

WEATHER

Increasing cloudiness and warm tonight. Thursday cloudy and cool with showers and thunderstorms.

THE DAILY REFLECTOR

TRUTH IN PREFERENCE TO FICTION

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Member Associated Press - United Press GREENVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 29, 1953

32 Pages Today (Two Sections) Price 5 Cents

Sick, Wounded GIs Depart From Honolulu On Way Home

'Freedom Airlift' On Way

By CHARLES BERNARD United Press Staff Correspondent HONOLULU, T.H. (UP)—A C-47 transport, bearing 35 American soldiers and Marines freed from Communist prison camps, headed for California today on the final leg of the Army's first "Freedom Airlift."

By the 3,400-mile flight from Tokyo. Some struggled to control their emotions at the prospect of once more being home.

The disabled ones were to be assigned to military hospitals best suited to handle their particular cases. Those needing only minor treatment would fly to military hospitals nearest their homes.

Little more than one week ago they were in the isolation of prison camps, not knowing whether they ever would see their families and sweethearts again.

Communists Give Ground On One Point At Stake

Deadlock In Truce Parleys

By LEROY HANSEN PANMUNJOM, Korea (UP)—The Communists gave ground for the first time today in the resumed armistice negotiations. But the Communists and United Nations truce teams remained completely split on two vital points regarding repatriation of war prisoners.

Korean and Chinese Communist prisoners who refuse to go back to Red-ruled territory. This is believed to have removed one point at issue, for Nam is expected to name India and that country is believed acceptable to the U.N.

He pointed out to Nam II that the Geneva Convention on prisoners forbids the use of force to repatriate them. The U.N., he said, is no more willing to force them to go to a neutral country than it is to force them to go home.

ROKs Raid Red Position During Heavy Rainstorm

SEOUL, Korea (UP)—South Korean raiders killed 17 North Koreans and possibly many more in a pitched battle during a driving rainstorm today at the eastern edge of the water-soaked battlefield.

Senator Says Evidence Substantiates Testimony

Backs Up Espionage Story

WASHINGTON (UP)—Sen. Herman Welker revealed today that Senate investigators have "evidence" to back up the story of a former General Motors worker who said he stole engine plans for the Communists during World War II.

access to the file room but that the plant has no basement. Welker, who heads the task force, observed that company officials were "very busy" at the time and that "saboteurs were very cute" so that it was easy to see why GM executives "can't believe that it happened."

a visit to Poland where he became disenchanted with the Communist movement and had to sneak out of the country to escape the Polish secret police.

French Consider Bringing Indo-China Aggression To United Nations' Attention

PARIS (UP)—Authoritative sources said today that France is seriously considering bringing before the United Nations the latest Communist aggression in the Indo-Chinese kingdom of Laos.

miles above the city, was overrun by enemy forces yesterday after an all-night battle, the French said. There was no mention of the fate of the defending garrison.

Board Meets

The Greenville Board of Aldermen will hold its last meeting of the month tomorrow night at 7:30 in the aldermen's room at the City Hall.

Mayor Lester D. Page said this morning in view of the fact that the new City Council takes office next week, tomorrow night's meeting will be concerned primarily with closing out official city business.

Million-Dollar Fire In Montreal Destroys Plant

MONTREAL (UP)—Fire raged out of control for more than six hours last night and destroyed an oil and grease packing plant of Canadian Oil Companies Ltd., causing damage estimated at \$3,000,000.

HOW ABOUT TO AND FRO? COLUMBUS, O. (UP)—Ohio license automobile license plates with car owners' initials on them, but officials hope that two owners never drive side by side—the two who have initials ZIG and ZAG.

Doctor Indicates Accused Slayer 'Nervous Type'

LONDON (UP)—John R. Christie, 55-year-old clerk charged with strangling and burying four women in his gloomy London flat, was described by a doctor today as a "nervous type" who might have been afflicted by serious mental trouble.

Dr. Matthew Odess appeared in magistrate's court as proceedings were resumed to determine whether the prosecution had enough evidence to warrant bringing Christie to trial.

The suspected "strangler of Notting Hill" is charged with killing his 54-year-old wife Ethel and three younger women in his tenement flat during last December, January and February.

2,385 X-Rayed

X-ray units operating in the county x-rayed 2,385 persons yesterday, bringing the grand total to 2,385.

The four mobile units started work in the county Saturday and on that day, x-rayed 1,996. The units were closed all day Monday but began work again yesterday morning.

Pitt Farm Lands Assume Trimmings Of New Growing Season



"HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS"—And to Pitt County's predominantly-rural population, both heart and home are inseparably contained in the productive acres of its fertile farms. Lavishly endowed by nature with a great deal more than the bare fundamentals of agricultural potentiality, Pitt's heritage is manifestly expressed by the panoramic rural scene depicted above.

