

# Acme-D. P.-T. A. Active This Year

### Third Regular Meeting Is Held Monday Evening; Reports By Various Committees Made; Mrs. Roy Wilson Is President

The Acme-Delco Parent-Teacher's Association held its third regular meeting, Monday evening, December 6, in the school auditorium. The business session consisted of reports by various committees including the Grounds Beautification committee regarding work on the grounds, planting of bulbs, and care of shrubbery and the Arts Committee on framing pictures for the rooms

A committee was appointed by the president—Mr. W. L. Hobbs acting as chairman—to provide a Christmas Relief Fund for the distribution of Christmas gifts to under privileged children of the school. A program was then given, sponsored by the primary and grammar grades. This consisted of Christmas songs and readings. After the program refreshments were served to the association by the refreshment committee—Miss Ratley, chairman. The Parent-Teacher association meets on the first Monday night of each month. Since its reorganization in October, much interest is being shown by patrons and teachers. Certain objectives, such as improving the school grounds; assisting in securing needed school equipment such as black boards, or class

## Plans For Acme Pulp Plant Are Going Forward

### C. K. Textor, Who Will Be In Charge Of New Plant, Makes A Visit To The Acme Area Thursday

#### EXPENDITURE WILL EXCEED \$5,000,000

#### Plant Itself Will Cost In The Neighborhood Of \$3,000,000; Fire Protection Begins On 137,000 Acre Tract

The Riegel Paper corporation's plans for the erection of a pulp mill near Acme are going forward, though it is not yet possible to announce the date for start of construction, it was learned here Friday from C. K. Textor, resident manager.

Mr. Textor came to Acme last week and plans to remain there until next week. He will be in charge of the paper company's affairs in this section.

#### Site Selected

The Riegel corporation, operator of four paper plants in New Jersey, is planning to construct a pulp mill at a site already tentatively selected, located on the Cape Fear river and Livingston creek, near Acme, in Columbus county.

As projected the mill will represent an initial investment of \$3,000,000, with prospects for the investment ultimately of approximately \$5,000,000. Unbleached pulp of high quality, for fabrication in the north, will be produced.

An intensive fire protection program is being carried out on the 137,000 acres of timberlands in Columbus and Brunswick counties, chiefly Brunswick, that the company recently acquired. This work is being done through the co-operation of the state department of conservation and development.

#### AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK FOR 1938

(Continued from page 1) period 1931-35.

#### Feed Crops And Livestock

Supplies of both forage crops and feed grains will be more than sufficient in most of the important feeding areas of the Middle West to furnish ample rations for the livestock now on farms. Corn supplies are larger than in any recent year, and are near the 1928-32 average, whereas livestock numbers are considerably below average. Larger supplies for feed grains per animal are expected to result in heavier feeding of livestock now on farms and an increased production of hogs, fat cattle, and dairy and poultry products. But even after allowing for this increased feeding, the carryover of feed grains, especially corn, at the end of the 1937-38 marketing year may be well above average.

The general level of feed grain prices will average considerably below the higher levels of 1934-35 and 1936-37, but may average slightly higher than 2 years ago. The level of corn prices may be about the same as 2 years ago. The price of oats is expected to average slightly higher, and the price of barley materially higher. Livestock-feed price ratios are expected to be favorable to producers of livestock during the coming winter and spring, and may remain favorable for an-

other 2 or 3 years, if feed grain production continues near average. The situation of the livestock producers and of farmers who use all of their own feed grain will be much more favorable than during the last few years. For those who sell a large part of their grain or buy most of their livestock, the situation will probably be somewhat less favorable than it has been during the last few years.

#### Poultry And Eggs For 1938

In sizing up the poultry, egg and turkey outlook for next year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics expects:

The feed-egg price situation to improve from the Producers' viewpoint, and by early 1938 to be much more favorable than a year earlier.

The spring hatch in 1938, therefore, to be greater than the spring hatch in 1937.

Poultry marketings to be less than those of a year earlier from July 1937 to June 1938 because of the small 1937 hatch, and to exceed marketings in the remainder of 1938 because of the larger 1938 hatch.

Poultry consumption, therefore, to be under that of a year previous in the period July 1937 to June 1938 and to be above for the remainder of 1938.

Fall and winter broiler production, 1937-38, to be heavy but prices are not expected to be correspondingly depressed except possibly for short periods in view of the smaller supplies of other meats.

Poultry storage stocks, first half of 1938, to be above average because of the heavy summer carry-over in 1937 but below 1937 because of the lower marketings.

Turkey production in 1937 to be about 10 percent less than the record crop of 1936.

The turkey hatch in 1938 to be greater than the hatch in 1937 because of a better feed situation.

Turkey prices in the fall of 1937, to be above those of 1936 and possibly above 1935 and to decline in the fall of 1938 with the prospective larger crop.

