April 15, 1937, it was $1.26 a bushel in Kansas.

(Note to Editor: Get comparative figures for your State from attached list.)

Loans Coming Up First

Wheat loans are a possibility for 1938 under the new act. Under the act if the price of wheat is less than 52 percent of parity on June 15, or if the July crop estimate is larger than annual domestic consumption and exports, wheat loans are to be offered. The rate of the loans would be between 52 and 75 percent of the parity price at the beginning of the marketing year. Parity price on April 15, 1938, was $1.15.

The most important problem on loans is that they be kept at a level which will let wheat move freely into export. A loan that is too high holds back exports, piles up the surplus, and makes smaller acreage allotments.

Allotments and Crop Insurance

By July 15, wheat farmers generally will know what their acreage allotments will be for 1939. This is the date by which the national allotment for 1939 must be announced. If the prospective crop materializes, the carry-over in 1939 will be so large that the wheat acreage allotment for 1939 may be less than 50 million acres for the country as a whole. This will compare with the nearly 80 million seeded for 1938.

Crop insurance offers farmers an opportunity to use surplus wheat as insurance premiums to insure their crops for 1939. Crop insurance will be offered to farmers within a short time.

Marketing Quotas

Marketing quota provisions of the new Farm Act could not become effective for wheat until in 1939, it was pointed out at the meetings. May 15, 1939, is the date on which farmers will know whether or not marketing quotas will be proposed for 1939. If the supply of wheat for 1939 is larger than the normal annual domestic consumption and exports plus 35 percent or between

950 million and a billion bushels, marketing quotas may be proclaimed. Before they can become effective, however, they would have to be approved by two-thirds of the wheat farmers voting in a national referendum.

If marketing quotas were put into effect, all farmers would be called upon to hold part of their crops off the market in order that the price to all farmers might be protected.

Ever-Normal Granary

The working out of the acreage allotments, storage of wheat when loans are made, and the putting of wheat into crop-insurance reserves will all serve to maintain an ever-normal granary wheat in the United States, AAA officials said.

Wheat farmers were urged to cooperate in the new program by seeding wheat within their acreage allotments, by supporting a moderate loan policy, by participating in crop insurance, and by giving marketing quotas a fair trial if they are put into effect.

# # #

Average Farm Prices of Wheat, April 1937 and 1938

	Cents per bushel	
	April 1938	April 1937
Colorado	.69	1.18
New Mexico	.77	1.21
North Dakota	.78	1.33
Montana	.80	1.36
Washington	.67	1.03
Oregon	.69	1.07
Idaho	.61	1.05

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Weekly News Series, No. 203-8

CARROT PURCHASES

SURPLUS CARROTS FROM N. Y. TO BE BOUGHT BY F.S.C.C.

Purchases of surplus carrots by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation are expected to be made in New York State immediately, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has announced. Representatives of the F.S.C.C. will buy topped carrots in order to divert excessive supplies from normal market channels. Distribution of purchases will be made to needy people through State relief agencies.

Authorization permits purchase of U.S. No. 1 grade carrots of 1-1/4 inches minimum length, with a stated percentage of tolerance allowed for defects other than size; provided that not to exceed 10 percent will be allowed for defects causing serious damage; that not more than 3 percent will be allowed for carrots affected by soft rot, and not more than 1 percent for those seriously affected. Federal-State inspection is required of carrots purchased by the F.S.C.C. Purchases will be made from growers or handlers.

Late-crop carrots are commonly sold as topped carrots in contrast to the practice of shipping and selling bunched carrots with tops from producing areas in the other seasonal groups of States.

A study of the situation concerning topped carrots reveals the existence of a surplus of at least 300 carloads in New York State alone. These must be moved within the next 2 months or they will be wasted through spoilage, AAA officials point out.

Purchase of the topped carrots, they assert, will provide needy people with a food supply which would not otherwise be available to those on relief. Ample quantities of bunched carrots from the second early-producing States are in prospect.

