

Cardwell Concludes Series Discussions On Soybeans

By Guy A. Cardwell
 This is the fifth and last article in the series continuing information from the Salute To the "Wonder Bean" article in Consumer's Guide, April 20th, 1936.

How good a job is done by soybeans in improving the soil depends on the inoculation of the plants, how much of the crop is returned to the soil, and the effect of the roots on the mechanical condition of the soil.

To do the best work as a soil builder soybeans must be plowed under. When the AAA classified crops for the 1936 soil conservation program, it put soybeans under the "soil-building" class, for which special payments are to be made, only when they are turned under for green manure. When the beans are harvested for grain—so that the seeds can be used for human feed or for industrial purposes, or for hay—for animal feed—then soybeans are classed as a "soil-depleting" crop, with two exceptions. In the South, where farmers more frequently plant soybeans between rows of other crops to graze them off, soybeans are a "soil-depleting" crop only if they are harvested for crushing. In other cases in the South and in some East-Central States they can be counted "soil-conserving" or "soil-building", depending upon the handling of the crop.

Production of soybeans has been leaping ahead on the farms of this country. Fifteen years ago it is doubtful if 50,000 farmers had ever grown as much as an acre in a separate crop. In 1935 more than 600,000 farmers were in the business of producing this bean. Less than 500,000 acres were grown in the United States prior to 1917. Last year close to 5 1/2 million acres were planted; encouraged in part by the drought and in part by AAA. Soybeans on about half of these acres were harvested for beans or used for grazing; on the other half they were used for hay or silage, or were turned under for soil improvement. Production of the beans in 1925 was only 5 million bushels. The 1935 crop was more than 40 million bushels.

Increases in production are coming along at such a pace that science has had a new job laid at its doors—the job of helping industry and consumers to keep pace with the output of soybeans. Last month the United States Department of Agriculture and 12 North-

Central States opened a cooperative soybean industrial research laboratory at Urbana, Ill., to find new industrial uses and improve present known uses, to test for the best varieties for industrial uses. At present some 35 soybean mills and a number of cottonseed oil mills are crushing soybeans for oil and oil meal; 20 concerns are manufacturing soybean feed products; 15 mills are making soybean flour, and more than 50 factories are turning out various industrial products.

Recipes for curious consumers who are unfamiliar with this product have been published by the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture in a mimeographed bulletin, "Soybeans and Soybean Products for Table Use," which will be sent free to anyone addressing that Bureau. Another good source of general information is "Soybean Utilization", Farmers' Bulletin No. 1617, which can be bought for five cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

They Say . . . Whether Right or Wrong

Wilbur C. Cross, Governor of Connecticut:
 "Modern society has become so complicated that political life today is very strenuous."

Robert V. Fleming, President, American Bankers' Association:
 "When a bill is introduced in Congress it is an indication that there is a demand for the legislation to correct or create some condition."

Sullivan W. Jones, Assistant Coordinator for Industry:
 "Washington himself said, when he read the Constitution, 'Thank God, it can be amended.'"

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior:
 "The position of the Negro in our present economic life must be disturbing to the soul of Abraham Lincoln."

Clark Howell, Georgia Democrat:
 "This is the first time I have ever known a Democratic convention to adjourn with a splendid cash balance."
 Ernest Hemmingway, author:
 "In a modern war, there is no victor."

Two Texas Governors on Midway



ALLRED AND NEFF RELAX A BIT.—Gov. James V. Allred found a bit of time to frolic on the \$5,000,000 Midway as he helped open the Texas Centennial Exposition in Dallas. He is shown here pushing former Governor Pat Neff, now president of Baylor University, in a ricksha. Janice Jarrett, "Sweetheart of Texas," is in the other ricksha.

Texas Carries Coals to Newcastle



Here is Rangerette Frances Nalle, of the Texas Centennial Exposition, as she taught Oscar of the Waldorf, famous New York host, how Texas ranch barbecue is made. Oscar, center, inspects the first barbecue as his chief chef and Miss Nalle look on, before it is served as part of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel's regular menu. On her return from New York, Miss Nalle won the title of "Bluebonnet Girl" for the Exposition, which opens in Dallas June 6.

Return-To-Farm Movement Shown

Countryward Migration Composed Largely of Unemployed Families

Almost 2 million of the persons on farms on January 1, 1935 lived in cities, towns, villages, or other nonfarm residences five years earlier, according to a U. S. summary of the 1935 Federal Farm Census. The full extent of this movement to farms, the beginning of which was shown in the Census of 1930 is not disclosed by these figures, as the farm census report was limited to only those persons living on farms on January 1, 1935 who lived in non-farm residences five years earlier. Between 1930 and 1935, many others may have moved to farms and had returned to cities, towns, villages, or other nonfarm residences before the farm census enumeration on January 1, 1935.