Leaders Hope General Assembly Can Close Up Shop Tomorrow

Legislators Drive For Adjournment

By LARRY DALE United Press Staff Correspondent RALEIGH (UP)—Leaders of the General Assembly began an all-out drive for final adjournment by today morning as the House took up today the House bill to amend the law relating to the State Milk Commission.

align the state's judicial districts and stood fast in favor of Gov. William B. Umstead's plan to simply add six superior court judges.

But final action on the Umstead plan was yet to come as it faced a final test in the House. The Senate bill would have created eight new judicial districts and established a total of 11 new superior court judgeships.

puts courts all over North Carolina where they are not needed." The House shunted down a bill by Rep. J. Y. Jordan of Brunswick to allow patients to bring suit for damages against hospital employees for negligence of hospital employees.

Registration Of Voters Steps Up

The number of new registrants to get their names on the registration books during the prescribed period now stands at 328.

Long lines greeted registrars at both the Pitt County courthouse and the City Hall this morning at 9 o'clock when registration books opened for the day.

Mrs. Frank Dudley, registrar at the courthouse, said this morning she has registered a total of 117 new voters since the registration books opened last Wednesday.

At the City Hall, Registrar Mrs. Rosa Brown reported today that 211 voters have registered their names since last Wednesday.

CANINE CONFLAGRATION NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (UP)—Firemen acted quickly when a woman called to say a house was on fire in her neighborhood. It turned out to be a dog house, apparently set afire by children. The dog wasn't home.

Paying \$5,000 For Each Red Soldier Said Cheaper Could 'Buy' Chinese Troops

WASHINGTON (UP)—Exponents of psychological warfare said today the United States could well afford to offer every Chinese Communist soldier in Korea "a fortune" in cash to desert to the United Nations lines.

They said it is costing this country upwards of \$5,000,000 a year to fight the Korean war, even on the present scale of limited combat.

The same sum would be sufficient to pay cash "rewards" of \$5,000 each to all the 1,000,000 Chinese Communist troops now in Korea.

fortune to the average Chinese who never dreams of accumulating that much wealth. Some persons have claimed a \$100 payment would be enough to persuade Red soldiers to forget about fighting for the Communist cause and cross to Allied lines.

Although the suggestion has been made from time to time, the idea apparently is not being given serious consideration by top government psychological strategists at the moment. They obviously are waiting to see what the results will be—if any—from Gen. Mark W. Clark's offer of a \$50,000 reward to Red pilots who fly Soviet-made MIG jets into Allied hands.

The Far Eastern commander made the offer two days ago in the first of what may be a series of new psychological warfare strategy moves. The first pilot to take up the offer will get an extra \$50,000 making a total of \$100,000.

The U. N. forces have previously dropped leaflets behind enemy lines urging Red soldiers to cross into Allied hands and guaranteeing safe conduct and fair treatment. These pamphlets alone have been persuading some Red soldiers to desert.

Treatment For GIs Who Fell To 'Brainwashing' Psychiatry For Returnees

WASHINGTON (UP)—Army officials said today the best techniques of modern psychiatry will be applied to help a "small group" of American soldiers who apparently succumbed to Communist "brainwashing" during long months of captivity as Korean war prisoners.

The Defense Department refused to say exactly how many of the 149 former POWs repatriated last week have shown symptoms of falling to the Communist propaganda which was dimmed in their ears incessantly throughout their imprisonment. But officials insisted that the number was not large, considering the circumstances.

An Army announcement last night disclosed that special facilities have been set up at Valley Forge General Hospital near Philadelphia to give "medical and psychological treatment" to the apparent Communist sympathizers who were turned up during initial screening of the returned prisoners at Army hospitals in Japan.

The men will be flown from Tokyo to the Valley Forge Hospital as soon as possible, officials said. Families will be notified when they are hospitalized and encouraged to visit them.

But press interviews will not be allowed unless the men involved consent and medical authorities decide that "no medical harm" will result.

The Army had warned, even before the prisoner exchange began, that the Communists' ceaseless propaganda barrage could be expected to take at least a small toll among long imprisoned men.

A Tokyo dispatch said men who turned to Communism admitted it themselves or were named by other liberated prisoners during questioning at Army hospitals there.

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Farm Labor Situation Believed To Be Better For Pitt Than Was 1952's Season

Pitt County farmers should find the labor situation this season no worse than it was a year ago. If anything, the labor situation for harvesting Pitt's tobacco and other crops this summer and this fall should be better rather than worse than it was in 1952.

That was the concensus voiced by Manager W. B. Dillingham and Farm Placement Intertower Douglas Taylor of the local office of the Employment Security Commission.

Price of Labor Although the employment office has nothing to do with the price which is paid laborers who aid in harvesting Pitt County's crops, Dillingham said it appears the cost of labor for the farms this summer will remain about at the level it was a year ago.

