

News of Interest to Farmers of Johnston and Adjoining Counties

Products Manufactured Valued At \$1,312,000,000

Raleigh, May 3.—Products manufactured in North Carolina during the last census year (1929) were valued at \$1,312,000,000, or about three times the value of all crops and livestock. These products are grouped into 141 different classes by the Bureau of the Census, some of the classes comprising several different kinds of articles. The 3,800 manufacturing plants in the State gave employment to 210,000 wage earners and 17,000 salaried officers and employees and paid more than two hundred million dollars in salaries and wages.

Manufactured tobacco alone amounted to more than half a billion dollars and for the first time became the leading industry as measured by the value of products. However, the textile industry, with products valued at approximately \$453,000,000, is by far the largest in the employment of labor and the payment of salaries and wages. While all tobacco factories give employment to about nineteen thousand salary and wage earners and pay slightly more than twenty million dollars in salaries and wages; all branches of the textile industry give employment to 117,500 officers and employees and pay over ninety-three million dollars in salaries and wages. Other leading industries as measured by the value of their products are sawmills and planing mills, furniture, fertilizer, leather, cotton seed products, flour and meal, printing and publishing, and railroad and street car construction and repair.

The products of our factories may be summed up somewhat as follows: Wearing apparel, hosiery, and piece goods for personal use; furniture, stoves, draperies, blankets, sheets, pillow cases, and many other things for the home; canned fruits, vegetables, butter, cheese, and other processed foods for the table; motor and horse drawn vehicles, auto tires and batteries, and similar things for our transportation needs; candies, cigars, cigarette and smoking tobaccos for our pleasure; medicines, drugs, salves, and other medicinal products for our bodily ailments; and more than 150 other different kinds of articles, including something for almost every imaginable need. Every section of the State shares in the production of some of these articles, but as a general rule, North Carolinians are not as well acquainted with what we manufacture as might be, because they have not been able to visit these manufacturing plants nor have they had many opportunities to see them at exhibitions or in retail stores. In most cases, when they have bought them at the stores, they have not known that they were buying things made in North Carolina.

In order to acquaint the public with goods made in the State and to stimulate the sale of these articles in the home-stores, the State Department of Conservation and Development is sponsoring the third annual "Made-In Carolina" campaign. During this period many merchants plan to feature North Carolina-made goods in their show windows, on their counters, and in their newspaper advertising, plainly marking all articles made in the State so that purchasers will know when they buy home-made products. "Manufacturers have been asked to make a special effort to place their products in as many stores as possible before May 16th," said officials of the Department, "and, of course, the public's part is to buy these articles during this special week. If former campaigns can be taken as representative of what will happen this year, then the merchants who take part in this plan to advertise North Carolina-made goods will enjoy a big increase in sales during this period.

Union County cotton growers have ordered another supply of pedigreed Mexican seed from the Experiment Station plots to further upgrade the cotton of that county.

Alamance County farmers are going into the hog feeding business this season. Eight new demonstrations were started by the county agent last week.

Local banks in Columbus County assisted the tobacco growers in buying 100 spray pumps for controlling the blue mold disease in tobacco beds.

APPLES CAN BE USED TO REPLACE VEGETABLES

Apples may be used occasionally in place of green vegetables served with meat, food specialists of the United States department of Agriculture suggest. Many of the usual spring vegetables are late and scarce because of the spring freeze in the Southern States. While waiting for a later crop the housewife may very well turn to apples to give variety and to keep the diet balanced.

There are plenty of apples of good quality in storage now to supply everybody for the rest of the season, according to Wells A. Sherman, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. His information is supplemented by the Bureau of Home Economics, which explains how to use the apples appropriately with the meat course.

"Hot baked apples, slightly sweetened, go well with almost any kind of meat," says the bureau. "Scalloped apples served hot in a baking dish are also delicious and easy to prepare. Pare and slice the apples as for pie, arrange them in alternate layers with buttered crumbs in a deep dish, sprinkle the apples lightly with sugar, and bake until the apples are tender and the crumbs on top are brown and crisp. Slices or halves of apples simmered in thin sirup until tender and clear are also attractive in the main course of a meal. Slices of apples and cooked sweetpotatoes are excellent baked together with a little butter and sugar or sirup for seasoning, and tart raw apples may well take the place of a vegetable in many salad combinations."

