

Report Of Prospects For 1936 Strawberry Production Given

Of 7 Per Cent This Year Over 1935 Acres Indicated By U. S. Reporting Board

According to the Crop Reporting Board, United States Department of Agriculture, a preliminary estimate of Strawberry production for 1936, based on reports from areas of commercial production, show an increase of 7 per cent over the 1935 acreage of 175,360 acres, or 187,000 acres, compared with the 1935 crop, compared with the 1930-34, or 175,360 acres. The 1936 crop, compared with the 5-year average of 180,900 acres. The increase in the five early States—Florida and Texas, which are shipping now, and Alabama, Mississippi—is about one-tenth smaller than that of the 5-year average. The increase in the 5-year average, and the intermediate, and the 1935 report in the second early States, and an increase of 21 per cent, and 9 per cent, respectively. As compared with the 5-year average there is a decrease of 9 per cent in the second early States, and an increase of 21 per cent in the late States. The production of Strawberries in 1935 is expected to be 29 per cent larger than last season's production—705,000 crates (24 crates on 9,400 acres) as compared with 546,000 crates on 8,400 acres in 1935. While there have been frosts and low temperatures in the sections recently that killed a little bloom, weather conditions as far as rains for making a large bush, have been ideal, with favorable weather this winter, Florida may look for at least a normal or above normal crop, and could exceed the above estimate. The acreage for the 1936 crop in Louisiana is approximately 13 per cent smaller than last year's acreage. The principal reason for the decrease is the lack of favorable conditions for the development and growth of plants for planting purposes. Many fields which have been prepared will not be planted this season. Recently some planters have been unable to secure supply of plants in Arkansas, which has helped the situation somewhat. Unsatisfactory prices for last year's crop have caused some growers to go out of the business entirely. The preliminary acreage in North Carolina is estimated to be 6,300 acres. The estimated acreage in 1935 was 7,000, and the 5-year average acreage, 1930-34, 6,040. The estimated acreage for South Carolina this year is 500, the same acreage as in 1935, and practically the same as the average acreage for the five year period, 1930-34. Among the second early group of States which compete to some extent with North and South Carolina we find Arkansas with an estimated acreage for 1936 of 6,000, compared with 7,700 acres in 1935, and 16,460 acres for the 5-year average, 1930-34. Tennessee which actively competes with the Carolinas, at times said to have 17,500 acres in 1936. This state had 18,500 acres in 1935, and 15,400 acres for the 5-year average, 1930-34. Virginia is credited with having 7,130 acres in 1936. This state had 6,600 acres in 1935, and the 5-year average of 7,050 acres, 1930-34. It is thought that the bulk of the strawberry crop harvest in the Chadbourne area, which embraces the South Carolina acreage as well as the strawberry acreage at Tabor City, Clarendon, Gordo and Whiteville, will be packed and shipped in 24 quart crates. While a few 24 quart crates may be used for shipping berries grown on the Atlantic Coast Line north of Wilmington, the Missionary and Lakemore belt, it is thought that the bulk of the crop will be packed for shipment in the old style 32 quart crate. Production of strawberries in Florida, according to the latest reports, is now expected to exceed last year's crop by 12 per cent. I may say I'm regarded as smart," announced the applicant for the stenographers' position. "I've won several prizes in crossword and jigsaw puzzles, and word picture competition lately. Yes, but I want some one who can be smart during office hours," warned the prospective employer. "Oh, this was during office hours," said the girl.

Federation For Protection Of Wildlife Formed

Purpose Is To Co-ordinate Activities Of Nature Lovers Of North Carolina

Charlotte, N. C. Mar. 11 (UP)—A North Carolina Wildlife Federation is being organized to co-ordinate the activities of nature lovers. The organization will be a subsidiary of the General Wildlife Federation, which has assumed the task of assembling into one group all governmental agencies and private organizations within the United States and territories, which are interested in restoration and conservation of wild life. North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia compose one of the 13 regional divisions of the parent organization, formed at a recent Washington conference called by President Roosevelt. Burton H. Smith, Charlotte, is contacting North Carolina hunters and fishermen in the interest of the wildlife program. Smith praised the Federation set-up as one which "cannot possibly get under the control of a group of selfish interests". Development of the program in North Carolina still is in its early stages, Smith said. The Federation has received official endorsement of Boy Scouts of America, and of the national Junior Chamber of Commerce. The four purposes of the organization as listed in the constitution adopted in Washington last month are: 1.—To organize all agencies, societies, clubs and individuals which are or should be interested in the restoration and conservation of wildlife into a permanent, unified agency for the purpose of securing adequate public recognition of the needs and values of wildlife resources. 2.—To develop a comprehensive program for the advancement, restoration and conservation of

Inbreeding May Be Eliminated

Inbreeding And Outbreeding Both Are Included In Logical Program Of Improving Livestock

Improvement of farm livestock by fixing or eliminating inherited characters logically includes inbreeding and outbreeding. Both are well known to breeders and have been used spasmodically for years, but the genetic principles on which they are based have never been well understood, say livestock specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. These principles are discussed in the forthcoming issue of the Department yearbook. Inbreeding is the mating of closely related individuals, such as brother and sister, father and daughter. It is a two-edged sword which many breeders fear. While it is a way of rapidly intensifying and fixing desirable characters, it is just as likely to emphasize undesirable characters. "Pure families" within a breed may produce a much sought after strain such as Anxiety 4th Herefords or Bates "Pure Duchees" Shorthorns or Earl Marshall Aberdeen-Angus—or they may result in failure. This is why practical breeders dislike going very far with inbreeding and why any worthwhile experimental program which must run many years, should be carried out by the Government, other institutions, or by foundations established by men of wealth. Inbreeding brings out defects rapidly in whole families, which may then be discarded. It is a sort of truth detector or sounding apparatus to discover what lies beneath the surface. When intensive inbreeding produces defective faster than they can be discarded, the breeder resorts to occasional outbreeding. Outbreeding—crosses of unrelated inbred families—may result in offspring with desirable traits such as vigor and productiveness not only above that of the parents, but even above that of other animals of the breed. At one stroke previous losses are wiped out with a net gain besides. Students of genetics know what happens, even though the factors cannot be identified. Essentially outbreeding breaks up fixed, undesirable factors with factors from another strain which may even have undesirable characters. It is not a case of two bads making a good, but a case of two goods which did not have a chance, supplementing one another. 3.—To present to the public such pertinent facts, discoveries and information as may contribute to the solution of the problems involved in the restoration and conservation of wild life. 4.—To cooperate with other countries on this continent. Jay N. Darling, former chief of biological survey, was elected temporary president of the General Federation. A. C. Hayward, Columbia, S. C., was chosen to represent the district meeting embracing the Carolinas.

Hard To Grow Good Tomatoes

Takes Time And Trials To Perfect Plants Resistant To Disease

Tomatoes resistant to disease is a goal of breeders and growers. Control measure take time and money, can never be effective on an entire crop and are quite ineffective in controlling wilt and mosaic diseases. Some of the problems of developing disease-resistant tomatoes are related by the Bureau of Plant Industry: The breeder cannot produce a variety that breeds true for the desired vine and fruit type, and for resistance to a specific disease or diseases. Potatoes Require Very Little Plowing If weed control in potatoes is not a major problem, the extra work of more than one good, deep cultivation probably will not pay. In a 3-year test by the United States Department of Agriculture at Presque Isle, Maine, one-cultivation potatoes yielded slightly more on the average than potatoes cultivated five times. In both cases there was a light cultivation 2 weeks after the potatoes were planted and before they were up. The one-cultivation

Plow Model Cut From Potato

The plow invented by Jethro Wood in 1814—with mouldplate, share, and landside cast separately—forecast modern plows. But Wood had great difficulty in getting workmen to mold his plows as he wanted them. He was taunted with being a "whittling Yankee" because he whittled away bushels of potatoes before he had a miniature model plow that suited him. Seward, Lincoln's Secretary of State, said, "No citizen has conferred greater benefits on his country . . . none has been more inadequately rewarded."

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Are You An "April First" Investor?

A fat pocket-book on the side-walk—you forgot that it was April 1st and reached for it—but it was gone. Have you ever had this happen with an investment? You thought you saw something that would pay big returns. A glib promoter let you in "on the ground floor." Then he pulled the strings—and you lost all you had. Don't be fooled by these "get rich quick" schemes either on April first or any other day of the year. Before risking your money . . . Investigate. We are always pleased to cooperate with our patrons in securing all available information and unbiased opinions concerning prospective investments. WACCAMAW Bank & Trust Co.

For Digestion's Sake—smoke Camels

IN BRITISH GUIANA—the LaVarre Expedition (below) fords a river. "I always take Camels along," says William LaVarre. "They make any meal digest easier." Mrs. LaVarre (right) adds: "Camels help my digestion, in the jungle or in New York."



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SPECIAL HOSPITAL NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Brunswick County Hospital held the 2nd day of March, 1936, a resolution was passed, that: Beginning April 1st, 1936, a deposit of \$2.00 must be paid for Every Person desiring to enter the Hospital as a patient. This amount of \$2.00 will be credited on the full amount of the bill which must be paid before patient leaves the hospital. No patient will be admitted to the hospital without this payment of \$2.00 when entering. This does not apply to accidents, hemorrhages or such emergencies that require immediate action. Out patients requiring treatment or work done must pay a fee of not less than \$1.00. The above pre-payments are not required of U. S. Government patients. All X-Ray work ordered for any out patient must be paid for at the time work is done. This does not include Government patients. This notice is being sent to every newspaper and physician, and is being distributed through the county. BOARD OF TRUSTEES Brunswick County Hospital

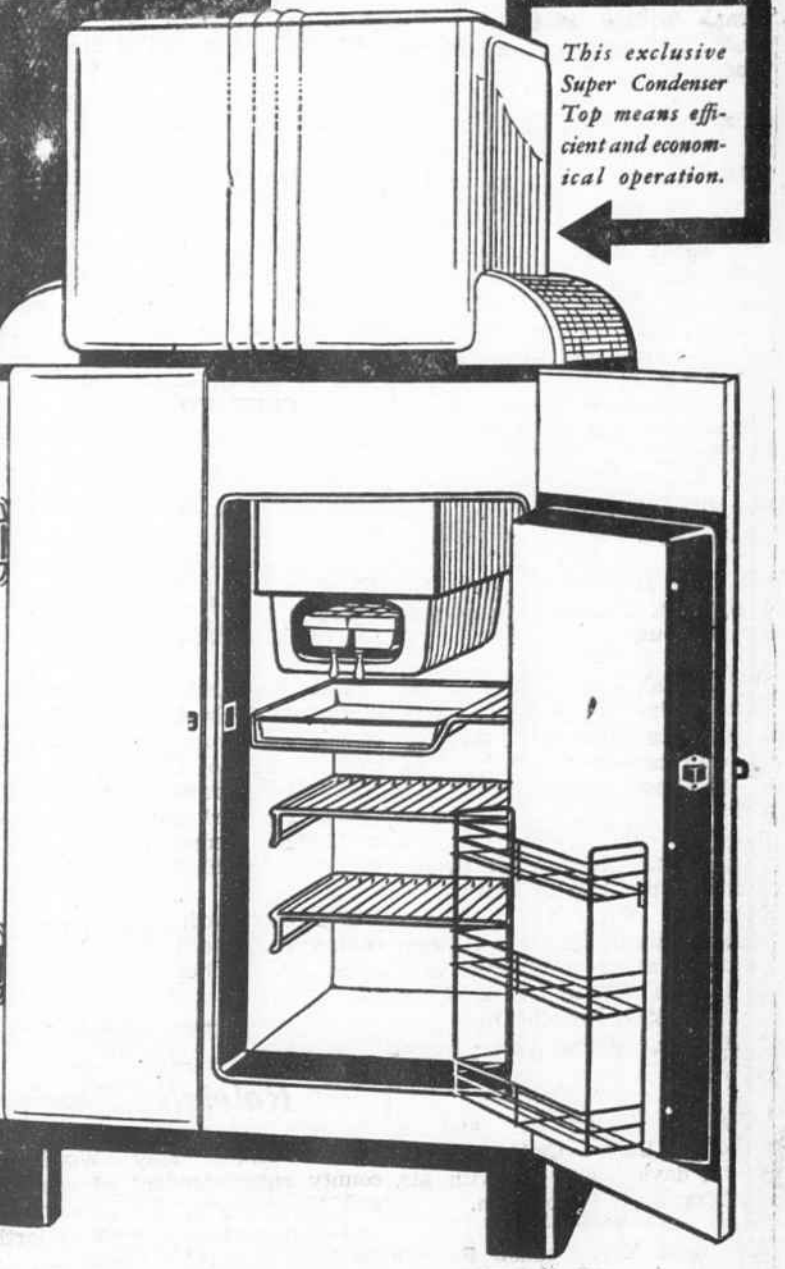
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