Importing Georgia Labor In spite of the fact the number of local workers available for farm labor remains about the same as a year ago, local farmers have shown a greater interest in importing labor to help with the tobacco harvest than was shown a year ago.

to handle the imported labor. He explained that now the imported labor is provided housing facilities by individual farmers who secure the imported labor through the employment office.

While the tobacco harvesting peak from mid-July until early August provides the most trying period on Pitt County's labor pool, there are other crops which also fit into the local farm labor picture.

Other Crops Although the corn crop in Pitt will cover and estimated 78,000 acres this year, the use of machinery in the farm harvesting plus the fact that harvesting can be done after the tobacco harvesting season, the corn crop should be adequately taken care of by labor which is already on Pitt farms.

The harvesting of cotton, peanuts and sweet potatoes (in some sections) likewise pose a problem for farm labor. Taylor estimates it will take 2,500 to 3,000 workers to meet the demands of the harvest season for those three Pitt crops.

Social and Personal

All items for this page received after 10 a. m. will be published the following day. Dial 2385-9 a. m. to Room; 1 to 4:30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor B. Carr will arrive today from St. Petersburg, Fla. for a visit with his mother, Mrs. J. F. Carr on W. Eighth St.

Service League Executive Board The Executive Board of Greenville Service League will meet Friday morning at 10 o'clock at the home of Mrs. E. H. Williford.

To Observe May Fellowship "Citizenship—Our Christian Concern" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. J. B. Spillman at the May Fellowship observance held at the Immanuel Baptist Church on May 1 at 12 noon. The United Council of Church Women are committing themselves to the study of the issues—be they peace, race, free enterprise, liquor, crime, narcotics—as they prepare for May Fellowship Day Friday, May 1. The meal will be covered dish luncheon and all women are invited to attend.

Masonic Notice Greenville Lodge No. 284, A.F.&A.M., will have an emergency communication Thursday, April 30, at 7:30 p. m. to confer the first degree. All Master Masons, Fellowcraft and Entered Apprentices are invited. WALTER E. BOSWELL, Master A. R. HOUSE, Secretary

Christian Church Family Picnic Dinner The week of May 3-10 will be observed throughout America among many thousands of churches as Family Week and it will be so observed by the Eighth Street Christian Church.

The families of the church are all requested to bring their dinners with them next Sunday and the whole church family will have its dinner together on the church lawn if weather permits and on the inside if the weather is inclement. After the morning service and the family dinner there will be shown an outstanding sound movie entitled, "It's a Wonderful Life." Family Week will come to its climax in the Mothers' Day services on May 10.

Social Calendar

THURSDAY 8:00 p. m.—Mrs. Harry Forbes will be hostess to the Arles Book Club.

8:00 p. m.—Chapter 1308 of the Women of the Moose

FRIDAY 10:00 a. m.—Executive Board of Greenville Service League meets at the home of Mrs. E. H. Williford.

10:00 a. m.—Ladies Day at the Greenville Country Club.

12:00 Noon—Greenville Council of Church Women observe May Fellowship Day at Immanuel Baptist Church.

5:30 p. m.—Annual May Day Festival to be presented by students at East Carolina College in the college stadium. The crowning of the May Queen and a pageant based on a UNESCO theme and including music and dances of the Orient are included in the afternoon program. The public is invited to attend. 6:30 p. m.—Kiwanis Club 6:30 p. m.—Exchange Club 7:30 p. m.—Red Men meet.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, our County Tuberculosis Association, and County Health Department are conducting this X-ray Survey and the Medical and Dental Society is endorsing it, and

WHEREAS, it stands to reason that a chest X-ray contributes greatly to good health.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Lester D. Page, Mayor of the City of Greenville, North Carolina, do urge all civic, social and religious organizations, schools and home demonstration clubs to cooperate with this project to make people aware of the value of a chest X-ray and of its benefits to our public health. IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto, set my hand and seal this 28th day of April, 1953.

Lester D. Page Mayor, City of Greenville

Brussels Music Conference Set

BRUSSELS (AP)—The part played by music in education will be studied at a conference to be held in Brussels between June 29 and July 9 under the auspices of UNESCO (United Nations' Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization).

This conference, initiated by the International Council of Music, will study the problems relating to non-specialized musical education, i. e., the musical education of the layman. Professional training in music will be discussed at another congress, organized in Salzburg in July, with the collaboration of the Academie of Music of Vienna and Salzburg.

RUGS CLEAN BRIGHTER WITH FOAM

Wall to wall carpeting is cleaned so much brighter with foam than by any other method. The finest foam cleanser is Fina Foam. To restore forgotten colors get Fina Foam today. Available at Belk-Tyler Co., 3rd floor—Adv. 4-29

Dividend Paying Policies

Tadlock Mutual Insurance Agency

Save With Safety... Buy Mutual Insurance FIRE, AUTOMOBILE and TORNADO 223 Evans Street, Greenville, N. C. — Dial 2397

Robersonville News

By MRS. W. L. SWINDELL

After an absence of two and one half years QM-3 Ralph Keel arrived home on the seventeenth to spend his 30-day leave with his parents.

