

The Duplin Times

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THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1935.

GOLDEN GLEAMS

I hate the profane vulgar and sham them.—Horace.

GOLDEN TEXT

"Give diligence to present thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, handling aright the word of truth."—2 Tim. 2:15.

Sooner or later the honest subscriber will pay for his newspaper; why not do it on time and save us expense and give us some encouragement?

Duplin County schools ought to see that adequate athletic fields are constructed, now that the Federal government has made the funds available.

Have you ever seen two or three men, gather their heads together, speak in subdued voices and then laugh loudly? Only one guess!

Every now and then, as we idly wonder what we will do with the money that we expect to make, some cold-blooded hill collector comes along to spoil our dreams.

Duplin County is missing an opportunity if it doesn't take advantage of the opportunity to get projects while the Federal government is giving most of the money.

Our own idea is that the government should stay out of business, especially when it goes in on the basis of taking the losses while some other organization gets the profits.

The state of individual civilization can be judged when we reflect that some Hollywood cuties, and others elsewhere, would rather possess the "most beautiful legs" than the most beautiful children.

TO WISE MERCHANTS ONLY

The beginning of September brings to Kenansville merchants the so-called "busy season" of the year. The question arises in the mind of every merchant, "How can I get more business?"

The merchant who asks himself this question is anxious to know the people who trade in Kenansville. He is, if honest in his commercial habits, more anxious for the people to know him, his store, and his square-dealing policy. He thinks now, as fall begins to grow in volume, how to make known to the public generally his attitude and his goods, which are backed by him.

During the summer months this merchant cut out his advertising, if he had used any, and saved the few dollars that a continuous campaign would have cost him. Now, he must attract the trade. He must have something to do it with. He is up against it. In this frame of mind he is an easy prey to all sorts of business-getting schemes. He will spend his money on some glittering hope put into his susceptible mind by a slick-tongued salesman. He will perhaps, overlook the compelling force of a dignified, sustained and honest advertising campaign in a paper, like the DUPLIN TIMES.

The editor of the DUPLIN TIMES believes that advertising is a wonderful force in Kenansville as well as in the larger cities. He believes that the DUPLIN TIMES affords the cheapest, worthwhile medium with which to reach the scattered "general public." If he did not believe so he would not solicit advertising for his newspaper.

We feel sure that the Kenansville merchant, who wisely plans and executes a continuous and persistent advertising campaign in the DUPLIN TIMES will secure unmistakable results. It will fit the conditions of every business. It will broadcast, in print, to all who read the invitation of honest merchants, who seek trade upon the basis of service and a fair product for a fair price. Such wholesale dissemination of interesting business items will prove effective. We say this, because we have seen it done. We have heard of its success in thousands of towns throughout the United States.

BACK TO SCHOOL

Hundreds of students in Duplin County will be going back to school within the next few weeks, and it is interesting to speculate upon the benefits to be derived from their studies. That acquisition of an education equips an individual for greater service is not denied, but that education, in itself, will make a better citizen, is open to question.

The curriculums of the schools are receiving greater attention every year, whether the school be a local graded affair or a university. Many thoughtful people have come to the conclusion that most of our schools do not pay enough attention to the life that the student will have to live when he gets out of school.

In a community where many children will be unable to go to college it behoves the local authorities to provide, as far as possible, for the future welfare of the scholar by equipping the boys and girls for the actual duties of life. This means helping them towards making a living.

We are naturally proud of our schools, and the current thought of the educational world that views curriculums with alarm is not aimed so much at the efficiency of the present school, carrying out present educational ideas, as it is at the ideals themselves. The question is whether these are the correct aims of schools. And, there is a considerable body of opinion that holds there is a necessity for a broader training than is now the rule.

ABOUT YOUR HOME

The average citizen of Duplin County has an exalted opinion of home, if you hear what is said, but we wonder if all who praise the beauty of home life make a contribution to happiness within the four walls of their own domiciles.

Human beings, at best, are hardly civilized. They are emotional and elemental, being usually selfish. Most of them look upon home, just as we look upon life, as a place to get something for nothing. Few of us seek any opportunity for service, either in our homes or our communities.

The average home would be vastly improved if each member of the family suddenly became imbued with the idea that it offers a rare opportunity to express the finest side of our beings, which means the unselfish side.