596-38 (5-25-38)

# # #

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Weekly News Series No. 204-8

VEGETABLE BREEDING LABORATORY DEVELOPS PROMISING STRAINS FOR SOUTHERN CONDITIONS

Although but 2 years old, the regional vegetable breeding laboratory established at Charleston, S. C., by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to serve the 13 Southeastern States already has many promising strains which may become foundation stock for superior vegetables in _____ (State), says _____, horticulturist of the _____ Extension Service.

As promising hybrid lots or other strains are developed they will be sent to the _____ Experiment Station and the other 12 stations to prove their usefulness before being released commercially. At present the scientists at the regional laboratory are primarily interested in snapbeans, tomatoes, sweet corn, cabbage and watermelons--truck crops important throughout the Southeast.

For snapbeans the scientists are searching for varieties resistant to bacterial blights, root rots, rust, and mildew, and which will also bear good crops during the hot southern summers. Tolerance to one or more of these diseases has been found in some domestic and foreign strains which have then been crossed with shipping beans such as the Stringless Black Valentine, Bountiful, and others, to develop resistant varieties of the desired home and market types.

The scientists are studying about 700 strains of cabbage and related plants in an effort to develop varieties with tight, round heads that will combine cold hardiness, freedom from premature seeding, and tolerance or resistance to the

more common diseases such as yellows, wire stem, downy mildew, and blackleg.

With sweet corn, the big problem in _____ and other Southern States is the corn earworm, says Mr. _____. The earworm apparently prefers sweet corn to all other crops, but in its absence, eats many other plants that may be at hand. However, the dent field corns of the South are apparently distasteful to the pest. Therefore, at the regional laboratory crosses have been made between the dent and sweet corns to get earworm resistance in sweet corns adapted to the Southeast. Certain inbred lines and hybrids have shown definite promise of resistance.

As tomatoes are an important crop in the South, both for shipping and canning, the plant breeders are primarily interested in cutting high production costs--due mostly to small yields and short fruiting seasons. If hardy strains, tolerant to leaf-destroying diseases and sunburn can be produced, then yields will be increased and the fruiting season lengthened. Last year, more than 200 strains, from this and many foreign countries, were grown and observed at the Laboratory.

Despite the fact that watermelons are the best-known southern vine fruit, little attention has been given to the production of melons best suited for shipping to urban markets. Too, there is a demand for smaller melons--weighing from 15 to 20 pounds. Like the other truck crops, there is also the problem of disease resistance. Fusarium wilt is serious and becoming more widespread in the principal growing regions. Other diseases that affect the melons are black rot, leaf spot, and blight. An interesting development with melons is the possibility of increasing the sugar content of southern melons by crossing them with melons introduced from Africa, which have an unusually high sugar content.

Plant breeding, of course, is a long-time job, says Mr. _____. In the 2 years that the regional laboratory has been functioning, the scientists are only getting a good start toward the objectives selected as the most important by horticulturists from all of the 13 States served by the laboratory.

565-38 (5-18-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
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Weekly News Series No. 205-8

FARM IMPORTS FROM CANADA DECREASE; EXPORTS MAINTAINED

A further decline in United States imports of agricultural products from Canada during the first quarter of 1938 was reported this week by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The value of farm products imported from Canada during the first 3 months of 1938 was indicated at $4,763,645 compared with $27,431,849 in the first quarter of 1937.

Most of the decline in imports occurred in grains, it was stated. Grain imports in the first quarter of 1937 were abnormally large because of drought-reduced supplies and resulting high prices in this country. A large harvest in 1937 again placed the United States on a grain-export basis.

The number of cattle imported from Canada during the first quarter of 1938 declined 71 percent for heavy slaughter cattle and 28 percent for calves, compared with a year earlier. Imports of cheddar cheese were only about a third of the volume imported during the first quarter of 1937, and cream imports also were materially smaller. For the entire year 1937, the Bureau recently reported that imports of farm products from Canada--though larger than in 1935--were considerably smaller than in 1936.