Pvt. Maurice Fleming has returned to Fort Lee, Virginia, after spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fleming.

Miss Carolyn Taylor of Raleigh spent the weekend with her mother, Mrs. Fred Taylor.

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Elliott Ward and their three children returned Sunday from a ten day vacation in Florida.

Mrs. James Warren Jr. is on the sick list.

Mr. Silas House shows some improvement after being confined to his bed for several months.

Sunday morning Mrs. Lydia Congleton received word of the death of her niece, Mrs. Gladys B. Jones in Wilson. Immediately after hearing of his cousin's death, Mr. Larry Williams went to Wilson to see her sister, Miss Sybil Brown and Mr. James W. Jones.

Miss Ann Johnson of Raleigh visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Johnson over the weekend.

A-C Clyde X. James left last week for Stephenville, Newfoundland after spending a 27-day furlough with his wife and mother. Mrs. Peggy James accompanied her husband to Rocky Mount.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Briley of Greenville spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Leonard T. Harney and Mr. Harney.

Mr. William D. Sanford was confined to the bed several days last week.

Mrs. J. H. Roberson Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Paul Roberson and daughter, Mary Drew, visited relatives in Salisbury and attended the Bi-centennial Celebration of Rowan County.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruffin House spent the weekend in Aoshkie with her parents.

Mrs. Bill Alcroft of Fremont visited her brother, Mr. Robert Taylor Sunday.

Mrs. H. B. Bowen who has been confined to her bed due to illness is able to be out.

Carlton Martin of the Coast Guard arrived home last week to spend ten days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Martin. His sister, Miss Hester Martin of Raleigh, spent the weekend with them.

While in the yard Thursday, Mrs. Slade Congleton fell and broke her wrist.

Mrs. Joney Taylor and her little son, James Michael of Farmville spent Wednesday with her father, Mr. Dave James, and Thursday with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Taylor.

Mrs. Pearl Everett returned last week from a visit with her son-in-law and daughter, Edna and Mrs. De Fretz of Alexandria, Va.

Monday, April 20, Miss Shirley Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mayo Moore entered Bowman-Gray Hospital in Winston-Salem for treatment.

Mr. Vernon Carson, who was critically ill Thursday, is in Park View Hospital, Rocky Mount, where he will undergo surgery.

Mrs. Nina Ellis, Mrs. Cotten Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Tyler of Gates, and Mrs. Jim Tyler and children, Randy, Mary Evans and Rea of Rocky Mount spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Tyler.

Mrs. Ed Bullock, Mrs. Robert Taylor, Mrs. Lydia Congleton and Miss Gladys Bailey attended the funeral of Miss Mary Gurganus in Greenville Friday afternoon.

Mrs. Hattie Bailey of Virginia Beach visited her sister, Mrs. Robert Taylor Sunday. Mrs. Garland Peel and Mrs. Andrew Clark of Everett were also the guests of Mrs. Taylor.

Mrs. Ruffin House spent Monday and Tuesday (the 27th and 28th) at Duke Hospital for examination. She was accompanied to Durham by Mrs. Dick Barnhill.

Mr. Earl Worsley was taken to Richmond Friday for treatment.

Mrs. Thurman Andrews underwent surgery in Park View Hospital Thursday.

The Woman's Society of Christian Service had a pledge service Monday night at the home of Rev. and Mrs. J. Bascom Hurley.

The young people of the Methodist Church are having a paper drive. They request anyone having old papers to notify one of the church members.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Keel had a birthday dinner Sunday honoring their daughter-in-law, Mrs. J. Philip Keel.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Deckstrom of Des Plaines, Ill. announce the adoption of a baby girl, Miriam. Mrs. Deckstrom is the former Miss Helen Sprull Johnson.

Mrs. Claude T. Smith will be hostess to the McDowell Music Club at the meeting in the Baptist Church on Friday, May 1, at 3:30.

The Robersonville music pupils will be presented in a concert by their teachers, Mrs. Hilton Carson, Mrs. Selma Meadows, and Miss Jeanine Taylor.

This is an annual occasion in which all local teachers are invited to participate.

The public is invited to attend.

The Christian Women's Fellowship of Robersonville sent three large boxes of clothing to the United Christian Missionary Society last week for shipment to Korea.

The members of the Christian Church choir attended the rehearsal for the Choir Festival in Raleigh. The Choir Festival will be held in Raleigh on Sunday, May 3.

The Vacation Church School will be June 1-5.

The Tar Heel Sub-District of the Methodist Youth Fellowship met at the Robersonville Methodist Church

CAROLINA GRILL

Good Food Reasonable Prices 24-Hour Service

June Wedding Planned



Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel McCoy Roebuck of Greenville, N. C. announce the engagement of their daughter Elizabeth Annette to Mr. Harry Lee Plummer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry L. Plummer of Norfolk, Va., and Astoria, New York. A June wedding is planned.