Chicken prices, because of the above prospective conditions, to advance in the period July-December 1937 and although expected to be above 1937 during the

first half of 1938, they will probably be under during the last half.

#### Hogs

The number of hogs slaughtered in the 1937-38 marketing year, which began October 1, probably will be somewhat smaller than in 1936-37, but larger than in either 1934-35 or 1935-36. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics further states in its 1938 hog outlook that average weights this year are expected to be heavier than in 1936-37, when they were below average because of feed scarcity. The increase in average weights will largely offset the reduction in numbers slaughtered, hence total supplies of hog products in the current year probably will be about as large as a year earlier. Seasonal changes in hog marketing through the year in 1937-38 will be much different from those in 1936-37, which the food shortage resulted in heavy marketings in the first half of the year and very light marketings in the second half.

Domestic demand for hog products, including both consumer demand and storage demand, in this country in the 1937-38 marketing year, probably will be less favorable than in 1936-37. Little improvement in export demand for United States hog products is expected. Hog prices in 1937-38, therefore, are expected to average lower than in 1936-37.

Seasonal price movement will be somewhat different this year from last, since the average price for the second half of the current year is not expected to show as great an increase over that of the first half as it did in 1936-37.

#### Beef Cattle

Total slaughter of both cattle and calves in 1938 is expected to be smaller than in 1937, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports, with most of the

increase occurring in the first half of the year. Slaughter of steers probably will not be greatly different from that of 1937 and may be slightly larger. In those areas in which cattle numbers have been reduced in recent years because of drought, it is expected that some restocking will be done and this will result in fewer cows, heifers, and calves going to slaughter. Because of the larger feed supplies in prospect compared with those of a year earlier and the relatively wide feeding margins obtained in 1937, the number of well-finished cattle for market in 1938, will be much larger than in the current year. The greatest increase in marketings of such cattle over 1937 probably will occur during the period of May to October.

#### Soybean

Largely because of an estimated 27 percent increase in soybean production and a marked increase in the production of cottonseed, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out in its annual outlook, that the unusually favorable market for soybeans last season is not likely to continue in 1937-38; and prices to growers are expected to average considerably below the 1936-37 average of 1.27 per bushel. With soybean production somewhat under the record production in 1935, however, prices will probably be maintained a little above those of 1935-36, when the average was 79 cents per bushel.

With prices of soybean meal expected to be much lower, and prices of soybean oil somewhat lower than during the 1936-37 season, prices to growers for the 1937 soybean crop are likely to average considerably below the 1936 average of 1.27 per bushel. The fact that this year's production is expected to be about 14 percent below the 1935 production, however, will probably suffice to keep soybean prices a little above the 1935-36 level

when the average was 79 cents per bushel.

#### Peanut

Largely because of the peanut diversin program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, farmers are receiving relatively favorable prices and returns per acre for the large 1937 crop peanuts harvested for nuts. Those favorable returns are likely to result in some increase in acreage in 1938, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says in its annual peanut outlook report.

Unless yields are substantially below average, production of peanuts will again be large in 1938. The marketing situation in 1938-39 will again depend to an appreciable extent on the demand of peanuts for oil production.

#### Sweetpotato

Sweetpotato acreage in 1938 is expected to increase about 20 percent above the acreage harvested in 1937. With average yields,

this would mean a production of about 88 million bushels, an increase of about 20 percent above the 1937 production. The increase in production tends to depress the price of sweetpotatoes. It is probable, therefore, that with average prices will average lower than those received for in 1937.

#### Snap Beans

Prices were higher in 1937 than in 1936, and this is expected to stimulate a slight increase in snap bean acreage in 1938. Larger acreages are expected in all the early and intermediate sections, with the exception of the second early new York section. With average yields in 1938, where discommodities in 1937 production will be exceeded that of 1937, in lower prices to growers

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Children's Desk Sets—  
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# This is a Mule Ad!

We're sorry we don't have a lot of Xmas Gifts for you to look over, but we do have a stall filled with young, fresh mules . . . All Broke. Car just unloaded. Come and Select Yours!

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# A MESSAGE TO MOTORISTS ABOUT THE NEW GASOLINE LAW

THE State of North Carolina, under a new law which became effective December 1st, prescribes certain minimum quality standards for gasoline.

It has been Gulf's practice in the past—and will continue to be so in the future—to set its own standards of quality, and to raise those standards as rapidly as advances in technology permit.

These quality requirements were set in view of the needs of today's motors. Yet several years ago, That Good Gulf Gasoline was stepped up well above these new state standards—and has continued so ever since.

To this end, Gulf maintains nine modern laboratories, staffed by able scientists, whose aim is constantly to better every previous best. This is why the Sign of the Orange Disc, displayed by all Good Gulf dealers of North Carolina, is a reliable guide to fine motoring products.

Gulf's premium gasoline, No-Nox Ethyl, exceeds the new state minimum requirements by the widest margin in motoring history.

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