This movement of 1,995,253 persons to farms during the preceding five years was a major factor in making the farm population of January 1, 1935 the largest ever recorded by a census. So extensive was the movement to farms that 1 out of every 16 persons living on farms January 1, 1935 had lived in cities, towns, or other nonfarm residences 5 years earlier.

Most of this flow of persons back to the farms represents the countryward migration of the unemployed and others unable to obtain work in factories, mines, lumber mills, etc., to escape idleness, reduce expenses, and to raise food for family use. The average of 3 persons per farm reporting this movement, and the increase of over a half million farms since 1930, suggest that this has been largely a movement of whole families rather than the migration of single individuals. These families have returned to farms once abandoned, to new farms and to unoccupied farms operated by their relatives and friends.

Not all of these newcomers have been employed nor have all remained unemployed. In many areas, thousands have engaged in part-time farming and have supplemented their urban, or industrial income with rural living. Improved roads, reduced transportation charges, and cheaper living in the country than in the city have brought thousands of families back to the land to live and have been factors in holding them there.

Most of this migration of families has been to small farms. There, these families have sought to produce at least part of the food, particularly vegetables, eggs, and milk needed for their own use. These families have probably augmented very little the total production of farm products for sale.

This movement has been largely a migration of white persons to farms. The decline of almost 200,000 in the nation's colored farm population indicates that the net flow of colored persons has been from farms to nonfarm residences rather than from cities and towns to farms.

On the basis of changes in the tenure of farm operations in the areas to which the farm-ward movement has been greatest, a majority of the families have returned to farms which they own rather than to farms which they rent. This has been an important factor in bringing about an increase of over 300,000 in the number of farms operated by owners.

Husband away—but a man's shirts on her clothes-line. A true divorce story about an oddly mixed foursome, in the American Weekly with next Sunday's Washington Herald.—adv.

Oklahoma's husband killers. Why three out of four dead-shot wives have recently been convicted, explained in the American Weekly, with next Sunday's Washington Herald.—adv.

"Queen's" of this and that—of onions, of lettuce, of cheese—and they're all deserving.

beauty winners, pictured in the American Weekly, with next Sunday's Washington Herald.—adv.

NOTICE OF SALE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Deed of Trust executed by Charles Carr, Jr., to N. H. Carter, trustee, dated May 15, 1919, recorded in Book 177, page 428, Registry of Duplin County, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, for cash, at the Court House door of Duplin County, Kenansville, N. C., at the hour 12:00 o'clock noon, JULY 27TH, 1936, the following described lands:

Beginning at a stake on the Run of Marsh Branch, Owen J. Teachey's corner and runs thence his line So. 57 West 24 poles to a stake; thence his line No. 56 West 113 poles to a stake in Chas. Carr's Sr.'s line; thence as his line No. 57 East 37 poles to a stake in the run of Marsh Branch; thence down the run of Marsh Branch as it meanders to the beginning, containing two (2) acres.

Advertised this the 26th day of June 1936.

N. H. CARTER, Trustee.

P. J. Caudell, Atty. July 2-9-16-23 —814

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Executors of the estate of Chester Rivenbark, deceased, late of Duplin County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned, at Wallace, North Carolina, on or before the 12TH DAY OF MAY, 1937, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment.

This the 12th day of May, 1936.

P. E. & G. E. RIVENBARK, Executors of Chester Rivenbark Estate. M 28 Ju 4-11-18-25 July 2—809

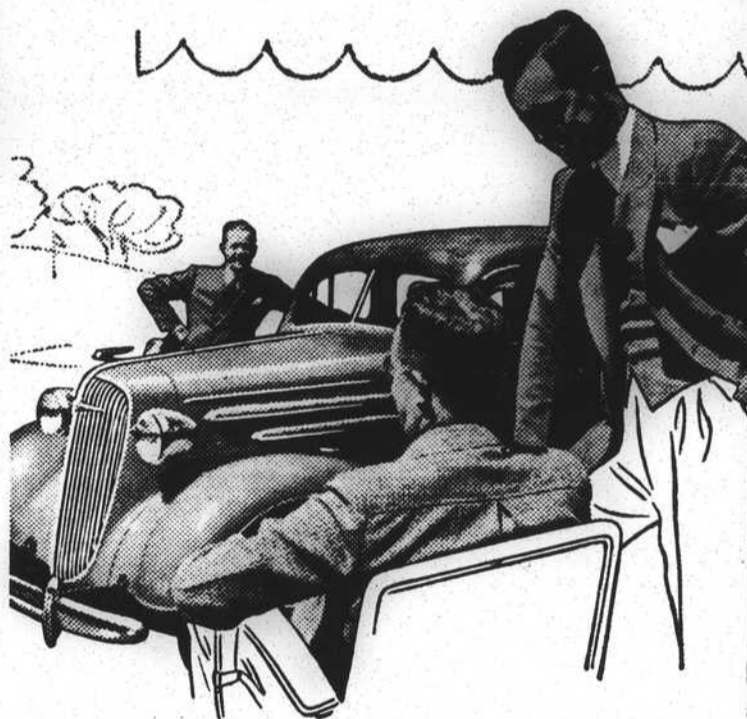
Summary of Uniform Annual Budget Estimate of Duplin County, North Carolina