Queen of The May Crowned In Grifton

GRIFTON—Dorothy Groat was crowned Queen of the May in a colorful coronation on Monday night by Mayor W. E. Rasberry when the Pre-Teen Club under the direction of Mrs. John G. Looney presented "Spring Time Fantasy" in the school auditorium. This was given in two parts with the setting a spring time in a garden. Taking part were Emily Nelson as Mistress Mary; Gardeners, Danny Starkey, Cary Williams, Jimmy Carter and Johnny Samples; Roses, Phyllis Samples, Carolyn Hart, Jean Horton; Daisies, Ann Lynn Davis, Roxy Coles, Mary Lee January; Pinks, Martha Hart, Jane Mewborn, Joyce Garris; Pansies, Mary Sue Ogburn, Sarah Benson, Patsy Fitzgerald; Axemen, David Wade, Bill Butcher; Neighbors, Sally Mewborn, Esther Hill Coward, Winifred Fitzgerald, Jimmy Persinger; Fairy, Marian Nelson. All children appeared in brilliant costumes. Mrs. Paul Braxton was accompanist for the evening, assisted by Mrs. J. G. Chauncey.

Following the first part of the program Linda Chauncey gave an acrobatic dance number with Mrs. Looney doing a burlesque which brought a round of applause.

Mary Dawson, soloist, gave three numbers preceding the coronation of the queen who was attended by Linda Chauncey, Pat Bennett, Linda Koon and Wilma Patrick. All wore pastel formal gowns and carried bouquets of spring flowers. The little crown bearer, Andrea Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Smith, carried the crown on a satin pillow.

Mayor Rasberry crowned the queen, who is a pretty brunette, and was wearing a beautiful white gown. She carried a bouquet of red roses.

Acting as ushers for the evening were Violet Potter, Dawn Smith, Phyllis Haddock and Faye McGilhon.

Mayor Rasberry asked that a vote of thanks be given Mrs. Looney, Mrs. Paul Braxton and Principal Albert Tyson for their support in making the program a success. The proceeds will be used for the recreation program which is being sponsored by the Service League.

On Sunday morning, May 3, at 11 o'clock, the regular morning service at the Ballards (Presbyterian) Church will be devoted to the ordination and installation of Mr. Herbert W. Dale as pastor. Dr. J. W. Hassell, Executive Secretary of the Albemarle Presbytery, will be in charge of the service.

The visiting speaker will be Dr. Harold J. Dudley of Raleigh, N. C., Executive Secretary of the Synod of North Carolina. Charges to the pastor and to the congregation will be delivered respectively by the Rev. C. D. Patterson, pastor of the Meadowbrook Presbyterian Church in Greenville, and by Ruling Elder J. C. Coibert of the First Presbyterian Church in Farmville.

Following the services a picnic dinner will be served on the grounds and all members and friends are asked to come and bring a basket and have a day of fellowship together.

SHEDS "MUSCLES" HARTFORD, Conn. (UP)—Donald R. Marsan, 17, appeared to be uncomfortably warm as police questioned him in connection with a bad check case. They asked him to take off his sweater. Marsan proceeded to peel off 17 sweaters while explaining that he wore the extra clothes to make him look like a prize fighter.

A charter membership in the Pirates Club costs \$15.00 and each charter member receives a reserved seat ticket for the five football games on East Carolina's home schedule next fall. All Pirates Club members' seats will be at the 50 yard line.

In the future, members of the club will receive a 20-day refund on reserved seat season tickets for all sports at the college. Additionally, members of the club receive a serial numbered membership pocket card, a transparent decal (for car or window), and a handsome four-color wall or office card.

"It's just natural—the more attendance, the more inspired and better games our teams will play," they asserted.

Candidates for mayor are Peele and J. M. Horton, a former town clerk and now president of the Bank of Fountain, and J. O. Bryant Sr., a former police chief and now operating a service station. Peele is a businessman and farmer and served several terms as mayor. Horton was town clerk some time ago before the office became appointive.

In addition to Mercer, Ellis and Jefferson, candidates for commissioners are L. P. Yelverton, Carter G. Smith and Mark W. Owens. Yelverton and Smith are businessmen and Owens is a farmer.

W. C. Redick is registrar for the election and A. C. Gay and F. L. Eagles are pollholders.

Incumbents in the race this year are Mayor J. L. Peele and Commissioners J. A. Mercer, E. E. Ellis and H. D. Jefferson.

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Pirates' Club Campaign Receives Good Support

First day solicitation by a 40-man committee indicates an enthusiastic reception and early completion of a drive for 1,000 charter members for the East Carolina Pirates Club.

