

Penderlea Cosmetic Firm To Hire First Employees Within Two Weeks

Production of the famed Roger & Gallet cosmetics will commence on a limited scale within the next couple of weeks, revealed a spokesman yesterday for the Concentrate Manufacturing Company.

Concentrate Manufacturing Co. has recently established its cosmetic plant at Penderlea where it will manufacture the entire national output of the Roger & Gallet perfumes, soaps, etc.

J. J. Morris, speaking for the company management, commented this week that the 250 or so applications now on hand

are being screened prior to giving employment to a small number of persons shortly.

The plant will commence production on a limited scale with only one or two departments being placed in operation initially.

Each of the employees will have to be trained in the new jobs which are soon to be opened. This will necessitate a gradual functioning of the huge plant.

The first employment will be made within the next two weeks, Mr. Morris stated.

Good Management Of Land A Duty Says E. L. English

"I believe it is my duty to improve and take care of the land I have for my children and for future generations."

That's what E. L. English, soil conservation committeeman of Willard, said when I visited him recently, English continued, "Although I hold the title to a 100 acre farm, I only have custody of it during my life time. And even though soil conservation gives immediate benefit in higher yields, we should consider it in the light of how it will contribute to the future welfare of our nation as a whole."

These thoughts reminded us of comments made by Robert Quillen, the late South Carolina writer. Quillen wrote: "Do you know how fast we are losing soil? The official estimate is three billion—not three million, three billion tons a year. What is a ton of it worth? More than a ton of diamonds. Hungry people can't eat diamonds."

Since 1945, E. L. English has been improving his land as well as talking about it. In 1945 he planned, with the help of Soil Conservation Service technicians, a complete soil and water conservation program for his farm. Labor shortages handicapped him considerably until two years ago, but now much of the planned work is done.

A six acre tobacco field is now terraced and contoured to hold both soil and rainwater in place. Two fields of low land is tiled—drained—six acres that formerly were too wet to cultivate regularly.

English points to these fields with pride because he has made them better while tilling them for heavier production of tobacco, corn, and hay crops. "And I know they're fixed right because SCS men laid them out for me," he insisted.

Another part of the Willard farmer's plan that is especially attractive at present is 20 acres of permanent pasture. The heavy, rich growth of Dallis grass, white clover, and lespedeza supplies all the grazing that his 25 herd of beef cattle can handle.

Hay for his livestock is now grown on land robbed of half of

the topsoil by sheet erosion. By conservation work with the Lower Cape Fear soil conservation district, this land had become so unprofitable that it was no longer used for row crops. Sericea lespedeza, lime, and fertilizer were recommended by SCS men. Since this deep-rooted perennial legume was seeded in 1943, each acre has made about two tons of high-grade hay each year.

Sericea has stopped erosion and is gradually making the land better. And that's what English is always thinking about—better land for himself and others.

Local Girl On Student Government ETC

Kenneth Casey of Goldsboro will head the freshman class at East Carolina Teachers College during the 1949-1950 term. Election of a slate of officers for the new students was completed this week, and those chosen as leaders in freshman activities have taken office. Gilbert Carroll of Weldon, president of the junior class, was in charge of the election.

Freshman women students living in dormitories have also chosen their officers for the school year.

Mary Lois Jester of Thomasville will serve as president of Cotton Hall. Also chosen as officers in the freshman dormitory for women are Elizabeth S. Carroll, Raleigh, vice president; Ethel Parks, Goldsboro, secretary; and the following members-at-large of the student government organization; Kathleen Bennett, Lumberton; Emily Faircloth, Fayetteville; Charlotte Whitfield, Garland; Margaret Ann Carr, Wallace; Sue Thompson, Bahama; and Joanne Stillman, Roper.

Irene Toumaras of Burlington is the new president of Woman's Hall, formerly the college president's home which is now being used as a residence for a small group of freshmen women. Alice Gray Jordan of Ransomville is secretary.

Fire Prevention Week Is Planned

North Carolina farmers were urged this week to join in observance of National Fire Prevention Week, October 9-15, by eliminating some of the more common fire hazards usually found on farms.

