

Farmville Audience Sees New Firm Portraying Development of "New South"

Carrying as a theme the importance to the South of the goal of self-containment, "The New South," a sound and color motion picture of vast scope, was shown to an enthusiastic audience last Friday night at the Davis Hotel.

This remarkable picture, which is being shown by the distributors of Arcadian Nitrate, traces the history of the Southland agriculturally and industrially from the coming of the first white man, and depicts in a series of beautiful color shots the lands and vegetation that make up the South.

Of the first settlers, it says "They opened up a wilderness! Hill and tableland — and every kind of soil, sandy loams, and clay loams, soils of many colors—yellow, red and black. Every kind of land for any kind of crop, and no frost half the year. A young land and a great people, hardy and resourceful and proud."

The film then traces the development of the great agricultural empire of the South. "In 1793, six thousand bales of cotton. Whitney invents the gin—two, five, a million bales—from the heart of the South. And Cotton was King!"

Tracing the modern development of the South, the film then portrays a world of change, with giant cities and growing towns. Rising industries are shown, based on the vast natural resources. The underlying aim of all this development, it is pointed out, is economic balance through self-containment.

Taking up the problems of the modern South, the picture brings to the farmers messages from several agricultural leaders. They draw attention to the front line of attack on farm problems—the agricultural experiment stations maintained by each state.

Shown at work are scientists who spend their lives studying for improved farming methods. Here results achieved by various ratios of plant food—nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and potash—are compared in accurate controlled plots. Plant vigor and plant diseases are studied, as are also ways and means of keeping the land young—how to save it from wearing away.

To achieve self-containment, the film shows, the South, especially in time of war, needs an unfailing supply of low cost nitrogen. The scene then changes to the great plant of Arcadian Nitrate at Hopewell, Virginia, largest of its kind in the world, which is providing such a supply.

For the future "The New South" foresees self-containment for a more prosperous South. Southern agriculture building Southern industry; home industry supporting Southern farms, more and better crops, with profitable markets awaiting them, and home-folks buying from home-folks.

Fall Is Vegetable Garden Time, Too

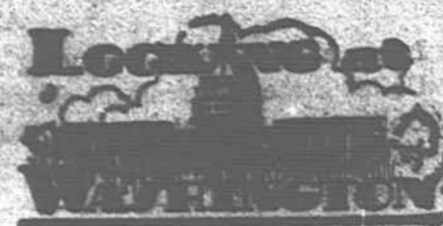
Not many folks give much attention to their vegetable garden at this season of the year, but that's wrong, says H. E. Niswonger, horticulturist of the State College Extension Service. The garden soil should be prepared for spring planting in the fall, he says.

Give the garden a heavy coat of stable manure or sweepings from the poultry house, Niswonger advises. For each one-horse load of manure, broadcast 25 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate. If the garden area is not subject to soil erosion, plow the manure under. Leave the soil in the rough and do not harrow or otherwise prepare the soil for planting until about the time preparations are made for the spring garden.

The horticulturist also said that winter onion sets and shallots may be set out now for spring onions. "The young growth may be protected from severe weather by covering with leaves," he advised. "If you plan to grow mature onions for market by planting the seed next February or March, begin preparing the soil now. Select soil which will work easily and which will not bake after a rain."

Niswonger also suggested that the growth of spinach, kale, and other greens can be increased if side-dressed with one pound of nitrate of soda per 100 feet of row. Cover the greens with straw in order to prevent freezing, and you will secure a longer cutting period. Cold frames may be utilized to grow lettuce and other greens at this season, he stated.

Recommendations of the specialist on storing collards and cabbage are as follows: Dig a trench deep enough to accommodate the roots and stems; lay up the collards and cabbage and set them out in a trench and cover both stems and roots with soil. Set the heads close together but do not pack against each other. Set a plank or board on edge on each side of the trench and bank on the top with earth. This will keep the heads from freezing.



By HUGO S. SIMS (Washington Correspondent)

MAKING THE RECORD. NO BALANCED BUDGET. MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE. BATTLE OVER TRADE TREATIES. LABOE BOARD UNDER ATTACK. FARM AID, WPA SAFE. FOREIGN ISSUES QUISCENT. THE ANTI-LYNCHING BILL.

The third session of the Seventy-Sixth Congress, which began last week, is not generally expected to produce much in the way of new legislation. It will serve as a prelude to the elections this fall and present both parties with an opportunity "to make the record" on which they will appear to the people.

One of the problems that Congressmen will face revolves around the budget. So far as we can tell at this time, there is little prospect of any reduction in Governmental expenditures, although sizable reductions may be found in the appropriation bills for various purposes and departments. Moreover, Congress will not be anxious to levy taxes to provide funds for farm benefits or to finance the national defense program.

The probability is that if it appears that the deficit to be accumulated in the next fiscal year will exceed the present statutory debt limit of \$45,000,000,000 before Congress can assemble in January, 1941, the statutory debt limit will probably be increased. Of course, it will be accompanied by assurances that it is a "precautionary" measure.

Appropriations for national defense will probably exceed all peace time records and there will be little opposition. Last year the appropriations for the Army and Navy totaled \$1,650,000,000 and this was increased by the expenditure of \$272,000,000 by the President under the emergency created by the outbreak of war. The President's program does not go to the lengths that are favored by extremists but it is a major undertaking for the nation. Steadily the armed forces of the country are being brought to a state of instant preparedness for battle. Plainly, in the present state of world affairs, it would be foolish for the United States to neglect its armed forces as long as there is any doubt concerning the outcome of the struggle in Europe.

Probably the most vociferous battle of the entire year will revolve around the effort to renew the authority of the President to negotiate treaties under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, which expires on June 12th unless renewed by Congress. In his message to Congress, President Roosevelt strongly urged extension of this law, both in the interest of the nation and as a measure designed to restore world trade to sane channels. Mr. Roosevelt plainly links the Reciprocal Trade Treaty program with his hope of a better world when peace returns to Europe. He insists that the United States should continue its present trade policy in the hope that the world will share commercial advantages in a manner which will preclude any future resort to arms.

The National Labor Relations Act will be the subject of vigorous attack. Something will probably be done to remove the impression that the Government is persecuting employers through administration of the Wagner Labor Act and some modification of the law may be made in the interest of "white collar" workers. The law, as originally passed, was intended to guarantee to labor certain definite rights and advantages, and to prevent employers from interfering with labor in the exercise of its rights. Due to its limitations, the National Labor Relations Board has been unable to give employers any redress, even in instances where it seemed proper.

A strenuous effort will probably be made by representatives from the rural sections to extend the benefits now going to farmers. Whether the certificate plan, now being advanced by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, will be seriously considered remains to be seen, but it can be put down as a certainty that members of both parties will vigorously woo the farm vote. Consequently, farmers will receive greater rather than less attention at this session.

expenditures occur in cities for the benefit of workers. With an election coming in the Fall, it would be rash to expect any practice of economy to seriously curtail the WPA program. The only development that can save money on this item will be a pick-up in employment, based on improved business conditions.

Foreign affairs are not expected to take up much of the time of Congress, although some unexpected developments of the war in Europe may precipitate action by Congress. The Neutrality Act will probably be left alone although it is possible that some provision will be made to assist Finland. There is every indication that the movement to impose an embargo on the sale of all war materials to Japan will be pushed unless the Japanese hasten to make far-reaching concessions to the interests of the United States in the Far East. Generally, however, the opinion is that there will be no absolute embargo on exports or boycott on imports from Japan unless something unexpected happens.

A number of legislative matters, held over from the previous regular session, will come up before this session. Among them will be the Gavan anti-lynching bill which will be taken up by the House in accordance with a petition already signed by the requisite number of members. In the Senate, Southern Senators will attempt to talk the measure to death. The Fraser-Lempke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act, which expires in March, will probably present some discussion although our guess is that it will be renewed. Originally passed in 1935, the measure has been renewed and if there are complaints from the farm region, which seem likely, little opposition will develop to renewing the Act again.

Two Good Milk Cows Needed on Every Farm

A cow is the most efficient producer of food known when it is properly fed, says Prof. R. H. Ruffner, head of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at State College. Because milk is the most nearly complete human food, he urges that every farmer in North Carolina keep at least two good milk cows for a year-round family milk supply.

"Increasing dairy production is the logical and desirable development in North Carolina because of the long pasture season, increased grain and roughage production, and availability of cottonseed meal and other feeds rich in proteins," Prof. Ruffner declared. "Income from dairy products, important though it is, often is secondary on many farms to the value of these products in furnishing essential food for the family." The State College professor pointed out that a cow needs a well-balanced ration to supply the proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals that are in milk. Adequate nutrients are needed, also, to maintain body weight and to develop a strong calf each year.