The solicitation for the drive was touched off yesterday morning with a kickoff banquet of the solicitation committee. The club was organized by Greenville businessmen in February for the purpose of supporting the athletic program at East Carolina College.

E. E. Rawl Sr., president of the Pirates Club, reported that requests for membership are also coming in from neighboring towns and that college students and faculty members are pleased with the support given them.

He said one student remarked that it's the splendid cooperation of the people of Greenville and the college that's "making us grow."

Rawl explained that money from funds provided by the 1,000 charter memberships in the club will be used for the erection of 1,200 new seats at the college stadium. Dr. N. M. Jorgensen, director of athletics, and Jack Boone, head coach, stated yesterday that they are greatly inspired to know that the additional needed seating capacity will be available this fall.

"It's just natural—the more attendance, the more inspired and better games our teams will play," they asserted.

A charter membership in the Pirates Club costs \$15.00 and each charter member receives a reserved seat ticket for the five football games on East Carolina's home schedule next fall. All Pirates Club members' seats will be at the 50 yard line.

In the future, members of the club will receive a 20-day refund on reserved seat season tickets for all sports at the college. Additionally, members of the club receive a serial numbered membership pocket card, a transparent decal (for car or window), and a handsome four-color wall or office card.

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A charter membership in the Pirates Club costs \$15.00 and each charter member receives a reserved seat ticket for the five football games on East Carolina's home schedule next fall. All Pirates Club members' seats will be at the 50 yard line.

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Carteret B.P.W. Club Observes Anniversary

Last night when the Carteret County Business and Professional Women's Club celebrated its fifth anniversary at a banquet at the Ocean King Hotel, six members of the Greenville club were given special recognition as guests from "the Mother Club" which organized the Carteret Club five years ago. There were guests from the the Kinston and Goldsboro clubs and from all areas of the county.

Mrs. Grace Askew, formerly of Greenville, presided at the banquet

meeting. Mrs. Darden Eurs, prominent church woman and civic leader in Morehead City, spoke to approximately 100 persons present.

Members of the Greenville club attending the anniversary event were: Mrs. Ruel W. Tyson, SPWC State Legislation Chairman; Gloria H. Blanton, president; Polly Dall, recording secretary; Mrs. Chester Walsh, chairman of the National Security Committee; Mrs. Susie Webb, Dinner Reservations Committee; and Miss Annie Turner, Bulletin Committee.

Chile is about 100 miles wide on the average.



We specialize in making old furs look NEW

Our furriers have remodeled thousands of out-of-style furs. Let their expert advice guide you in changing your old-fashioned coat into a new style short coat, cape or stole.

STORE YOUR FURS NOW ORDER REMODELING NOW In the fall you will have a fur garment that looks like new.

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TUSSY CREAM DEODORANT

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- ★ Checks perspiration moisture
- ★ Smooths skin beautifully

big \$1 jar...now only 50¢ plus tax

Smooth, fragrant Tussy Cream Deodorant gives daintiness protection throughout the longest day. It instantly stops perspiration odor, checks perspiration moisture. So easy to use; so safe for normal skin and finest fabrics. Keeps your undergarments petal smooth...made on a vanishing cream base!



for a limited time only!

Blount-Harvey

Please send me at once _____ jars of Tussy Cream Deodorant Regular \$1 size jars at only 50¢ each Economy cartons at \$3 per carton (contains six regular \$1 size jars)

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CITY _____ STATE _____

Charge Check C.O.D.

Add 3% Federal Tax

\$15,000 IN PRIZES

for Boys and Girls...All Ages

RED BALL JETS CONTEST!

IT'S FUN...IT'S EASY NOTHING TO BUY!

See us for complete rules, Jets information, and hints on how to win this easy contest.

\$1000.00 Grand Prize, bikes and cameras galore. Bonus for early entries. Come in today!



FREE Entry Book (Red Ball) by BALL-BAND

BLOUNT-HARVEY

Fashion Show Set Tomorrow By Home Demonstration Women



FINISHING TOUCHES ON EXHIBITS—Mrs. Lizzie Vandiford and Mrs. James Allen put the finishing touches on dresses they will model in the home demonstration fashion show which is scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m. Mrs. Allen is ironing her dress, and Mrs. Vandiford is at the machine. (Photo by Muriel Shotwell)



FOR SPRING DRESS REVIEW—Mrs. D. B. Tucker marks the hem in a dress made by Mrs. E. C. Lewis which she will model in the Spring Dress Review. The Dress Review will be held tomorrow, and dresses made by home demonstration women of Pitt County will be modeled. (Reflector Photo by Muriel Shotwell.)

ECC President Talks To Parent, Teacher Session

WILMINGTON, N. C. — President John D. Messick of East Carolina College, speaking here Wednesday night at the annual convention of the N.C. Congress of Parents and Teachers, outlined the development in America of democratic principles and of respect for individual freedom and prescribed international application of the Golden Rule as the surest way of achieving world peace.

