

Among Friends Of The Soil

BY FRANK GLOVER

(Editor's note: This is No. 14 in a series. Your local Soil Conservation Service technician is out with Farmer G. to help him decide field-by-field and acre-by-acre the best safe use for each and to plan the needed treatment for soil and moisture conservation.)

Farmer G. "I guess that takes care of this need. Suppose we cross this stretch of woods here and save a little walking to the next field."

Technician. "Fine—but wait a minute. Here's a strip of land along the edge next to the woods that is practically bare and I'm sure it cost you twice as much money to farm it as you get out of the crop. Then, there is a little slope here and it's beginning to wash a gully down the edge."

Farmer G. "That is just one of those things I hate to see, but if I back out away from the trees, others would come up and in a few years I would have to move again. My neighbors would make all kinds of fun of me if I were to start backing away from the edge of the woods."

Technician. "That is very true. However, if you planted a thick growth along the edge that wouldn't hurt your crop but would shade the ground and prevent the woods edge from moving. Wouldn't that take care of it? It would stop the washing where water runs out the ends of the rows. As I once heard a farmer put it, "it would be like chicken" the ends of the rows."

Farmer G. "It looks like the cost of planting something every year would be a lot more than what I lose by failing to grow a worthwhile crop. Then it would seem to me this edge would almost always have to be broken separately from the field because the season of planting would not be apt to fit with the planting of the other part of the field."

Technician. "It would not require planting but once. If it did have to be planted every year it would, as you say, cost too much and probably do more harm while freshly broken than it

would do good." Farmer G. "What would you plant, then?"

Technician, pacing the distance from the edge of the trees out to where the field crop begins to get normal in size. "You have a strip here about 30 feet wide that you farm at a loss. I would suggest putting half of it next to the woods in bicolor lespedeza which makes a sort of bush. The outside half would go into sericea lespedeza. Both would be more or less permanent. The sericea is killed by frost down to the ground, but the roots live on. The roots of the bicolor also live over the winter and in addition, the heavier parts of the plant, stalks, so the bushes of the bicolor get a little larger every year but never make trees. There are several advantages, too, besides, "Chinkin" the row ends and saving money where your ordinary crops can only be grown at a loss.

Farmer G. "I think you have mentioned enough advantages already, but what others would there be?"

Technician. "In case a fire got started in the woods here and the wind were blowing from this direction, the sericea, closest to the ground, then the bush lespedeza and then trees, all this gradual rise would tend to raise the wind from the ground. The full force might skip the ground fire entirely and make putting the blaze out much easier. It would burn slower and travel slower.

"Another advantage is that birds and small game animals can find cover in such a border. Both the sericea and bicolor make seed that birds will eat. Bicolor seed are especially liked by quail, and many of them stick on fairly late in the winter. In case of a snow they would be up high enough not to be covered."

Farmer G. "That sort of border is just what I need here. Mark that down on your map." (Editor's note: In No. 15 we will look in on Farmer H. and the technician as they talk about woodland management.)

estimated that the cigarette tax increases the U. S. Labor Department's consumer price index by nearly one per cent.

In 1946 American consumers paid a total of \$3,400,000,000 for tobacco products and smoking supplies. The 1929 expenditure for tobacco products was \$1,700,000,000.

Treasury tax experts, who recently made a study of tobacco use, report that cigarettes in 1946 accounted for 77 per cent of the total tobacco used in production. Back in 1915 cigarettes accounted for only 10 per cent.

The use of cigars and pipe tobacco has had a big drop in the last 30 years. Cigar smoking in this country reached a peak of 8,100,000,000 cigars in 1920, the silk shirt year. It dropped to 4,592,000,000 in depression 1933, picked up some in the years immediately before and during the war.

Government research experts say there has been "a significant decline" in cigar consumption since February, 1947. They explain that recent increases in the cost of living may have affected the demand for cigars.

Consumers recently were paying six cents apiece for cigars which before the war sold at two for five cents, an increase of 140 per cent.

Changes in smokers' income or in the price of cigarettes seem to have had only moderate effect on the demand. Between 1929 and 1943, a period which included many depression years, average changes in volume of cigarettes consumed were less age changes in income levels.

Other government surveys have indicated that in hard times many people cut clothing and even food purchases before reducing their customary purchases of cigarettes and gasoline.

**MOVES TO NEW HOME**  
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Elliott of Rocky Mount have moved to Southport into the Barnett home which they recently purchased. Mr. Elliott has spent many years in the office of the Atlantic Coast Line at Rocky Mount and is now retiring.

**RETURN FROM VISIT**  
Mrs. Arthur Cromer and Mrs. Jimmie Woltz have returned to their homes at Long Beach after a week's visit with friends in Spartanburg, S. C.

**MOVE HERE**  
Chief Warrant Officer Harry E. Johnson, in charge of the Oak Island Coast Guard Station for the past year, has moved his family to Southport from Norfolk. He has secured the Bob Roberts home next door to the E. H. Arrington residence.

Extension Service Gives Aid To Farmers In Protecting Woodland

Assistance Rendered In Developing Systematic Program Of Farm Management, Harvesting, Marketing Of Timber Crops

(From The N. C. State Extension Service Annual Report, "Changing Times")

Extension has always recognized the value of farm timber; and, therefore, has given valuable assistance to farmers in protecting their forests and managing them through systematic harvest.

Continued assistance was given farmers during the year in developing a systematic program of forest management, protection and harvest of timber crops and in the marketing of forest products with the long-time goal of making the farm woods a permanent producing part of a balanced economic farming enterprise.

With the great demand for lumber to be used in buildings, a tremendous amount of farm timber had to be harvested. To insure meeting present and future timber needs, Extension aided in a program to cut farm timber carefully.

Extension foresters and county farm foresters gave assistance to 471 farmers in selecting, marking and calling or otherwise estimating 59,705,000 board feet of saw timber, 5,172,000 board feet of veneer logs, 9,328 cords of pulpwood and 1,320 cords of fuel wood. During the year, sales of marked and estimated timber re-

ported by 337 farmers amounted to \$883,165 and covered the following timber volumes: sawtimber, 51,305,000 board feet; veneer timber, 6,286 board feet; piling, 100 pieces; pulpwood, 12,555 cords; fuel wood, 1,306 cords, and other minor products. In addition, county agents in 60 counties gave assistance to 1,319 farmers in the sale or purchase of forest products amounting to \$1,617,331.

To carry this assistance to the farmers, the Extension foresters traveled 32,141 miles, held 186 meetings which were attended by more than 8,900 farmers, and distributed more than 254,000

bulletins, leaflets, posters and folders through the mail and at meetings and demonstrations. As a result of Extension's efforts in forest fire prevention, 98 county agents report 44,025 farmers who followed preventative measures. Special attention was also given to these farmers in protecting forests against disease and insects.

Controlling erosion through tree planting proved to be very popular to many farmers in the piedmont and mountain counties. Extension assisted 29 farmers in Cabarrus County with planting 84,000 trees, 7 farmers in Randolph County with planting 57,000 trees and 41 farmers in the 500 counties with planting 116,000 trees. These are just a few of the counties where farmers are turned to these recommended practices.

SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES City of Southport, N. C.

Notice is hereby given that I have this day levied on the following described real estate situated within the corporate limits of the City of Southport, N. C., to satisfy taxes due City of Southport for Cash at City Hall door in said City.

Table listing land sales for taxes, including names like Adams, David, 1 lot Brunswick, and various lot numbers and descriptions.

L. C. BLAND - LONGWOOD - SHALLOTTE, N. C. Insurance—Licensed Under N. C. State Insurance Commission, Raleigh, N. C. Life, Health, Accident, Hospitalization—Covering Hospital Expense, Operation, Medical Care, Nursing and Medicine; No Age Limit. FAMILY POLICY COVERS ENTIRE FAMILY, ALL CHILDREN, 3 Months to 18 Years. "POLIO" POLICY Up To \$5,000.00 For Treatment and Care Covers 8 Major Diseases FATAL TO CHILDREN. See Me at J. B. HEWETT'S Office, Shallotte, N. C., MONDAY'S and SATURDAY'S—OTHER DAYS AT LONGWOOD

AMERICANS BURN ONE BILLION FAGS ON EVERY DAY OF YEAR

American smokers are now consuming nearly a billion cigarettes a day. The wartime business boom gave a terrific boost to cigarette smoking, especially among teenagers and women with good paying jobs. Sales of factory-made cigarettes jumped from 172,000,000,000 in 1939 to 352,000,000,000 more than doubled in 1946. Thirty-five years ago the respectable cigar-smoking businessman regarded the smoker of a

factory-made cigarette as a sort of social outcast. Back in the spitoon area many members of Congress were tobacco chewers and proud of it. Typical newspaper advertisement of the period pictured Speaker Joseph Cannon of Illinois with caption: "The Thinking Men of America—Twist." Today the factory-made cigarette not only has wide social acceptance but it is a sizeable item in the national economy. It is

12 FULL GLASSES in this Six-Bottle Carton! -YOU CAN'T BUY A BETTER VALUE! DRINK PEPSI-COLA. Regular 30¢ Value Only 25¢ 6 BOTTLE CARTON 12 Full Glasses (72 ounces) PLUS USUAL DEPOSIT. NO FINER COLA AT ANY PRICE! Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., Wilmington, N. C.

INSURANCE - AUTO - LIABILITY - FIRE - COLLISION LIFE - HOSPITALIZATION J. B. HEWETT - Insurance of All Kinds - SHALLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

FINE DINING Steaks, Seafood, Chicken, Chops, Sandwiches, Drinks - Open Day and Night - GLADYS' CAFE & DRIVE-IN U. S. No. 17 At GRISSETTOWN

INSURE YOUR NEXT WINTER'S COMFORT!! By Coal Now Deliveries to Southport and points of equal distance in Brunswick County in lots of 2 or 4 tons only or multiples thereof. TERMS:—Cash With order—No C.O.D. Deliveries Orders placed now will be delivered as fast as possible over August and September. Deliveries after Sept. may be subject to considerable delay depending on the weather. SPRINGER COAL & OIL CO. P. O. Box 426 WILMINGTON, N. C. Phone 5261 Splint - Red Ash - Pocahontas - Briquets

Table listing land sales for taxes, including names like Banks, James, 2 lots Swasey Add., and various lot numbers and descriptions.