Exports Continue To Climb

The official reports these days must be terribly discouraging to the Democratic orators who have been building their speeches around the theory that the Hawley-Smoot law has destroyed our foreign commerce. Comes now a statement by the Department of Commerce, under date of April 16, declaring that "American merchandise exports reached a new mark for 1932 when they attained the value of 156 million dollars in March." The March total represented an increase of \$2,061,000 over the February amount, which was in turn about 4 million dollars above the January figures. In view of price conditions, the volumes of exports in March was evidently improved considerably for price advances had little to do with the gain. The report shows, also, that the favorable trade balance for March was 25 million dollars, so other nations do continue to buy from us in spite of the Democratic declaration that they can not and will not do it. Not only has the export of American merchandise increased from month to month, but March was the sixth successive month showing a larger value of exports of cotton as compared with last season, 927,000 bales this March as against 605,000 bales in March, 1931. Over an eight month period cotton exports have shown an increase of 1,337,000 bales over the corresponding eight months of last season. Those old speeches will certainly have to be revised.

HOW TO TELL A QUALITY EGG

To tell the quality of eggs break two or three into a flat plate, and note whether the white is thick enough to stay near the yolk and stand up around it like a layer of clear, firm jelly. If the white runs over the plate and appears very watery the egg is poor in quality or somewhat stale, according to poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The quality of an egg shows up in cooking. It takes an egg with a good firm white to poach well. High quality eggs make lighter sponge cakes and omelets. For making custards and for scrambling eggs, those with slightly watery whites will do very well. In the spring practically all eggs are good and most of them are strictly fresh.

Any off odor generally means off flavor. The color of the yolk, whether deep or pale yellow, depends chiefly on the feed of the hens, and is not often an index of quality.

Johnston County

In East Piedmont, West Coastal, Sandhills; population, 54,100; area 516,480 acres; topography, fertile, hilly, rolling, level uplands; waters: Neuse, Little rivers; railroads: Southern, A. C. L.; buslines, Carolina, Safety; highways, Nos. 10, 22, 91, 220; incorporated cities and towns, Benson, Clayton, Four Oaks, Kenly, Micro, Pine Level, Princeton, Smithfield, Selma.

Forest Products

The forest are is approximately 328, 665 acres, comprising 64 per cent of the total land area. More than 57 per cent of the forest area is farm woodland, including some 51,135 acres of woodland pasture. The principle merchantable species are loblolly pine 80 per cent, gum 10 per cent, oak and hickory.

The estimated present total stand of 130,000,000 board feet of saw timber is fairly accessible.

On the edge of the Coastal Plan, most of the upland originally supported a longleaf pine forest. Little of this is now left. One-third is now hardwood, generally mixed with pine and two-thirds is pine forest, almost entirely loblolly. Most is heavily cut over.

Some 40 sawmills produce about 12,000,000 board feet of lumber per annum. A considerable quantity of ties and veneer logs are also cut. The estimated stumpage value of the timber cut annually is around \$50,000.

Mineral Products

Near Selma, Four Oaks, and just to the west of Smithfield brick clays occur. The clays are the sedimentary clays which are rather sandy or lean. Just north of Clayton a low grade sedimentary iron ore occurs. Gneissic granite outcrops at several localities in the northwestern part of the county. Value of the mineral production for 1926 was \$90,661.

Water Resources And Power

Waters: Neuse and Little rivers; Buffalo, Little Buffalo, Swift, Middle, Black, Hannah, Stone, and other creeks. Water: Abundant in point of large streams available as sources of supply, chemical and physical, qualities generally good but sanitary protection and filtration possibly necessary in some instances. Power: Service is made available from the high tension transmission system of the Carolina Power with lines parallel to almost the entire railroad system of the county.

Agricultural Products

Considered from every angle, this county is classed as a leader in agriculture in North Carolina. Most of its land is slightly rolling, with good drainage, underlaid with a good clay sub-soil, has fertility is easily maintained. Progressive farming methods are practiced and high yields result. This is the state's leading yield cotton county, with 51,249 bales ginned in 1927 besides over 14,000,000 pounds of tobacco produced. A considerable acreage of spring oats is usually grown to aid in the feed problem as, with the exception of corn, it is sometimes short in hay and grain crops. Its 25,582 head of hogs disposed of in 1927 gives it second rank in this item in the state. Over 200 tractors and 3,382 tenants operated on the farms and 106,692 hens were reported.

FOOLISH TALK IS HARMFUL

Some people who ought to know better, and some who are not expected to know any better, have been saying of late that the Reconstruction Corporation has been handing out vast sums to big banks in New York and that the small banking concerns all over the country have not been helped. Statements of this sort have had a tendency to make the public lose confidence in the work of the Reconstruction Corporation. The truth is that this big corporation backed by vast resources furnished by the United States government is doing a great deal of good.