"Although we have realized to a great extent the inherent value in the principles of democracy," Dr. Messick told PTA members, "they are not adequate for world peace if accepted by one state or nation only."

He discussed gains in concepts of individual liberty and of man's rights, especially through the League of Nations, the Atlantic Charter, and the "New Bill of Rights" of the National Resources Planning Board. Reviewing democratic beliefs as to man's rights, he warned that "Where rights are many, duties are essential."

"We must demonstrate," he said, "not only our belief in these great objectives, but do what we can to make them a part of the life of every American. And in making them a part of the life of every American, we must educate and indoctrinate in the world principles of broad brotherhood that will include the acceptance in principle and action of these concepts for all people of all nations now inhabiting the earth."

"Pointing out that this country lies in the center of 'the great world conflict,' Dr. Messick advised that parents and teachers must realize the international implications of education. 'We cannot afford any more,' he stated, 'to educate children and citizens for the restricted territory of North Carolina or of the United States but we must educate them first as citizens of North Carolina, and secondly as citizens of the United States, and then as citizens of the world, and with the realization that all are inseparably linked.'"

"We in North Carolina," he said, "can make contributions to peace in many ways." Observation of United Nations Day in churches, schools, and clubs, he stated, would be an influence in educating people as to the work and the aims of the organization. More emphasis on the schools on the study of the United Nations would tend to further better understanding and cooperation among nations, he said.

He stressed the value of an expanding program of exchange students and teachers between the United States and other countries and of such work as the World Student Service Fund carries on. "The great Moral Rearmament Movement," he concluded, "is the answer to many of our problems."

Shackleford-Furman Vows Spoken In Navy Chapel, Norfolk



Mrs. Ernestine Eyrum Furman, daughter of Mrs. J. W. Tripp of Greenville and 1-c Metcalf Tom W. Shackleford of Norfolk naval base, formerly of Athens, Ga., were married on April 18 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon in the Navy chapel, Norfolk, Va. Chaplain Victor H. Uman was the officiating clergyman.

Green palms with four seven-branched candelabra were used to decorate the chapel.

A program of nuptial music was rendered by 1-c Metcalf John Kraska.

The bride, given in marriage by her stepfather, Mr. J. W. Tripp, wore an orchid suit with navy and white accessories and carried a corsage of white gardenias.

Joseph Schagie was the groom's best man.

Following the wedding a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Holland. Beautiful floral arrangements of gladioli, iris and white carnations formed the decorations.

After the reception the bridal couple left by boat for a wedding trip to Baltimore and Washington. Upon their return they will make their home in Norfolk.

Student Editors Chosen For College Publications

Court Of Honor Advances Scouts Of Local Troops

A Boy Scout Court of Honor was held at the City Hall in Greenville Tuesday night, with Judge Charles H. Whedbee presiding.

Jack Clifford of Troop 30 and Preston Jarvis of Ship 1, Sea Scouts, conducted the opening ceremony for the Court of Honor.

Boy Scout Executive Lester Dollar made an inspection of the group and gave instructions about wearing uniforms and how to take care of them. Chairman Wyatt Brown made a short talk on advancement in scouting. Judge Whedbee presented the awards.

The following Scouts received them: Second Class Awards — Godfrey Oakley of Troop 36 and Tommy Day of Troop 200.

Star Rank — Mack Churchill of Troop 205 and Willis Stancill of Troop 30.

Life Rank — Preston Jarvis of Ship 1, Sea Scouts.

Several boys in Troop 205 received Merit Badges.

Executive Dollar presented the Participation Award to Troop 205 for highest percentage. Troop 305 was awarded the Attendance Award, Larry R. Stox reported.

NO TOOTH HARTFORD, Conn. (UP) — During a legislative discussion of the parking problem in the state, State Sen. Charles McKew said: "Sometimes I cheat and park in the yard of the Elks' Home, although I'm not an Elk."

Donna Jean Yancey of Oxford and T. Parker Maddrey of Seaboard have been appointed editors of student publications at East Carolina College for the school year 1953-1954. The new editors were chosen at a recent meeting of the college Publications Board, a student-faculty organization headed by Dean of Men Clinton R. Prewett.

Miss Yancey will head the editorial staff of the "Buccaneer," college yearbook. During the present school year she served with Roy Creech of Snow Hill as co-editor of the publication.

Maddrey will be next year's editor of the "East Carolinian," weekly campus newspaper. He has been assistant editor during the 1952-1953 term.

Thomas Lupton of Greenville, editor of the "East Carolinian" for the past two years, has accepted an appointment by the Publications Board as student advisor to the editorial staff of the newspaper. He will act as consultant to the new editor and to others working on the publication.

Staff members of the "Buccaneer" and the "East Carolinian" will be chosen by the editors and will be announced at the beginning of the fall quarter of 1953.