"The Humus Front"

By GUY A. CARDWELL.

Agricultural & Industrial Agent Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.

Because of my appreciation of the great value of humus (vegetable mold) to farmers engaged in commercial crop production on thousands of farms along the coast and on the Coastal Plain in Virginia and the Carolinas, I have asked and received permission to use the following article by Dr. R. E. Stephenson, Oregon State College of Agriculture which was published in The Pocket Book of Agriculture, Better Crops With Plant Food, July-August 1935 issue:—

"Among the various fronts upon which civilization is fighting is the 'New Humus Front.' Reduced crop yields, in spite of a greater use of commercial fertilizer, are due to an increasing lack of humus in long-farmed soils. With the loss of humus the 'old force' is gone out of the soil.

In this country we are yet farming comparatively new land. Yields on the average have not fallen. In fact a slight increase, due to many causes such as better methods, more and better fertilization, better seed, etc., is probable. But we are concerned about the humus economy of our soils. Those soils in which the humus has become depleted are not as productive as in their virgin state. Dry years are increasingly disastrous because of lack of humus. We have some worn-out soils. The humus is gone or going rapidly in too many soils.

Market gardeners find it increasingly difficult to secure stable manures. The family horse of the city is no more, and manure from the city is scarce and high priced. The stockyards and feed lots supply an inadequate amount. What is the solution of manure shortage?

Part of the solution to date has been the increased use of commercial fertilizer. Not four or five hundred pounds but four or five tons per acre are sometimes used in the attempt to boost yields and produce quality crops. With irrigation, which supplies the moisture, the possibilities of fertilization are illimitable, but soil fertility can never be maintained without due consideration of humus renewal. Drought years are doubly destructive as the humus vanishes, and many seasons have drought periods when lack of humus adds

Green manuring is an effective to the handicap of lack of water. means of humus renewal, and orchardists are making increasing use of green manure crops for supplying humus. The liberal use of commercial fertilizers to grow an abundance of humus is a sound practice. Orchards and even individual trees produce and are profitable somewhat in proportion as humus is removed.

Truck farmers are using green manures, but not as whole-heartedly as the orchardists. On the truck farm not less than six weeks is needed to grow the humus crop. A valuable crop of vegetables can be grown in the same time, and growers are reluctant to give up the use of the land to a fertilizer crop. However, the Rhode Island station found that the returns from a rotation of vegetables were greater when a green manure crop was included than without it. Three crops were grown in a season with out the green manure, and only two with it. The value of the humus to the other crops was sufficient to more than overcome the handicap of a loss of one crop in the rotation to the green manure.

On the general farm more legumes should be grown, as no other class of crops renews humus as effectively as the legumes. Legumes are valuable cash crops when grown for seed, and legume pastures and hays are superior to non-legumes. Any crop which follows a legume yields more because of the supply of rich humus left in the soil.

The English are investigating a field method for making humus of farm wastes. Where grain is harvested by combine, the straw is left on the soil. Results of a two-year trial in England indicate that the straw may be worked into the soil directly and allowed to rot in place. They recommend adding 150 pounds of ammonium sulphate for each ton of straw, the fertilizer being spread on the soil and worked in with the straw. The sulphate of ammonia (any nitrogen fertilizer will do) is to cause the straw to humify readily. Straw treated in this way, and supplemented with phosphate and potash equivalent to that in stable manure, has given as big crop increases as farm manure. Much straw might be utilized in this or other ways to make humus instead of burning or allowing it to rot in piles.

There is no conflict between fertilizer producers and those who promote humus renewal. When the humus is burned out, commercial fertilizer becomes less effective. Then the farmer says to the fertilizer people "Your fertilizers have lost their potency. Give us something to put the 'old pep' back into our soils." The straw "humus"

thing" that is needed is humus. With adequate humus renewal, fertilizers may be safely used in larger amounts and with greater assurance of returns.

Today Europeans, and especially the Germans, are concentrating upon a program for healthy humus economy. The German slogan is a planned humus economy to assure "German nutrition for the German people from the German soil." Their alert soil scientists know the key to soil fertility. German farmers use more commercial fertilizers than we, and they will no doubt continue to use more. Their crop yields average larger than ours. Yet their scientists are not satisfied but have sought out the weak link in their system. The result is a nation-wide organized effort to bring the importance of humus renewal to the attention of their people. We, in this country, have a similar humus problem before us, and the time has come to give it serious attention.

Cotton Loan Assures 12 Cents To Farmers

Under the 10-cent loan policy of the AAA, every cotton grower co-operating in the adjustment program is being guaranteed at least 12 cents a pound for his 1935 crop.

The loan will assure the growers of at least 10 cents a pound from the sale of their cotton, said Dean I. O. Schaub, of State College, since they can secure that amount from the loan fund at any time.

In fact, he added, if the market should drop below 10 cents, the growers will be expected to place their cotton in the pool, where it may be left indefinitely or until prices recover.

In addition, provision has been made for an adjustment payment up to two cents a pound, if necessary, to assure the growers a total return of not less than 12 cents.

If a grower decides to sell his cotton, the adjustment payment will be equal to the amount by which the average price on the 10

spot markets may fall short of 10 cents on the day the cotton is sold, provided that the amount does not exceed two cents.

All growers need not sell their lint for less than 10 cents, the dean continued, the adjustment payment is considered adequate to guarantee them fully 12 cents a pound.

All growers are eligible for the 10-cent loan, he added, but only those who are cooperating in the adjustment program may receive the adjustment payment.

Many Vegetables Grown In Winter

The fall and winter garden should be a source of fresh vegetables for every rural family during the cold weather months, says Miss Mary E. Thomas, extension nutritionist at State College.

The primary objective of the fall and winter garden contest, sponsored by the extension service, is to stimulate the growing of more vegetables during this period of the year.

The contest is open to any home garden grown by a rural family in North Carolina. Details about the contest and the prizes may be obtained from county or home demonstration agents, Miss Thomas said.

The following suggestions regarding fall and winter gardens have been recommended by N. R. Niswonger and E. B. Morrow, extension horticulturists at the college.

In eastern North Carolina most of the fall and winter vegetables should be planted in September, if it is too late for the tender crops, but the hardier vegetables will produce a good yield if planted now.

Among the vegetables to start at this time are: Siberian and green curled Scotch Kale, head lettuce, mustard, spinach, turnips, radishes and broccoli.

Cabbage and onion seed may be sown in outdoor beds the latter part of the month and transplanted in December, January, or February, depending upon local climatic conditions.

In western North Carolina the tender vegetables must be given time to mature before the first killing frost, which usually occurs around the middle of October. For

STATEMENT

BUFFALO INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Condition December 31, 1934, As Shown By Statement Filed

Table with financial data for Buffalo Insurance Company, including Amount of Capital paid in cash, Amount Ledger Assets, Increase paid up Capital, Income, Disbursements, and All Other Premiums.

Table with financial data for Buffalo Insurance Company, including Value of Real Estate, Mortgage Loans on Real Estate, Value of Bonds and Stocks, Cash in Company's Office, and Agents' balances.

Table with financial data for Buffalo Insurance Company, including Total admitted Assets, Net amount of unpaid losses and claims, Unearned premiums, Salaries, rents, expenses, bills, accounts, fees, etc., and Estimated amount payable for Federal, State, county and municipal taxes due or accrued.

Table with financial data for Buffalo Insurance Company, including Total amount of all liabilities except Capital, Capital actually paid up in cash, Guaranty and Special Surplus Fund, Surplus over all liabilities, and Surplus as regards Policyholders.

Witness my hand and official seal, the day and year above written. DAN C. BONEY, Insurance Commissioner.

STATEMENT

BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Birmingham, Ala. Condition December 31, 1934, As Shown By Statement Filed

Table with financial data for Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, including Amount of Capital paid in cash, Amount Ledger Assets, Increase paid up Capital, Income, Disbursements, and All Other Premiums.

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STATEMENT

BANKERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Durham, N. C. Condition December 31, 1934, As Shown by Statement Filed

Table with financial data for Bankers' Fire Insurance Company, including Amount of Capital paid in cash, Amount Ledger Assets, Increase paid up Capital, Income, Disbursements, and All Other Premiums.

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Witness my hand and official seal, the day and year above written. DAN C. BONEY, Insurance Commissioner.

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