

SOIL SURVEY OF JOHNSTON COUNTY, N. C.

The report of the soil survey of Johnston County, North Carolina, recently made by the Bureau of Soils in co-operation with the State Department of Agriculture, will soon be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The survey was made for the purpose of showing the agricultural value and crop adaptation of the soils of the county, how they should be treated and what methods of farm management should be followed in order to obtain the best possible yield per acre.

The report treats exhaustively of the agricultural conditions and prospects of the county, and shows what crops the soils are best adapted to. A chemical analysis of the different types of soils is contained in the report which indicates whether or not the soil is lacking in any constituent which would improve its productivity.

A soil and topographic map accompanies the report which shows the location and extent of the various types of soils encountered during the survey, as well as farm-houses, schools, churches, private and public roads, streams and railroads.

The county contains 778 square miles, or 497,220 acres.

The surface features consist of high, rolling uplands and broad inter-stream areas. Elevation varies from 350 feet in the central part of the county to about eighty feet in the southeast corner. Drainage conditions are good. Land values vary widely from \$10 to \$150 per acre.

Twenty-eight different types of soil were found during the survey, the most important of which, and their crop adaptation, are:

The Cecil coarse sandy loam has excellent surface drainage, no ditching being necessary. It is suited to cotton, corn, oats, wheat, clover, cowpeas, peanuts, rye, melons, peaches, pears, cherries, and truck crops.

The Cecil sandy loam is extensively developed in the northern end of the county. The sandier areas are suited to truck crops, berries, and peanuts, while the heavier areas are adapted to cotton, corn, grain, clover, cowpeas, oats, wheat, sweet potatoes, and sorghum.

The Cecil fine sandy loam is suited to the production of corn, oats, wheat, clover, cowpeas, cotton, Irish potatoes, sorghum, and garden vegetables.

The Cecil stony sandy loam is a strong, productive soil, well suited to clover, grasses, corn, wheat, oats, cotton, and cowpeas.

The Durham coarse sandy loam is well developed and, owing to its excellent drainage and open structure, cultivation is easy. It is well adapted to the production of bright tobacco, rye, corn, sweet potatoes, apples, peaches, pears, and truck crops. It is regarded as the finest tobacco land in the great bright tobacco belt of North Carolina and Virginia, the yield of this commodity ranging from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre.

The Bradley sandy loam is well adapted to the production of cotton, corn, oats, cowpeas, clover, sweet potatoes, rye, figs, apples, berries and garden vegetables.

The Norfolk coarse sand is too light for general farming purposes, but is well suited to the production of early truck crops, black berries, Scuppernon and Misch grapes, sweet potatoes, rye, chufas, peaches, watermelons, and vegetables.

The Norfolk coarse sandy loam is adapted to cotton, tobacco, cowpeas, chufas, peanuts, corn, grapes, potatoes, watermelons, canteloupe and truck crops.

The Norfolk sandy loam is adapted

to a wide range of crops such as bright tobacco, cotton, corn, cowpeas, crimson clover, rye, grapes, sweet potatoes, and other crops which thrive under the climatic conditions of the section.

The Norfolk fine sandy loam is adapted to a great variety of crops, such as bright tobacco, truck crops, watermelons, sweet potatoes, chufas, grapes and peaches.

The Portsmouth sandy loam, when properly drained, is well adapted to corn, oats, cabbage, watermelons, strawberries, and cotton.

The Portsmouth fine sandy loam would profitably produce corn, cotton, Spanish peanuts, cabbage and onions.

The Orangeburg sandy loam is especially suited to the production of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and vegetables.

The Ruston gravelly sandy loam is well adapted to the production of early spring truck crops, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. Cotton and corn give fair returns where the percentage of gravel is low.

The Wickham coarse sand is especially well suited to the production of water melons. When fertilized good yields of corn, and cotton can be obtained. Early vegetables do remarkably well on this type.

The Wickham sandy loam is adapted to the production of cotton, corn, oats, cowpeas, peanuts, chufas, and sweet potatoes.

The Altavista fine sandy loam is under cultivation and is adapted to the production of cotton, corn, oats, cowpeas, rye, and forage crops.

The Johnston loam is well adapted to the production of corn, oats and grasses, while onions, cabbage, and celery would prove profitable crops on reclaimed areas.

EDGEWOOD LOCAL, NO. 1593.

Dear Editor:—As I have not seen anything in the Carolina Union Farmer from our Local in some time, I have decided to write to let you know that Edgewood Local is still in existence. Our membership is still increasing and we hope to make 1913 our best year on record. On the 21st day of December we met at our regular hour. The following brethren were elected as officers for the year 1913:

T. P. Featherstone, President, re-elected; D. B. Hicks, Vice-President; W. L. Compton, Business Agent; N. L. Winstead, Secretary and Treasurer; L. T. Oakley, Doorkeeper; J. W. Blalock, Conductor; E. W. Long, Chaplain, re-elected; A. Graham, W. S. Barnwell, and J. D. Bradsher, Executive Committee.

At our last meeting which was held January 4, 1913, our wide-awake Business Agent gave us prices on flour and meat. We saw at once that we could save much by buying through our Business Agent instead of the merchants. We made up an order for forty-three barrels of flour. I do not think our members want any meat yet, as most of them have just killed hogs, and ere long the meat will be going like the flour, everybody buying. There are not many of us real farmers in this section, most of us are tobacco growers, and, therefore, are effected with the same disease that Dr. H. Q. Alexander said the people of his county were effected with store-eat-us. Nevertheless, we realize our mistake and some of our members are changing their method of farming. We think by doing business through our State Business Agent, by giving the dry prizery our loyal support and co-operating with our brother members we will accomplish something worth while. If this escapes the waste-basket, I will let you hear from us again.

Respectfully,

N. L. WINSTEAD, Sec.
January 13, 1913.

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