In contrast with the sharply curtailed imports, exports of agricultural products to Canada from January through March this year were valued within 3 percent of those reported for the first quarter of 1937. The Bureau points out, however, that exports of items upon which American exporters are granted special

concessions under the United States trade agreement with Canada amounted to $6,413,433, a material gain compared with the $5,587,418 reported for the first 3 months last year.

The value of our farm products exported to Canada during the calendar year 1937 increased more than 14 million dollars, or 27 percent over 1936. The increase is attributed entirely to a 16-million dollar increase in exports of agricultural items on which duties were reduced under the trade agreement.

American growers of grains, fruits, and vegetables, and a number of specialty crops shared in these larger exports. The export movement of fruits and vegetables increased 11.1 percent in 1937 as compared with 1936, the Bureau said.

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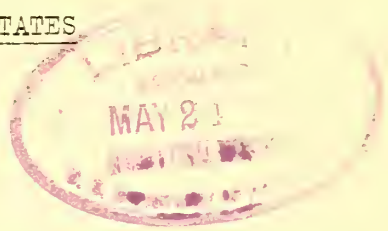
Weekly News Service No. 215-8

ALL STATES



ABUNDANCE IS AIM OF AAA FOR USE, EXPORT, RESERVES

The AAA program for 1938 provides an abundance of agricultural products for American consumption, for exports and for reserves, according to _____ (AAA Official) _____.

Acreage or goals, provided by the 1938 program for the seven major soil-depleting crops (corn, wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, potatoes, and peanuts) are large enough to produce a supply sufficient for domestic needs, to care for foreign demand, and to assure a large enough carry-over of crops which can be stored from year to year _____ says. Participation in the AAA program is voluntary, and acreage allotments apply to those who cooperate and qualify for payments.

Farmers, in 1937, led the nation in producing a superabundance. With the help of fine weather farmers achieved a volume production of the 53 leading crops which was the highest on record. They produced the largest cotton crop in all our history, the largest wheat crop since 1931, and the largest corn crop since 1932.

In establishing allotments for the seven crops for 1938, carryover from 1937 was taken into consideration for crops which can be stored, and the allotments set at a point to provide adequate reserves and thus protect both the producer and the consumer.

With corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco the 1938 acreage goals or allotments are larger than the acreage required for domestic use and exports. The 1938 cotton goal of 29 million acres was designed to take into account the abnormal world supply of American cotton for 1937-38, amounting to over 24 million running bales.

The carry-over of corn from the 1937 crop plus the 1938 crop is expected to make the total supply at least 10 percent larger than required for domestic consumption and exports, as compared with the normal reserve of 7 percent in excess of domestic consumption and exports.

The national wheat allotment for 1938 of 62⅛ million acres is about 9 million acres larger than required for domestic use and exports.

The national potato acreage goal for 1938 is between 3,100,000 and 3,300,000 acres. Average acreage over a 10-year period has been 3,346,000 acres.

In 1937 American farmers harvested 287 million acres of soil-depleting crops. Domestic use and exports require 258 million acres. The total soil-depleting goal under the 1938 AAA program is 275 million acres.

# # #

579-38 (5-19-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 216-8

NORTHEAST REGION

FARMERS ENTERING 1938 AAA PROGRAM IN LARGE NUMBERS

Many _____ (State) farmers are planning to cooperate in the AAA farm program again this year, _____ (name), _____ (title), says. Already _____ have informed county agricultural conservation committees that they intend to take part this year, and farmers still have until _____ (date) to enter the 1938 program. _____ compared that partial figure for this year with _____, which was the total number of farmers who filed work sheets during 1937.

Except for addition of a plan to stabilize commercial potato acreage, the 1938 AAA program is very much like last year's, _____ points out. The State Agricultural Conservation Committee, of which _____, of _____, is chairman, has selected a group of soil-building practices especially needed in this area, and farmers who use one or more of those practices will earn payments that will cover part of the cash cost of their soil-improvement work. The practices for _____ (State) include improving pasture and hayland with lime and fertilizer, making new seedings of legumes, using green manure and cover crops, improving woodland, and planting forest trees.