H. M. Ellis, in charge of agricultural engineering for the State College Extension Service, asserted that the nation's annual farm fire loss includes destruction of 100 million dollars worth of property, injury to 10,000 farm residents, and the death of another 3,500 farm people.

"Six known causes account for three-fourths of our farm fires," Ellis declared. "Action taken to eliminate hazards incident to these causes could save the nation 75 million dollars a year."

The specialist listed the principal known causes of farm fires as follows: lightning, 37 per cent; chimneys, flues, cupolas, stacks, 11 per cent; petroleum and its products, 8 per cent; matches and smoking, 7 per cent; sparks on roofs, 7 per cent; stoves, furnaces, boilers, and their pipes, 6 per cent; exposures adjoining other buildings, 5 per cent; spontaneous ignition, 5 per cent; misuse of electricity, 3 per cent; friction (sparks from running machinery), 2 per cent; hot ashes and open coal fires, 2 per cent; all other causes, 8 per cent.

"Carelessness in one way or another is a major factor in 90 per cent of all farm fires," Ellis declared. He added that even the number of fires started by lightning can be reduced considerably by giving proper attention to lightning rods. Principal lightning hazards are ungrounded buildings, and poor ground and poor connections on rodged buildings. Connections may be damaged by livestock, equipment, ice or corrosion. The lightning protection system should be inspected at least once a year.

Ellis urged that farmers not only remove common fire hazards but also see that their farms have the following:

1. An ample supply of reserve water (at least 500 gallons) and necessary firefighting tools, kept handy and in good order.
2. A sturdy, safe ladder long enough to reach the tallest farm buildings.
3. Well-maintained roads and lanes leading from the highway to the farm buildings.

Mrs. Eda Aman Lanier Dies On Tuesday At 64

Mrs. Eda Aman Lanier, age 64, widow of the late Walter F. Lanier, died Tuesday night following several months of declining health at her home in the Lyman Community near Beulaville.

She was born February 22nd, 1885 and was the daughter of the late Alafair and Willis Aman of Sampson County. In early childhood the family moved to Duplin County and she had made her home in or near Beulaville. She was married to Walter L. Lanier in 1908 and was a charter member of the Bethel Presbyterian Church of the Lyman Community and was always active in religious and civic affairs.

Funeral services were conducted at the Bethel Presbyterian Church at 2:30 o'clock by her pastor, James F. Garvin, assisted by Rev. Walter F. Goodman, pastor of the Beulaville Presbyterian Church. Burial was in the Lanier Family Cemetery near the home.

She is survived by three sons,

Marl-W. Lanier of Burlington, W. Raleigh and Daniel W. Lanier of Beulaville, one daughter, Mrs. Mark Smith of the home community, three brothers, Ivey Aman of Mt. Olive, Paul Aman of Myrtle Beach, S. C., and P. H. Aman of Lynchburg, Va., five grandchildren and several neices and nephews.

Timely Farm Information

QUESTION: Some kind of insect is making holes in my lawn and piling up little mounds of dirt. How can I stop this?

ANSWER: George D. Jones, extension entomologist at State College, says the holes are caused by large white grubs which may be seen moving about. The white grub feeds largely on organic matter and moves up and down in the soil in the fall months prior to hibernation. The tunnels may extend some 10 to 12 inches beneath the surface.

Treatment of these pests, says Jones, can be successfully done with several of the new insecticides. Experiments conducted at State College show that immediate kill can be obtained by using either a 5 per cent DDT dust at the rate of approximately 40 pounds per acre, a 3 per cent BHC-5 per cent DDT dust at the same rate, or a 5 per cent chlordan dust used at the same rate. The BHC mixture and the chlordan dust will probably kill quicker than DDT. These materials may be used for small area treatment at the rate of about one pound to each 1,000 square feet of surface. They may be washed in with a garden hose if water is available or applied just ahead of a rain. The rate of application given above should be sufficient to kill the pests immediately with a single treatment. If activity shows up in the fall or in the spring, the same dosage may be repeated.

