

N.C. Cotton Growers Overlook Big Mart

Every year North Carolina mills consume twice as much cotton as is grown in the State—but thousands of bales of North Carolina cotton must be exported because local mills don't want it.

Some mills send out to Texas and California for the kind of cotton they want, cotton that could be grown in this State, said P. H. Kime, agronomist at the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

The mills prefer a medium staple cotton from 15-16 to 1 1-16 inches in length and of good quality. When they buy, they want large, ever-running lots of these lengths in order to produce a uniform grade of fabric.

North Carolina could supply a good part of this demand if growers in the different communities would "standardize" a good variety, Kime added.

When all growers in a community plant the same strain of seed, they reduce the chances of the seed becoming mixed with other strains and they produce fairly large quantities of uniform cotton. This is just what the mills are looking for.

Kime pointed out that if all strains producing staples shorter than 15-16 inch or longer than 1 1-16 inch were discontinued, there would still be too many varieties grown in the State. Five or six varieties should be enough for the entire State.

Whole counties and groups of counties would find it profitable to standardize one variety. They could put on the market huge lots of uniform cotton that would command a higher price.

Enterprise Subscription List Continues To Grow

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Vocational Teaching In High Schools Increasing

Teaching young people to use their hands for gainful employment is increasing rapidly in America. Out of 4,000,000 United States high school students, 700,000 are now taking purely vocational courses and another 400,000 are studying trades along with cultural subjects.

Tobacco Allotments Are Now In Hands of Martin Farmers

Individual allotments, representing 10,829 acres of tobacco, are now in the hands of Martin County growers, early reports from the county agricultural office stating that comparatively few complaints had been directed, that most of the farmers commenting on the program were fairly well pleased with their assigned quotas.

Most of the complaints received so far are coming from those farmers who did not participate in the soil conservation program last year. Their bases were carried back to the old figures and in those cases the acreage reductions approximated fifty per cent in some instances, it is understood. The small growers, as a rule, are well pleased with their allotments.

Machinery for handling any complaints was set up by the farm bill, and Messrs. J. F. Crisp, chairman, of Oak City; Clarence Stallings, of

Jamesville, and L. A. Clark, of Everetts, forming the county committee, are scheduled to meet and consider appeals from any farmer.

The grower wishing to make a complaint is directed to file his grievances with Mr. Crisp direct or at the office of the county agent. The complaints must be filed in writing and within fifteen days after notice of allotment is received by the farmer. No personal appearances before the committee is necessary, the law stating that the complaint is to be filed in writing and that the committee shall review each and every case. After receiving the complaint, the committee is directed to consider the facts and report back to the grower within fifteen days.

Farmers, filing complaints, should make certain to point out specific claims and facts. The mere request, "I want more tobacco" will not be of much value.

BLUE MOLD

Greenville, April 5 Here is one for Ripley's "Believe It or Not."

While most farmers are doing everything in their power to curb blue mold, dreaded tobacco plant disease, a group of Pitt County growers are encouraging it.

Reports brought to the city today by Less Buck of Chicod Township were to the effect that a group of farmers in that section were purposely placing disease-infected plants in their beds to stunt the growth since the plants are growing too fast to set out.

Cottonseed Meal Is Good Stock Feed

Manure produced by livestock has a definite cash value to the farmer who spreads it on his fields.

Earl H. Hostetter, head of animal husbandry research at State College, said that in terms of the fertilizing elements the annual manure production of various animals may be valued as follows:

Horses, six tons worth \$15.36; dairy cows, nine tons worth \$18.99; fattening steers, 7.8 tons worth \$20.59; sheep, 8 of a ton worth \$3.66; and hogs, 1.7 tons worth \$3.21.

Well balanced rations not only increase efficiency in livestock feeding, they also increase the value of manure obtained from livestock.

Cottonseed meal, abundant and comparatively inexpensive in the South, is rich in proteins and other elements that make it a good stock feed when properly balanced with other rations.

It is also rich in nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash for fertilizing purposes.

When cottonseed meal is placed directly in the soil as a fertilizer, farmers miss the opportunity to utilize its feed value. This is an economic waste.

But when the meal is fed, three-fourths of the fertilizer value of the meal can be returned to the soil in the manure, if the manure is properly handled.

Livestock men can restore to the soil 96 pounds of nitrogen, 27 1-2 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 27 pounds of potash from each ton of cottonseed meal they feed, Hostetter says.

Six-Cylinder Cars Gain In Popularity

Six-cylinder motor cars were almost twice as popular with the driving public in 1937 as any other type, according to a recent survey made by E. P. Feely, manager of the Chevrolet market analysis department.