The potato stabilization plan aims at avoiding swings from shortages in one year and oversupplies in another. The national potato acreage goal is

between 3,100,000 and 3,300,000 acres. The average for the past 10 years was 3,346,000 acres. Each farm taking part in the AAA program this year which has more than 3 acres of potatoes will have a potato acreage allotment representing its fair share of the national goal. Payments will be made for each acre of potatoes planted, up to the limit of the farm's goal. Deductions from payments otherwise earned will be made for each acre over the limit of the goal.

_____said that reports from other Northeastern States indicated that enrollment in the 1938 AAA program was large for this time of year. He said that recent figures sent to A. W. Manchester, Director of the Northeast Division of AAA, from seven of the nine Northeastern States (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey) showed enrollment of about 89,250, with more time left for signing up. The number of 1937 work sheets from these seven States totaled 111,000 for all of last year. Reports had not yet been received from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

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Weekly News Series, No. 217-8

AAA LETS AIR MAP
CONTRACTS COVERING
_____ MILES IN _____
STATE

Contracts have been awarded for _____ square miles
(No.)
of aerial photography in _____ counties in _____ to be flown
(No.) (State)
in 1938, _____, announces.
(State executive officer or State committeeman)

Aerial photography is used under the conservation phase of the Triple-A Farm Program as a cheaper and more accurate means of checking performance on farms than the old method of ground measurements. With the use of a "planimeter" or "rotometer" the area of the separate fields or the total area in the farm can be determined from the enlarged photograph. This work of determining acreages is done in the county office.

The actual flying and picture-taking is done by private firms, contracts being let after competitive bidding. The pictures are taken at a height of a little over two and one-half miles above the ground.

The area by counties contracted to be photographed this year follows: (Note to Editor: Suggest you pick up list and also get information from State AAA office on area previously flown.)

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610-38 (5-26-38)

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Weekly News Series No.218-8

New Gas Treatment Controls Blue Mold on Tobacco Plants

Continued cool and wet weather throughout the northeastern quarter of the United States favors the spread of blue-mold disease in tobacco beds of northeastern States, says _____, tobacco specialist of _____ _____.

Southern States suffered a fairly heavy plant-bed infection of the disease during their transplanting period and reports from Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky indicate the disease is breaking out in beds from which plants are being pulled.

Many growers, says _____, do not give blue mold serious consideration until their beds are affected and then ask whether anything can be done to "cure" them. It is possible, provided treatment is started before the leaves and plants are killed, to cure plants by gas treatment. The usual method until this year was to place liquid benzol in open pans within the bed and cover the beds with cloth. This was cumbersome and expensive.

A new and simpler method, using paradichlorbenzene crystals instead of liquid benzol, has given excellent results in cooperative experiments conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and State agencies in Georgia, North and South Carolina. Similar studies are now in progress in Maryland. The method is still in the experimental stage, but in view of the many inquiries received regarding it, the cooperating agencies have decided to announce the results for this year.

In all tests so far the treated beds have been 8 to 10 feet wide. They were covered each night with unbleached muslin sheeting, the muslin having a thread count of about 60 per inch. The crystals were spread on narrow shelves nailed inside and near the top of the side wall boards before covering the bed. The crystals must not come in contact with the plants. One ounce was used for each 4 to 5 square yards of bed. The covers were rolled back each morning and the beds remained open during the day.

The treatment was continued nightly as long as danger of blue mold existed, which was from 2 to 4 weeks in different localities. Diseased beds treated in this manner began to show distinct evidence of recovering after the third night. Unlike the copper oxide-oil spray treatment, which must be used before blue mold gets in the bed, the gas treatment does not effect a permanent control unless the treatment is continued so long as the danger persists.

Paradichlorbenzene crystals are available at prices ranging from 20 to 40 cents a pound. Before starting the treatment, however, _____ suggests that growers consult their county agent.