The facts in the case are that more than eight hundred banks and trust companies scattered all over the country have received aid from the Reconstruction Corporation. Rail roads, building and loan associations and other business concerns are getting assistance also. Not a single large bank in New York has asked for aid or received any. Bank failures have practically stopped since the Reconstruction Corporation began to function and confidence is being slowly but surely restored. Money is the most timid thing in the world and will not work when it is scared. Restoration of confidence is needed now more than any thing else.—Beaufort News.

The farm agent of Catawba county reports 750 boys and girls enrolled in the 4-H clubs of the county

Grow a Good Pasture Or Quit Dairying

The most economical way to feed dairy cows is to have a good pasture and supplement the grazing with the proper grain and roughage mixtures. This is the natural way to feed cows and to produce milk at a profit. Either have a pasture or quit dairying.

In this way does A. C. Kimrey, dairy extension specialist at State College, stress the value of having a plentiful supply of nutritious grazing for milk producing cows. Dairymen have attempted from time to time to keep cows in unnatural conditions. But the wise dairymen assists nature by supplying an abundance of luxuriant and tender grass during as many months of the year as possible.

Nor is it impossible to have a good pasture in North Carolina. Mr. Kimrey finds some dairymen, particularly in eastern Carolina, who say that it is not practical to have a pasture. This opinion has been formed from failures in seeding grass mixtures not adapted to conditions and in planting the seed on an infertile soil which the hot sun quickly bakes and destroys the tender roots of the young grass. This happens generally before the grass has had time to form a sod which would adequately cover the land and prevent parching.

Grasses such as Bermuda, perennial rye grass, orchard grass, blue grass, and herds grass are adapted to pastures in nearly all parts of the State. So are the white dutch and lespedeza clovers. They will furnish abundant grazing when seeded on land properly prepared. It is not expensive to prepare such a pasture and the returns will more than pay for the expense of limestone and seedbed preparation needed in the operation.

Not only is grass economical in milk production but it is a source of vitamins essential to the growth and health of the human body, says Kimrey.

What Happened to Farmers In Other Slumps

A sixty-year-old Iowa farmer, who besides farming the same farm for forty years, has been active in the civic and political life of his community, in a private letter recently said:

"I have been through five depressions since I started farming. I have sold corn for 10c a bushel, oats for 4c a bushel, and burned corn because there was no market for it. I have sold hogs for 2c a pound and stopped breeding pigs because we had no market even at that price. I have sold eggs at 3c a dozen and could not give hens away. In each of these depressions we farmers had to muddle through as best we could. We never had any help or encouragement from Washington. We were outcasts so far as the federal government was concerned.

"But things are different during this depression. Mr. Hoover has taken the initiative so far as agriculture is concerned. Through him the Federal Land Banks were recapitalized by \$125,000,000, thus easing the mortgage burden on thousands of our farmers. Upon his recommendation \$200,000,000 were set aside for loans to farmers whose borrowing capacity was limited and who were unable to arrange loans at their local banks. Through his agency agriculture was given the first real tariff protection, protection that I believe will be reflected on all farm products as soon as this country returns to normalcy. His attitude toward the farmer has taken away the threat of hunger and want in the drought stricken states. Forty million bushels of Farm Board wheat is now being distributed through the drought territory. A program we could not have dreamed of in the old days.

"President Hoover may have enemies in his own party—I hope not. He is without question being maligned and grossly misrepresented by the Democratic office seekers. But among the thinking farmers of the Middle West, President Hoover stands out as the first President to recognize agriculture and place it on a working equality with the other industries."

Dr. Z. P. Metcalf, entomologist at State College, has asked for specimens of the 17-year locust to be sent him when the insects appear in late May or early June with data as to the place and time of securing the specimens.

Look For Locusts During Late May

North Carolina's best known brood of 17-year locusts will begin to emerge from the homes they have made in the soil since 1915 and will advertise their presence by an awful din in the forest trees of the State in late May or early June.

Dr. Z. P. Metcalf, head of the department of entomology and zoology at State College, says the locusts which will emerge this year are from eggs that were laid in the limbs of trees back in 1915. The eggs hatched into tiny grubs about one-sixteenth of an inch long and these crawled into the soil through small crevices where the grubs attached themselves to the roots. The small beaks were forced into the bark to suck sap from the living trees. Here these grubs have been living and developing for about 17 years. Their wings are now full grown and they are awaiting the coming of warm weather when they will emerge in countless thousands.