The larvae change to beetles in early summer and are known as the green June beetle. They may be observed flying about or resting in trees near the grassy areas where they lay eggs in the soil. There is only one generation each year, and egg laying usually is completed by the latter part of July.

Sam—

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weeks before the many groups were brought together. Rehearsals were held in as many towns and schools and communities in Duplin as could be found. Byrd went to rehearsals where the people were rather than trying to bring 1,000 people together for the many part rehearsals that took place.

Cooperation spelled out a larger figure than dollars and cents could have totaled. No other possibility existed to make the payment possible without approaching the staggering budgets of Hollywood productions. Actors took their bit roles without any thought of fees. By far and large, each individual in the production furnished his or her own costume.

Under the able direction of

producer Byrd he wove the many parts together on the stage of the amphitheater in just two full length rehearsals before the premier showing. And as he wove "The Duplin Story" into an outstanding whole, likewise he was weaving together the people of Duplin into a closer association than they had ever known before.

Against the unfolding history of 200 years, Duplin citizens saw themselves and their neighbors from other towns and places as contemporaries of modern history with many common bonds and interests. Heightened the more by the necessary working together which staging of the pageant exacted.

The dramatic climaxing of a period ranging from early colonial days to the present will undoubtedly signal the birth of a homogeneity unknown before in Duplin County, which may grow to give richer fruits in future years.

Annual—

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gress at the annual workshop in parent-teacher leadership at Northwestern University will speak on "The Montreat Workshop on Parent Education."

Other officers besides Mrs. Thompson who will participate in the program for the day will be Mrs. B. T. Williams of Sted-

man, State Historian and Mrs. E. C. Walters of Greensboro, Chairman of Nomin Representative of P. T. A.

Mrs. Mary L. Smith of Raleigh, Assistant State Supervisor of School Lunch Program will speak on "School Lunch-Five Point Program".

Miss Elizabeth Lovell of Raleigh, Director of Health Education for the State Board of Health will speak on "New Horizons in Public Health".

Presidents from all schools within the district will report on their main project of last year's work and the one outstanding plan for the present year.

A silver cup with the name of the school engraved on it will be given by Mrs. Thompson to the school which has the largest representation. The attendance will be based on mileage basis.

District Eight is composed of the following counties: Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, New Hanover, Pender, Robeson, and Sampson.

Exhibit—

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ducted in Oregon in 1931. Since that date progress has been rapid. I feel safe in saying that in North Carolina today there are 4,000 acres of land on which the owner can place one inch of man-made rain any time they desire to do so.

Supplemental irrigation has al-

ready proved its value to North Carolina farmers and interest in this practice is steadily increasing.

Growers—

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ity of better grades was \$1.00 higher.

Weekly gross sales amounted to 38,332,500 pounds and sold for an average of \$54.77 per hundred. This poundage was around 9 1/4 million below last week while the average rose \$3.20. Season sales were brought to 308,766,449 pounds averaging \$47.64. The flue-cured Stabilization Corporation received under the Government loan program, slightly over 1 per cent of gross sales, or less than last week. Receipts for the season are about 5 per cent.

Offerings last week contained a larger percentage of fair to choice quality grades. There were also more cutters and lugs sold. Most of the tobacco graded low to good quality. Leaf predominated the sales followed by smoking leaf, lugs and cutters.

Walker—

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GROWERS WHO SOLD AT WALLACE LAST FRIDAY RECEIVED

\$178,110.62 FOR 340,274 POUNDS—AN AVERAGE OF \$52.34

LAST WEEK WALLACE WAREHOUSES SOLD FOR DOLLAR-WISE LEAF GROWERS

9,144,360 POUNDS FOR \$627,207.70 OR AN AVERAGE OF \$52.66

1,190,970 POUNDS OF LEAF HAVE BOUGHT \$4,353,425.56 TO GROWERS

THIS SEASON FOR AN AVERAGE OF \$47.61 PER 100 POUNDS

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