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Weekly News Series No. 219-8

Sanitation Is Best Method for Control of Coccidiosis

During June and July _____farmers are likely to spend considerable money for remedies that are recommended in the treatment of coccidiosis, one of the most widespread parasitic diseases of young chickens. The acute form of the disease often causes death among birds up to 2 months of age.

_____, poultry specialist of _____Extension Service says that many treatments have been tried and advocated for curing coccidiosis, but the opinion of poultry investigators is that none of these treatments is effective.

The best way to fight coccidiosis, says _____, is to practice rigid sanitary measures and thus prevent its getting a start in the flock. Daily cleaning and disinfection of the brooder house and poultry yards are effective in preventing spread of the disease.

A well-balanced diet which is supplemented by a generous amount of green feed is important for building up the young bird's resistance to coccidiosis. Feeding of a mash containing 40 percent dried skim milk or buttermilk has been advocated generally as effective in protecting young chicks from infection. The results from the use of milk have not been entirely consistent, so it cannot be recommended as a cure for this disease.

Coccidiosis is easily recognized by such symptoms as ruffled feathers, pallor, rapid emaciation, and bloody droppings.

The disease is spread by contamination of the feed, water, and soil with droppings of fowls which harbor the parasites. The parasite may be carried by water, or on shoes, grain sacks, or other objects. It is also spread by birds or insects which fly from one poultry yard to another. Rats and mice also may serve as carriers of the organism.

612-38 (5-27-38)

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Weekly News Series No. 320-8

_____ Warns Stockmen

To Prepare for Screwworm

"Prepare for the screwworm in great numbers," Mr._____, _____, warns (Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Oklahoma) ranchers. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, forecasts serious trouble from screwworms this summer--worse probably than in 1935--in many parts of the Southwest, especially Texas and Arizona.

The screwworm fly, which lays its eggs on wounds of livestock, is starting earlier than ever before and many more are expected as the weather grows warmer. The weather and other conditions--the deciding factor in any insect-pest outbreak--favor the rapid development of the screwworm in the Southwest, as well as its spread to the north and northeast. Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana are threatened with infestations this year, the Bureau says.

The only practical way to protect livestock from screwworms, Mr._____ points out, is to examine animals frequently so that wounds may be treated before becoming infested, or to doctor infested animals before the maggots have had time to cause serious injury. It is advisable to hold wounded or infested animals in small hospital pastures located on a high, open part of the range where they can be readily examined and treated until their wounds have healed. Flies are less abundant in such places, and there is not so much danger of animals becoming infested.

The maggots can be killed by spraying benzol (90 percent commercial) into the infested wound and covering the treated wound with a plug of clean cotton saturated with benzol. Reinfestation of the wound is prevented by covering the cotton plug with pine-tar oil (dehydrated, with a specific gravity of 1.065), which repels the flies seeking good egg-laying places. Infestation of uninfested wounds is prevented by pine-tar oil applications. Repeated examination of all wounded animals and repeated pine-tar applications are necessary throughout the screwworm fly season, which begins with the first warm weather and lasts till cold weather.

To prevent spread of the screwworm to other parts of the country, all livestock shipped from the infested area should be examined at both shipping and receiving points, and all wounded or infested animals should receive the prescribed treatments.

Detailed information on the screwworm and methods for its control may be obtained from Mr. _____, or from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

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Weekly News Series No. 221-8

Screwworm Invasion
May Reach _____
Stockmen Are Warned

"Prepare for a screwworm outbreak this year," Mr. _____, _____ warns (Kansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana) farmers. A recent report from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, says that conditions are right for the spread of this pest to the north and northeast. An unusually large number of screwworms is expected in parts of the Southwest, especially in Texas and Arizona. The screwworm fly, which lays its eggs on wounds of livestock, is starting earlier than ever before in the Southwest. With this longer period of activity, it has a good opportunity for moving farther north than usual.