"This is one of the most premonitory happenings in the insect world," says the entomologist. "It was observed by the earliest settlers in this State and careful records have been kept since that time. There are some kinds of cicadas or locusts which appear each year. Then there are the 13-year locusts as well as the 17-year brood. Sometimes these over-lap in emergence as they did in 1898. There are also several broods of the 17-year variety and all this has caused confusion but the brood which emerges this spring is the best known and the one on which the most careful records have been kept."

Dr. Metcalf requests that specimens of the locusts be sent to him this spring with a record about where they were found and on what date. He says the locusts will do little harm except possibly to young fruit trees nearby to a forest which is heavily infested.

What Have the Democrats to Offer?

(Stampa Unida, Rochester, N. Y.)

Back-biting, snarling, criticizing, blaming and ridiculing—that sums up the whole campaign propaganda of the Democratic party. In the three years of depression—world-wide in its effect—the Democratic party has offered nothing. It has been too intent on finding fault with the President to set forth any principles or suggestions which would be of help to the country. It has harped continually on the great number of people out of work, yet it has offered no remedy to help the situation. There may have been isolated Democratic leaders offering concrete suggestions, but the party as a whole has been too intent on damning the administration to think in a constructive and helpful manner.

Now, if that is the situation at a time when the country needs every ounce of constructive help to bring about better material conditions for the people, how would the election of a group of fault-finding, snarling, ridiculing and self-centered Democrats help conditions?

This much is true. The Republican party has gone through nearly four years of depression. It has attempted by every conceivable means to alleviate the business depression. President Hoover has worked untiringly. He has shouldered the burden, taken the blame. He has been harshly and unfairly criticized. Newspaper men have ridiculed him. It has been our experience that many newspaper men have an idea that a man in public life should have no privacy at all; and we suppose because the President don't slap a few newspaper men on the back, ask them to have a drink with him, and invite them to dinner, the President is a "poor sport." The trouble in our country, in so far as constituted authority is concerned, is that daily newspapers primarily have created a scornful opinion of most of our public officials, starting with the President.

Carping and criticizing will do no good. The situation is here. Business is bad. What can we do to offset the depression or to bring back business? Two ways are open. Shall we re-elect the administration, President Hoover, who has grappled with this stupendous task for four years, and who apparently is slowly but surely bringing us back to better days? Or shall we turn over the burden of government to the Democratic party, hungry for political pelf, void of constructive legislation, and powerless to give to the people of the country any greater advantage than that which lies in the hands of the Republican party?

NOTICE

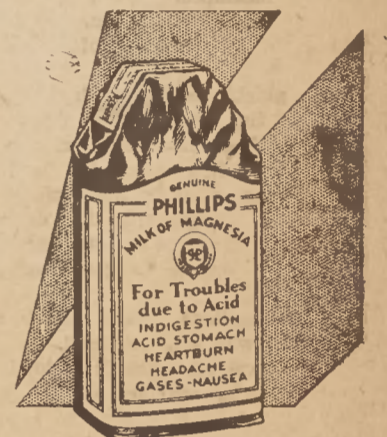
The undersigned having qualified as Administratrix of the estate of J. A. Parker, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 1st day of April, 1933, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 28th day of March, 1932.
MRS. LOUISA C. PARKER, Admrx.
Four Oaks, N. C., R.F.D. No. 3.
Parker & Lee, Attys.

3-31-6t.

Twenty-eight Edgecombs County farmers sold 89,210 pounds of fat hogs for \$3,485.46 in a cooperative shipment last week.

The best way to dispose of surplus seed soybeans is to make up a cooperative carlot shipment, find growers of Tyrrell County who recently made such a shipment at a profit above local prices.



Too Much ACID

MANY people, two hours after eating, suffer indigestion as they call it. It is usually excess acid. Correct it with an alkali. The best way, the quick, harmless and efficient way, is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained for 50 years the standard with physicians. One spoonful in water neutralizes many times its volume in stomach acids, and at once. The symptoms disappear in five minutes.

You will never use crude methods when you know this better method. And you will never suffer from excess acid when you prove out this easy relief. Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. 25c and 50c a bottle—any drug store. The ideal dentifrice for clean teeth and healthy gums is Phillips' Dental Magnesia tooth-paste.

If You Want

to get rid of that piece of Furniture....

to dispose of that Rug or worn Carpeting....

to sell your Second-Hand Clothing that is still good....

somebody to do a job of Papering or Repairing....

or somebody to help with the House Cleaning....

Take This Tip

PUT A LITTLE AD IN THESE COLUMNS AT A COST OF BUT A FEW CENTS And Your Worries End