Mr. Feely's survey revealed that 2,214,336 six-cylinder cars were sold during the year of 1937, or 63.6 per cent of the total of all cars sold. Automobiles of the eight-cylinder type were second in popularity since 1934, when 59.5 per cent of the total cars sold were powered by that type of engine," said Mr. Feely. Eight-cylinder cars comprised 39.8 per cent of total sales in 1934, and 34.1 per cent last year.

Quarter Million Acres Planted By U. S. Forest Service

Thousands of acres of the South's barren pinelands were planted to trees during 1937 under the largest reforestation program ever undertaken by the U. S. Forest Service. Joseph C. Kircher, regional forester of the U. S. Forest service, Atlanta, Georgia, says that federal forest authorities are cooperating with State and conservation agencies to the fullest extent possible in an effort to "bring back" the depleted forests of the South according to the newest conceptions of forest economy for the permanent benefit of future generations.

Mr. Kircher states that during 1937, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, trees were planted on 214,306 acres and tree seeds were sown on 8,769 acres—a total reforestation of 223,075 acres of federal forest lands for the entire United States. To make available resources meet the most urgent needs, millions of these trees were planted in the South, where much of the national forest area is made up of land once privately owned and heavily cut and burned. This region is again becoming the center of heavy demand from new wood-using industries, and it is important that these lands be restored to productivity in order to furnish the necessary supply of raw materials.

The Louisiana National Forest had the second largest planting of any state in the nation, with a record of approximately 22,000 acres, followed closely by Mississippi with a planting of 19,000 acres.

Texas' quota was over 12,000 acres. Extensive plantings were also made on National Forests in Alabama, Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma and Tennessee. The majority of trees planted in the South were slash, shortleaf and longleaf pine, and some black locust was used in Mississippi where a serious problem in erosion control exists.

The general practice of the forest service is to resort to artificial planting or sowing only where the forest has been badly abused by fire or over-cutting. On lands under forest management with an adequate stand of timber, reforestation takes place naturally by proper cutting and protection methods. The extensive plantings in Louisiana and Mississippi were necessary because large areas of cut-over and abandoned farm lands recently acquired by the government were so barren of trees that even under protection natural reproduction would not take place fast enough to reforest the lands for a great number of years. Some sections had been so ravaged by fire that nothing was left but a desolate expanse of blackened stumps.

These plantings on National forests were made possible "largely through the work of the CCC. The forest service places great emphasis on the careful planting of each tree and the CCC enrollees were given intensive training and close supervision in order that each planted tree might have the best

Uncle Jim Says



Many woodlands can be improved by weeding out the smaller, overcrowded, crooked and less valuable trees. This leaves the straighter and larger trees to develop into high grade saw-logs, piling, poles or other valuable timber.

Eastern Carolina Hogs "Hard" During March

Most of the hogs sold on the farmers cooperative markets of eastern Carolina graded "hard" during March. This was not true of those sold in January and February when the animals were gleaming the soybean and peanut fields.

possible chance to survive and grow.

The majority of trees planted on southern national forest lands were grown at three federal nurseries—the Stuart nursery in Louisiana, the Ashe nursery in Mississippi, and the Ozark in Arkansas. The Stuart and Ashe nurseries each have an annual capacity of 26,000,000 seedlings.

Mr. Kircher states that the national forests are managed under multiple use plans which provide for the coordinated development of all of their resources. The timber grown on those forests is handled on a permanent, sustained-yield basis, and this assurance of future economic stability promotes the establishment of sound communities with wood-product industries in connection with each national forest, thus making it a vital economic factor to the surrounding territory. The large acreage in tree planting which took place in the south in 1937 represents a potential source of future wealth in the region when turned into lumber, pulpwood, or naval stores.

DR. V. H. NEWBORN
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Williamston office Peels Jly Co., every Fri., 9:30 a. m. to 12 m.
Plymouth office, Liverman Drug Co., every Fri., 2 to 5 p. m.
Robersonville office Robersonville Drug Co., Tuesday, April 19th.
Eyes Examined - Glasses Fitted
At Tarboro Every Saturday

Visit in Jamesville

Dr. and Mrs. E. E. Pittman and daughters, Gladys Elizabeth and Edith Earl, of Oak City, and Miss Peggy Long of Hamilton, visited Mr. and Mrs. Amazon Turner in Jamesville Sunday.

Mrs. Clair Fleming and Mrs. Amazon Turner

Miss Sadie Fagan and Mr. Guy Fleming motored to Norfolk yesterday to take Mrs. M. D. Eskey who has been nursing Mrs. Pattie O. Wallace for the past two weeks.

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