The only practical way to protect livestock from screwworms, Mr._____ points out, is to examine animals frequently so that wounds may be treated before becoming infested or to doctor infested animals before the maggots have had time to cause serious injury. It is advisable to hold wounded or infested animals in small hospital pastures located on a high, open part of the range where they can be readily examined and treated until their wounds have healed. Flies are less abundant in such places and there is not so much danger of animals becoming infested.

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# # #

614-38 (5-27-38)

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Weekly News Series, No. 222-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

SURPLUS CORN, FEWER LIVESTOCK, EMPHASIZE NEED FOR FARM PLAN

"Why do Corn Belt farmers need a farm program," Secretary Wallace asked in a radio address on May 12. "The answer is that they produced a big corn crop last year and, because of the droughts of 1934 and 1936, there are 12 million head fewer than the usual numbers of livestock to eat it. On April 1, 1938, over a billion bushels of the 1937 corn crop was still in the farm cribs. This was nearly 300 million bushels above average. The corn carry-over October 1, 1938 is expected to be twice the average.

"The sober fact is that, with ordinary weather and no farm program, the corn surplus might go up to the highest in history. The result would be a threat of painfully low corn prices. The break of livestock values that always follows a corn-price collapse would be just around the corner.

"Under the new Farm Act, every farm in the 566 counties where corn is grown commercially has a corn acreage allotment. This is the farm's share in the national volume of corn production that will supply all domestic and export needs and, in addition, to maintain an ever-normal granary reserve consisting of double the usual carry-over of corn. This will give better protection against possible crop failure in the future. The goal for the Nation is abundance. The goal for the farmer is conservation of his soil and of his income.

"Every Corn Belt farmer decides for himself whether or not he will take part. If he does take part and plants his crops in line with his allotment, the farmer can assure himself definite payments. He can assure himself that

he will avoid the waste of soil that comes from producing soil-depleting crops that are not needed. The payment to the farmer is intended to make up for his sacrifice in adjusting his acreage. If the farmer thinks he cannot keep within his allotment he will still be eligible to receive some payment if he does not exceed his allotment too much. Taking part in the program is a good business proposition for him as an individual as well as for the Corn Belt and the whole country.

"The fact is that staying within the allotments is strictly a voluntary proposition," the Secretary points out. "Participation is not only voluntary but if most farmers should take part, that would head off the need for a referendum next fall on the more rigorous 'marketing quota' provisions for corn. Farther south, the cotton and tobacco farmers are now using the 'marketing quotas.' They voted for these quotas to meet surplus conditions which, in the Corn Belt, have been averted by the two great droughts. The problem of these southern farmers has been and is extremely difficult because the total supplies of their crops are so large. They have met very courageously problems more serious than anything the Corn Belt has faced in the last 4 years. So far as the corn program is concerned, the greater the participation now the less likelihood there will be of a vote on marketing quotas next fall."

# # #

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Weekly News Series, No. 223-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

CITY STAKE IS BIG IN FARM PROGRAM SAYS SECY. WALLACE

"It is important that everyone know what is likely to happen if the Corn Belt farmers back their program and what may happen if they do not," Secretary Wallace said in a radio address on May 12. The businessmen, laborers, and consumers who live in the cities have a big stake in the farmers' decision. One reason is that almost all are feeling the effects of the business decline.

"To businessmen, I would point out that so far as farm purchasing power and the farm market are concerned, the Farm Act gives farmers an opportunity to protect themselves against another uncontrolled deflation like that of 1932.

"Under the act, certain contingencies are to be met with positive steps that are provided for in advance. Without an effective farm program, the farm situation could easily be a drag on business. But with an effective farm program, the farmers can do their share to bring recovery.

"After all, what the people of the United States really want is to have an abundance of needed goods produced on the farm and in the factory and to have these goods distributed to the people who need them. No one wants scarcity, and least of all farmers. And yet the farmers wonder why on earth they should be accused of scarcity. They know that last year their production of the 55 leading crops was 6 percent greater than ever before in the history of the United States. At the present moment they know that, if ordinary weather continues, only their own efforts in cooperation with each other and with the Government will keep them from being swamped by a wasteful and devastating overproduction once more.

"But as they look around they see that there is scarcity. Although farm production is up, nonfarm production is a third less than a year ago. In the last year, farm prices have fallen 25 percent, while nonfarm prices have fallen only 4 percent. City scarcity has been brought about by closed factory doors and smokeless factory chimneys, by the idleness of factory workers who have lost their jobs. The farmers realize the average business man can't help reducing employment when his markets collapse. But they wonder why the business men and the labor leaders do not work out cooperative arrangements among themselves - calling on the Government for such aid as they need - to assure balanced abundance of production.

"The farm policies are abundance policies and the farmers call on the city people to join with them in bringing about that balanced production and distribution which mean abundance for all. Let us rejoice in our abundance and work in sensible fashion to make it a blessing and not a curse.

"And meantime, the farmers ask both business and labor for wholehearted support to help them succeed with the program that is their contribution toward good business for the Nation."

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Weekly News Series, No. 225-8
WESTERN REGION

THE WHEAT SITUATION AND THE NEW FARM ACT

By George E. Farrell
Director, AAA Western Division

(This is the fifth of six articles by the Director of the Western Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Farrell has charge of the development and administration of the AAA Farm Program in the Western Region.)

Ever-Normal Granary

The new Farm Act has been characterized as ever-normal granary legislation. This is particularly true in the case of wheat. The ever-normal granary is not one huge supply of wheat in one place but is the total of the wheat supplies which are held by individual farmers in granaries, elevators, and warehouses in all parts of the country.

The idea back of the ever-normal granary is that the United States should have on hand at all times enough wheat for three purposes. First, there should be enough wheat for our own domestic needs, including supplies for human consumption, for livestock feed, and for seed for the next crop. Second, there should be enough wheat for United States farmers to get their fair share of the export market along with the other nations of the world. Finally, there should be a reserve supply of wheat to take care of years when crops are below normal or when there is crop failure or disaster. This is just what the new Farm Act attempts to do for wheat. The act provides several methods for making certain

that the ever-normal granary or ample supplies of wheat will be maintained at all times. Just at present it seems that the wheat problem is more one of dealing with excess supplies than building up reserves. But farmers have the experience of 1933, 1934, 1935, and 1936 as a warning that years of bad crops are just as likely as years of good crops. The principal features of the new act which will bring about an ever-normal granary are the acreage allotments, the provisions for farm storage under commodity loans, and the new crop-insurance program.

The ever-normal granary level or reserve supply level is the guiding factor in making the national acreage allotments. These allotments are computed by subtracting the carry-over from the ever-normal granary level and then allotting enough acreage to produce, at average yields, enough wheat to give a total supply for the year at the ever-normal granary level. Under this provision the allotments are flexible. If the crop one year is big, the allotments for the next year will be smaller, and likewise, if the crop is small the allotments will be increased.

When the wheat crop is too large, wheat loans will be offered to farmers on wheat which they store under seal. This loan program will help to provide an ever-normal granary by making it possible for farmers to hold wheat off the market in years of big crops and to release this grain to the markets in following years when supplies are not so large. It also will enable farmers to get money from their crop without having to sacrifice their grains on markets that are already flooded with large supplies.

The crop-insurance program will provide additional wheat for the ever-normal granary. Under this program the farmers pay the premiums on their crop insurance in wheat, and under the law the insurance corporation has to hold this wheat until there are crop losses and then it pays the wheat back to the

farmers. It is expected that these wheat-insurance reserves may eventually total as high as 75 to 100 million bushels. This supply would be in addition to the reserve levels sought in the Farm Act, as the law specifically provides that crop-insurance reserves are not to be included in calculating the allotments provided for in the act.

Thus under the new farm program the constant aim is to stabilize the supply of wheat at a safe level for farmers and for the country as a whole and at the same time to give producers as much protection from low prices and from crop disaster as possible.

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618-38 (5-27-38)