

North Carolina's Population Expected to Reach Five Million in Next Four or Five Years

While the exact time is unpredictable, North Carolina's population is expected to hit the 5 million mark in 1966 or 1967.

"Certainly, it should be no later than the first half of '67," says Dr. Selz C. Mayo, head of the Department of Rural Sociology at State College.

"Incidentally," Mayo added, "North Carolina's Population should reach 5 million at about the same time the Nation's population reaches 200 million."

North Carolina had 4,556,155 people in the census of 1960, or 12.2 per cent more than in 1950. Mayo bases his estimates for future growth on these figures.

"The growth of North Carolina's population during the past century and a half is an exciting story," Dr. Mayo said.

In 1800, less than a half million people lived in the state. By the census of 1870, the population was up to one million.

The second million was recorded in the census of 1910, the third million in the census of 1930, and the

fourth million in the census of 1950.

While the number of Tar Heels is increasing rapidly, Mayo points out that the State's rate of growth was considerable under the national average during the decade of the '50's.

This was because the state had a net loss from migration of 330,000 people. One immediate tangible result of this migration was the loss of one congressman.

To make North Carolina's present growth pattern more meaningful, Dr. Mayo described what is likely to happen within one year — 1962, for example.

"During these 12 months," Mayo explained, "the natural increase (birth minus deaths) of our population will be sufficient to build a city, the size of Durham.

"We can expect to retain enough of the natural increase to produce a city about the size of Wilmington. But we will export (lose by migration) enough young people to produce another community about the size of Burlington."



LUNCH—Jackie Rogers, 4½, "cattlemat" from Pomona, Calif., feeds his week-old Ayrshire calf. The calf weighs 60 pounds; Jackie, only 40.

and boiling, whole egg powder, vegetable chips, and dried honey.

And there's help on the way for the housewife who despairs of the time it takes her to prepare so-called convenience foods. To make instant foods live up to their name, researchers are looking for ways to cut down the cooking time of dehydrated potato and vegetable products. Really "instant" foods, they say, are not too far away.

Already on the market, though sold mainly to outdoors men and institutional users, are freeze-dried foods — food that has been dehydrated under vacuum while frozen.

These foods — meats, fruits, vegetables, even casserole dishes — keep on the cupboard shelf for long periods of time. And there is no shriveling or toughening of the product. When reconstituted, they are just as tasty, just as plump as they were in the beginning.

Dehydrofrozen foods are already on the market. To use these, simply add water, thaw, and cook. They taste much the same as other frozen foods.



GARDEN TIME
M. E. Gardner
N. C. State College

A wide variety of house plants and flowering bulbs makes it possible for 'most every home to enjoy growing things throughout the year. While the conditions that prevail in many apartments and homes cannot compare with the environment found in a greenhouse, you can be successful if good practices are followed.

If plants are in a window, they should be arranged attractively. If special provisions have been made, such as planters, choose the plants that are best suited for the area. Your local florist or nurseryman will be glad to make suggestions. Select colors which harmonize with other hues in the room. Orange chrysanthemum for bronzy tones, massed pink and red azaleas in an ivory window and others. Proper container sizes, shapes and color blending should also be observed.

A good general purpose potting soil for most house plants is one-third good soil, one-third peat and one-third coarse sand, by volume. Mix about one-half cup of dehydrated cow or sheep manure to each quart of soil.

It is important that sterilized soil be used. Do this before the fertilizer is added. Soil may be sterilized by heating to 180 degrees F. and holding at this temperature for about thirty minutes. It may be possible to buy sterilized composted soil from your local florist. If you can, this is your best bet.

In general, most house plants need as much light as can be supplied, especially in winter. They all need plant food for vigorous growth. Directions given on the small packages of complete fertilizer usually work very well.

Watering must be done very carefully. Perhaps more plants are lost, or do not grow well, because of improper watering than any other one factor in house plant care. First provide bottom drainage when the pot is filled with soil. Use enough water, at room temperature (rainwater is good) to completely moisten the soil. Do not water again until the soil feels dry to the touch. Small pots will dry out faster and the water lost by transpiration will be greater during dry sunny weather than on dark rainy days.

Plants do best in well-ventilated rooms, but drafts should be avoided. Remove blossoms as they fade

and pick off dead leaves. Keep foliage clean by spraying or washing as needed. Discard old plants and replace with new ones.

Watch out for scale insects, red spiders, mealy bugs, etc., and use the material best suited for control. Malathion is a good insecticide for most of the common insects attacking house plants.

More New Foods on The Way to Consumer

Frozen pies and tarts — orange juice flakes — meals in a box. Who would have thought it 20 or 30 years ago?

In the Department of Agriculture's utilization laboratories, located in four regions of the country, scientists are working on sweet potato flakes, a parboiled wheat product called bulgur, a bean powder that does away with soaking

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Free Leaflet Ready For Swine Producers

Hog production, traditionally a small-scale enterprise in North Carolina, is following the trend of other farm operations. Units are becoming larger; and in many areas, fewer.

These "big operators" are using a variety of management systems, Kelley says. Some raise hogs on concrete entirely. Others use various combinations of pasture, dirt lots and concrete.


To help farmers decide which system of raising hogs is best for

them, Kelley has prepared an easy-to-follow leaflet.


In the leaflet, charts are used to illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of five production systems that can be used for 100 brood sows.

Free copies may be obtained from county agricultural agents or by writing the Department of Agricultural Information, N. C. State College, Raleigh. The leaflet title is "System for 100 Brood Sows."

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