For The Fiscal Year Beginning July 1, 1936, And Ending June 30, 1937
 Published in Compliance with Requirement of The (County Fiscal Control Act)
 Section 7, Ch. 146, P. L. 1927

Fund	Total Budget Requirements	Estimate of Revenue to be available other than Tax Levy	Tax Levy to balance Budget	Estimate of Uncollectible Taxes, Commissions on Collections and Tax Payers' Discount	Total Amount of Tax Levy	Estimate of Property Valuation	Estimate of Tax Rate on \$100 Valuation	Tax Rate of last Preceding Levy
General County Fund	\$102,565.00	\$ 61,265.00	\$ 18,800.00	\$ 3,700.00	\$ 22,500.00	\$15,000,000	.15	.15
Fauper Fund			10,500.00		10,500.00	15,000,000	.07	.05
Health Fund			12,000.00		12,000.00	15,000,000	.08	.08
County Debt Service Fund	144,539.89	40,050.00	104,489.89	9,510.11	114,000.00	15,000,000	.76	.81
Schools:								
Current Exp. Fund—Co. Sup. Fund	30,050.00	22,566.66	7,483.34	1,516.66	9,000.00	15,000,000	.06	.10
Capital Outlay Fund	132,466.03	129,954.05	2,511.98	488.02	3,000.00	15,000,000	.02	.03
Debt Service Fund	68,424.46	25,122.61	43,301.85	3,198.15	46,500.00	15,000,000	.31	.33
TOTALS (County-Wide)	\$478,045.38	\$278,958.32	\$199,087.06	\$18,412.94	\$217,500.00	\$15,000,000	\$1.45	\$1.55
Special Road Districts:								
Island Creek Rd. Debt Service Fd.	\$ 1,430.49	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,230.49	\$ 369.51	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 1,600,000	.10	.15
Warsaw Road Debt Service Fd.	1,797.58	70.00	1,727.58	272.42	2,000.00	2,000,000	.10	.15

This July 6, 1936.

F. W. McGOWAN, County Accountant



"I understand that Chevrolet is now enjoying the biggest demand in its history."

"You're right. And there's a good reason.

Everybody knows that this new Chevrolet is the first motor car with all modern advantages to sell at such a low price—it's . . .

The only complete low-priced car!"

CHEVROLET



FOR ECONOMICAL TRANSPORTATION

Cavenaugh Chev. Co., Inc.
 Wallace, N. Carolina

NEW PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES

You and your family want safe brakes on your new car—brakes that will give maximum stopping power—brakes that will be always equalized, always dependable—Chevrolet's New Perfected Hydraulic Brakes!

SOLID STEEL one-piece TURRET TOP

You want a safe roof over your head, too—a Solid Steel one-piece Turret Top. It gives complete overhead protection . . . is smarter looking . . . and helps to keep passengers cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

IMPROVED GLIDING KNEE-ACTION RIDE*

You also want the greater comfort and greater road stability of Chevrolet's Knee-Action Gliding Ride*. Millions of Knee-Action users will tell you that this is the safest and smoothest ride of all.

GENUINE FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION

You'll get a lot of comfort out of this feature, too. It gives each passenger individually controlled ventilation . . . "scoops in" refreshing breezes on hot days . . . and eliminates drafts in cold weather.

HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE

And for all-round performance with economy, there is nothing like Chevrolet's High-Compression Valve-in-Head Engine—the same type of engine that is used in record-holding airplanes, power boats and racing cars.

SHOCKPROOF STEERING*

Also an outstanding advantage—and, like all the above features, exclusive to this one low-priced car—is Shockproof Steering*. Visit your nearest Chevrolet dealer and have a thorough demonstration of this only complete low-priced car—today!

\$495 AND UP. List price of New Standard Coupe at Flint, Mich. With bumpers, spare tire and tire lock, the list price is \$520 additional. *Knee-Action on Master Models only, \$20 additional. Prices quoted in this advertisement are list at Flint, Michigan, and subject to change without notice. A General Motors Value-Plan—monthly payments to suit your purse. CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN