

SECOND LARGEST COTTON CROP

Government Bulletin of Cotton Production in the United States for the Year of 1913, Aggregating 13,982,811 Running Bales. Total World Crop of 22,225,000 Bales.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—The quantity of cotton ginned from the crop of 1913, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, was 13,982,811 running bales. With the exception of that of 1911, this is the largest cotton crop the United States has ever produced. Expressed in gross 500-pound bales, the crop amounted to 14,156,486 bales, being 1,536,215 bales, or 9.8 per cent, less than that of 1911, but exceeding that of 1912 by 453,065 bales, or 3.3 per cent; that of 1909, the smallest crop in recent years, by 4,151,537 bales, or 41.5 per cent; and that of 1904, the fourth largest crop, by 7,184,774 bales, or 5.3 per cent. These figures are given in a bulletin on Cotton Production for 1913, which has been issued by Director William J. Harris, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It was prepared under the supervision of William M. Stewart, chief statistician for manufactures.

The quantity of cotton ginned from the crop of 1913, prior to September 1, was 799,099 bales, exceeding that of 1911—the next largest—by 27,802 bales. Almost one-half of the total crop was ginned prior to October 18; by November 14 almost three-fourths of the crop had been ginned. This is practically the same as the average for the year 1902-1912, the highest percentage (80.5) being shown for 1909 and the lowest (60.9) for 1906.

The amount of cotton seed produced, in tons, in 1913, was 6,305,000, with an estimated value of \$156,600,000. Of this quantity, 4,767,802 tons were crushed. The corresponding amounts for 1912 were 6,104,000 tons produced and 4,579,508 tons crushed; and for 1911, 6,997,000 tons produced and 4,921,073 tons crushed.

Conditions Affecting the 1913 Crop.

The cotton crop of 1913 began with an increase area planted, the revised estimate of the Department of Agriculture being 37,458,000 acres, as against an estimate of 34,766,000 acres for the crop of 1912. The 1913 crop as a whole got a late start, but good stands were obtained in practically the entire cotton belt other than the Atlantic Coast states, where much replanting was necessary—probably 25 per cent of their total cotton acreage. During May and June favorable weather conditions prevailed in all sections, offsetting to a degree the lateness of the crop and permitting the very late replanted cotton to get a good start. Favorable conditions continued for the most part in the Atlantic states and in the greater portions of the Middle Gulf States, enabling the plants in these sections to mature and fruit and converting the early discouraging prospects into an excellent harvest. On the other hand, what promised to be a large yield in the area west of the Mississippi was reduced by prolonged drought and excessive heat to a poor yield, considering that a large percentage of the increased acreage was in this section. The effects of the drought and heat were especially severe in Oklahoma and only slightly less so in western Arkansas and in the northern and western portions of the cotton-growing area of Texas.

The cotton crop of 1913 in general was less seriously affected by insect pests than the previous one, although certain large sections suffered more severely than ever before. With the exception of certain sections in northern Texas where there was some recession in the territory invaded by the weevil, there was an advance all along the line as compared with 1912. The total territory now infested is estimated at 296,300 square miles, including 22,800 square miles invaded for the first time in 1913.

Cotton Crop of the States.

The cotton crop of 1913 as compared with that of 1912, showed a gain in each of the cotton-belt states with the exception of North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia. The production in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee was the largest ever reported for these states except for 1911. Arkansas made its record crop in 1913 and Louisiana showed the largest amount ginned from a single crop since 1908. While the crop in Texas was nearly 1,000,000 bales short of the record crop of 1912, it was exceeded by only two others—those of 1906 and 1911. A large part of the increase in the production of cotton in recent years has been due to that in Georgia and South Carolina. The production of cotton in Georgia in 1913, while showing an increase of more than half a million bales, as compared with the previous year, was still 452,026 short of the record crop of 1911. The crop of 1913, however, was, in that state, greater than that of 1906 by 724,029 bales, or 45.5 per cent, and in South Carolina by 501,633 bales, or 57.3 per cent. The production of cotton in Louisiana decreased steadily from 1906 to 1910, though since then there has been some increase. In 1906 the production of

the state amounted to 987,779 bales, while in 1910 the amount was only 245,648 bales. This rapid decline was due largely to the ravages of the boll weevil and to the consequent diversion of cotton lands to the cultivation of sugar cane, rice, and other crops.

The Imperial Valley in Southern California seems to be well suited to the cultivation of cotton. This section has a rich soil, a warm climate, a long season, and situated as it is on a lower level than the Colorado River, the further advantage of being easily susceptible to irrigation. The high cost of labor for picking cotton, however, is a drawback, while the suitability of the land for other crops undoubtedly restricts, to some extent, its culture. Cotton has been grown in this locality on a commercial basis for only a few years. There were 5,986 bales ginned in 1910, 9,790 in 1911, 8,215 in 1912, and 22,838 in 1913. It has been reported that the acreage planted to cotton in 1914 in the Imperial Valley will show a large increase over that in 1913, while the probable production is variously estimated from 50,000 to 100,000 bales.

There were 2,299 bales reported as ginned in Arizona from the crop of 1913. The largest part of this has the same characteristics as that grown in Egypt, having been propagated from seed brought from that country. The cotton is grown on irrigated land and the average yield is high. The area to be devoted to this staple in 1914 shows a large increase over that of 1913, the amount being variously estimated from 12,000 to 15,000 acres.

The Sea-Island cotton crop of 1913 amounted to 77,563 bales, or 29,840,000 pounds gross weight. While slightly larger than the preceding crop, it was one of the smallest produced since the inauguration of the ginning reports of the Census Bureau in 1899. The average quantity of Sea-Island cotton produced each year is equivalent to about 75,000 bales of 500 pounds each. Of this amount about 25,000 bales are exported and 50,000 bales are consumed in this country. The best Sea-Island cotton produced in the United States is grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina, by planters who have for many years paid the most careful attention to seed selection. The Sea-Island cotton now being grown in the West Indies is said to surpass the average American product and competes with that grown in South Carolina rather than with the less valuable varieties grown in Florida and Georgia. However, the total exports of Sea-Island cotton from the British West Indies for the year ending September 30, 1913, were only 4,309 bales of 500 pounds each.

The World's Production of Cotton.

As compiled from various sources, the world's production of cotton in 1913, exclusive of linters, measured by the factory supply—that is, the quantity entering commercial channels—was 22,225,000 bales of 500 pounds net. This compares with 20,976,000 bales in 1912, 21,269,000 bales in 1911, and 16,241,000 bales in 1909. The United States is the only country which has provided an adequate statistical service to ascertain the quantity of cotton produced each year. The governments of India, Egypt, and Russia compile and publish estimates from time to time during the season, and it is said that the Indian Government proposes to establish a system of enumerating the bales at the presses. In arriving at the production of foreign countries, it was therefore necessary to rely on consular reports, trade publications, special correspondence, and other miscellaneous sources.

Of the total world production of commercial cotton in 1913 the United States contributed 60.9 per cent; India, 17.1 per cent; Egypt, 6.6 per cent; China, 5.4 per cent; and Russia, 4.5 per cent. Some idea of the importance of cotton production in the United States from an economic standpoint may be had when it is considered that, next to corn, cotton is the most valuable crop grown in this country and that cotton is the largest single item of export. The value of the cotton crop of 1909 represented 15 per cent of the total value of all the crops of the country. The value of cotton exported during the fiscal year 1913 amounted to \$547,357,195, or 22.5 per cent, of the total value of all articles of domestic merchandise exported during the year.

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Continued Coughs, Colds and Bronchial troubles are depressing and weaken the system. Loss of weight and appetite generally follow. Get a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery today. It will stop your cough. The first dose helps. The best medicine for Stubborn Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Mr. O. H. Brown, Muscatine, Ala., writes: "My wife was sick during the hot summer months and I honestly believe Dr. King's New Discovery saved her life." Good for children, 50c. and \$1.00, at your Druggist.—Adv.

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Will conduct the soul direct to the sources of power.
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Will produce an athletic, virile character.
Will dignify life and conduct, by noble motive.
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Will spiritualize and glorify every fact of life.
Will develop sympathy and compassion.
Will make manhood courteous and kindly.
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Will present soul-filling visions of God.
Will lead to daily fellowship with the living Christ.—Rev A. Z. Conrad, D. D.

MRS. GEORGE HOWE.

Wife of President Wilson's Favorite Nephew, Dr. Howe.



Johnston County Health Campaign.

The Johnston County Health Officer during the months of July and August will conduct a series of public health dispensaries for the purpose of examining and prescribing for any person in Johnston County for hookworm disease, the disease that is very prevalent in Johnston County and causes symptoms of paleness, loss of breath, backwardness at school, and makes the person affected feel tired and lazy.
He will also give to one and all, both white and black, rich and poor, the prophylactic typhoid vaccine which renders a person immune to typhoid fever for four years; this means that if you take the treatment you will not have typhoid fever for four years.
The following itinerary has been arranged for the months of July and August:
Every Monday in Smithfield.
Every Tuesday morning in Princeton.
Every Tuesday afternoon in Pine Level.
Every Wednesday in Clayton.
Every Thursday in Selma.
Every Friday morning in Kenly.
Every Friday afternoon in Micro.
Every Saturday morning in Four Oaks.
Every Saturday afternoon in Benson.
The typhoid vaccine does not produce any sore whatever as it is given beneath the skin as any other hypodermic is given.
Whether you want to take the hookworm or the typhoid treatment, come to these dispensaries and see what Johnston County is doing along health lines.

Please remember the time and places you can see the County Health Officer and also remember it does not cost you one cent for this service.
H. H. UTLEY, M. D.,
County Health Officer.

DEW BERRIES.

Parties desiring whole crates dewberries can be supplied while they last at \$2.25 per crate. Crate to be returned.

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NOTICE.

If you have any fruit of any kind to spare just ship it to J. W. Creech, 810, 4th street, Portsmouth, Va., and receive highest prices. Apples, peaches, grapes or berries of any kind; chickens, eggs and bacon. Can handle anything you have to sell. Quick returns and best prices is our aim.—Adv.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of George S. Wilson deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 29th day of May, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 27th day of May, 1914.
E. J. WELLS,
Administrator.
WELLS & WELLS,
Attorneys.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator on the estate of Geo. L. Bell deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 29th day of May, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 26th day of May, 1914.
W. T. BAILEY,
Administrator.

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ATLANTA, GA.,—June 13 and 14;—June 24.
CHICAGO, ILL.—June 20, 21 and 22;—July 4.
LOUISVILLE, KY.,—June 22, 23 and 24;—July 3.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—June 27, 28 and 29;—July 8.
ATLANTA, GA.—July 6 and 7;—July 15.

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