Cottonseed meal is rich in essential protein, and is also a good source of phosphorus; silage, hay, and cottonseed hulls are economical sources of carbohydrates and fats; and

many grains, including corn, oats, barley and grain by-products, such as wheat bran, are available for a balanced ration in North Carolina.

Cows will eat about two pounds of dry roughage and six pounds of silage daily for each 100 pounds of live weight, but Prof. Ruffner stresses the fact that frequently less than one-half this amount is fed.

Washington Farm News

Farm Prospects Improved; Consumer Demand Increased; Prices Income From Farm Products Higher Than Year Ago.

Farmers begin a new year — and a new decade — with improved prospects for prices and income, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Consumer buying power continues relatively high, and the average of prices of farm products is the highest in more than two years. Poorest spot in the picture is the low price of hogs due to a production of almost record proportions in 1939.

The Government index of prices of all farm products combined starts the new year at about 100. But prices farmers pay for commodities used in production and for family living are 20 to 25 per cent higher than the pre-World War average. And the exchange value of farm products for other commodities is about 20 per cent below pre-war.

Dollar wheat has become a reality, principally on prospects of an unusually small winter wheat crop next summer. Total United States production in 1940 will probably be below domestic requirements, but the carry-over of wheat on July 1 next has been forecast at more than 250 million bushels. A part of this carry-over will be needed to make up the deficiency in the 1940 crop. Meanwhile, there is plenty of wheat for domestic and foreign requirements.

Cotton has been topping 11 cents a pound—the highest price in more than two years. Factors in the advance include the greatly increased domestic consumption following the outbreak of the European War, improvement in domestic business conditions, the large sales of American cotton for export, increased cotton consumption in a number of important foreign countries, and a somewhat larger Governmental loan on the 1939 crop than in 1938.

The total supply of food this season is the largest on record, but the amount per head of livestock on farms is slightly below the record supply of 1938. More cattle are being fed this season than last, with the result that marketings of grain-fed cattle will be larger this winter and next spring. More lambs are being fed, and the 1939 production of pigs has been estimated at 84 million—the largest crop in 17 years of record. Food prices have advanced so that it is costing more to produce livestock and livestock products.

Milk production probably will set a new high record for the season this winter. There are more cows on farms, and prices of dairy products recently have been the highest in nearly two years. Milk production totaled more than 111 billion pounds in 1939. This was the largest an-

equal output on record. Farmers have been rebuilding dairy herds, and the basis has been laid for increased production of milk and dairy products in the next few years.

The supply of fats and oils currently is the largest on record. Farmers have been rebuilding dairy herds, and the basis has been laid for increased production of milk and dairy products in the next few years.

The supply of fats and oils currently is the largest on record. Production of these products from domestic materials totaled about 8.4 billion pounds in 1939, compared with 6 billion in 1938. Increased production of lard, pork greases, beef tallow, soybean oil and linseed oil more than offset the reduced output of cottonseed, peanut, and whale oils. Egg production has become less profitable to producers. Prices of eggs have declined as prices of feed advanced. Farm laying flocks are larger than at this time last year. Supplies of poultry in early 1940 will be larger than at the same time in 1939.

Consumer demand for fresh fruits has improved, but the combined production of 18 fruits is the second largest on record and exports have been curtailed by the European War. This has forced a large proportion of the supply of apples, pears, and citrus fruits on the domestic market. Market prices of vegetables average somewhat higher this winter than last. Consumer buying power is better and some winter vegetables are in smaller supply this season. Stocks of most canned vegetables are much smaller than the large carry-over stocks in 1939—a sharp increase in production of most truck crops for canning or manufacture is expected this year.

Supplies Down, Prices Up In Winter Vegetable Markets.

Supplies of fresh vegetables for the winter markets are indicated to be generally somewhat smaller than a year earlier, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports in its monthly analysis of the vegetable situation. Together with increased consumer purchasing power, this has resulted in generally higher prices than those of last winter.

The supply of late potatoes for the 1939 marketing season is estimated to be about 1 per cent smaller in the Central States and larger in the West. Production of sweet potatoes totals about 72.7 million bushels or about 5 per cent less than last year but 3 per cent more than the recent 10-year average. The crop in the central Atlantic coast States, however, is considerably larger than the relatively short crop in this area last season.

The total supply of dry edible beans is indicated to total 17 million bags, or only about 2 per cent less than the record large supply available last year. Supplies of white and lima beans are slightly less than last season, but the supply of colored beans exceeds the previous record high level.

Although the acreage planted to winter vegetables in the Southern States and California and Arizona is indicated to be slightly larger than that of a year earlier, unfavorable growing conditions have reduced production of a number of products. Market prices of many of the vegetables in late December averaged somewhat higher than a year earlier, although prices have declined somewhat in the last month.

THE ANSWERS

1. Gen. George C. Marshall.
2. Baron Mannerheim, once a lieutenant-general of Czarist Russia.
3. One in which the pace of work is deliberately slackened.
4. Felix Frankfurter and William O. Douglas.
5. Great Britain by six hours.
6. John Gould Fletcher.
7. in 1935.
8. No; about three-fourths of party.
9. Mussolini's policy is non-belligerency rather than one of complete neutrality.
10. April 7, 1939.

We invite you to come in and look over our SPECIALS

- 80c Value Men's Heavy Underwear 59c
- \$1.00 Value Men's Heavy Underwear 79c
- \$4.00 Value Ball Band Boots \$3.50
- 10 lbs. Karo Syrup 59c
- 3 No. 2 1/2 cans Pork & Beans 24c
- 2 No. 2 1/2 cans Crimson King Peaches 25c
- 3 lbs. Drink Sweet Coffee 39c
- Oval Oak Wash Boards 31c

THESE PRICES GOOD THROUGH JANUARY 20th.

DAVIS SUPPLY CO.

Wilson Street Farmville, N. C.

FOR RESULTS ADVERTISE IN THE ENTERPRISE

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FOUNTAIN, FOUNTAIN, NORTH CAROLINA, At the close of business on December 30th, 1939

ASSETS	
1. Loans and discounts (including no overdrafts)	\$ 61,905.49
2. United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	7,069.50
3. Obligations of States and political subdivisions	9,248.24
5. Corporate stocks (including \$... none... stock of Federal Reserve bank)	5,000.00
6. Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, and cash balances in process of collection	116,983.28
7. Banking premises owned \$2,348.48, furniture and fixtures \$59.18	2,407.66
11. Other assets	306.20
12. TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 203,566.37

LIABILITIES	
13. Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	\$ 105,158.38
14. Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	38,612.92
16. Deposits of States and political subdivisions	10,150.68
18. Other deposits (certified and officers' checks, etc.)	546.75
19. TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$153,868.73
23. Other liabilities	1,588.18
24. TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including obligations shown in item 8)	\$ 155,456.91

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
25. Capital *	\$ 25,000.00
26. Surplus	17,500.00
27. Undivided profits	3,201.09
28. Reserves (and retirement account for preferred capital)	2,408.37
29. TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	\$ 48,109.46
30. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT	\$ 203,566.37

* This bank's capital consists of common stock with total par value of \$25,000.00.

MEMORANDA

34. (a) On date of report the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was 19,089.39
(b) Assets reported above which were eligible as legal reserve amounted to 116,983.28

I, J. M. Horton, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. HORTON, Cashier.
C. M. SMITH, Director.
R. A. FOUNTAIN, Director.
G. W. JEFFERSON, Director.

State of North Carolina, County of Pitt
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of January, 1940, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.
(SEAL) H. D. JEFFERSON, Notary Public.
My commission expires January 11, 1941.

FOR RESULTS ADVERTISE IN THE ENTERPRISE

SLEEPLESS-NERVOUS-UPSET-SORE?

FROM **COUGHS** DUE TO COLD

TRY ONE DOSE RELIEF

The very first essential of pleasant feeling Mentho-Mulsion will give you expected relief, or your druggist will return your money. Mentho-Mulsion is a scientific compound of also important ingredients without narcotics or opiates. Children like its taste, and the first dose will show you why it is different, so soothing, and how fast it puts pleasant, refreshing vapors into the nasal passages to relieve that stuffy-up feeling and stop coughing immediately. Mentho-Mulsion, now only 75c. Thousands are feeling better with Mentho-Mulsion.

MENTHO-MULSION

WHEELS DRUG CO.
FARMVILLE, N. C.

BOWLING

IS YOUR BEST INDOOR EXERCISE!

ALLEYS OPEN From 1 P. M. DAILY

Afternoon Prices: — 10c a line (until 6 p. m.)
Night Prices: — 15c a line — 2 lines 25c

FREE GAMES FOR HIGH SCORES

Farmville Bowling Club
WILSON STREET

Car Load of---

Mules and Mares

Will Arrive Monday

We have on hand a splendid assortment of both MULES and Belgian MARES — 100 head to choose from.

SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY!

J. M. HORTON
WILSON STREET
FARMVILLE, N. C.