VALUABLE FIND SOUTH BEND, Ind. (UP) — Times were hard in 1933 when Dr. J. Dana Kinter found a discolored ring on the way to work. The ring remained in his family 20 years without anyone bothering to determine its value. Then a daughter, Karyl, started to work in a jewelry store. Karyl now owns a 2.35-carat diamond worth \$1,500.

APPROPRIATE ATLANTA, Ga. (UP) — Two of the 48 candidates who showed up here to stand the tough West Point entrance examination were George E. Luck, Milledgeville, Ga., and Walter M. Gamble, Rome, Ga.

After months of preparation, home demonstration women in the county will model dresses they have made at the annual Home Demonstration Fashion Show.

The show will be held at the Red Oak Community Building tomorrow afternoon at 3 p. m. "Style Changes" is the theme for the show and it will be highlighted by a number of the women modeling clothes that were worn as far back as 1850. The women will show in several steps how styles have changed in the past 100 years.

County home demonstration agents said that the women have been working hard getting their dresses ready for the show. Styles which will be modeled will be divided into the following classifications: children's dresses, casual clothes, dressy clothes, and other types.

Judges for the show will be Miss Mary Lee, extension clothing specialist; Mrs. Eunice Casey, child home economics instructor; Mrs. Lucille Mayo, Bethel home economics instructor; and Mrs. Nora Craft, Ayden home economics instructor.

The fashion show is being sponsored by Blount-Harvey and a gift will be presented each winner.

Following the fashion show the Red Oak Home Demonstration Club will entertain the guests at a tea. The public is invited to attend the show and tea.

Army Reservist School Is Opened

The 3156th Army Reserve Artillery Service Unit School, United States Army Reserve, has been reorganized by general order, Third Army, to establish an artillery branch in Greenville.

Lt.-Col. Lawrence Smith is acting director of the branch, which will meet at the United States Army Reserve armory, 106 Picklen street, in Greenville, tonight at 8 o'clock. Major Fred Fisher will be instructor.

Reserve army officers are requested to attend. National Guard officers are invited and may attend the course of instruction on approval of state headquarters, and Marine, Navy and Air Force reservists are invited.

The artillery school is equipped with balopticon opaque projector, View Graph overhead projector, new 16-mm movie projection equipment and other materials.

The school is now operating in factory and engineer branches in Rocky Mount; an adjutant general's school in New Bern and a quartermaster's school at LaGrange. Headquarters and staff will operate from Greenville.

Philosophical Society To Meet Next Saturday

The North Carolina Philosophical Society will hold its spring meeting Saturday, May 2, at Gullford College. Officers of the organization who will participate in activities at the session are Dr. E. M. Adams of Chapel Hill, president, and Dr. Martha Pingel of East Carolina College, secretary.

Program meetings will take place at 10 a. m. and at 2 p. m. Four papers will be presented and will be followed by discussions among those present. Other events include a business meeting at which officers for the next biennium will be elected, and a luncheon, with Dean Daryl Kent of Gullford in charge of arrangements.

Cotton is North Carolina's second cash crop, supporting a \$300,000,000 textile industry in the state.

Service Station Opens Thursday

Leggett's Texaco Service station, 10th and Evans street, under management of Amos Leggett, World War II veteran and experienced motor vehicle specialist, will open for business Thursday morning at 7 o'clock.

Leggett's Texaco Service is said to be one of the best arranged and equipped in Eastern North Carolina. Texaco Fire Chief regular and premium gasoline and Texaco oil will be on sale.

The station will be open seven days a week from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. The rest rooms are registered with the State Board of Health.

Opening day, there will be favors for the children and prizes for adults. A trained crew of attendants will be on hand to give service. Skilled workers will be in charge of the pits for washing and greasing cars.

Manager Leggett, who has had 17 years experience in motor vehicle work and who recently worked for Wagner-Waldrop Motor Company, said "Our motto will be to give quicker and better service and provide conveniences for the motoring public."

Drive-In Movie Opens Tonight Near Farmville

FARMVILLE—Two World War II veterans will open the Sunset Drive-In Motion Picture Theater on the Fountain Highway, near Farmville tonight.

Mr. L. Eason, Jr. and N. L. Eason are owners and operators of the modern and well equipped open-air movie theater.

The owners said they are establishing the Sunset Drive-In Theater in the belief that there is public need for additional entertainment in this part of the county. Features are on the bill for opening night and famous movie stars appear in the following schedules of pictures.

Revival Starts At Pentecostal Church Tonight

A revival will begin tonight at the Pentecostal Holiness Church located on the corner of Thirteenth and Ochanche Streets in Greenville.

The speaker for the occasion will be the Rev. Walter J. Nash of Franklin Springs, Georgia. The Rev. Mr. Nash is a graduate of Emmanuel College and the University of Georgia. He is a member of the General Board of Administration of the Pentecostal Holiness Church and an outstanding evangelist much in demand as a Bible Conference and Camp Meeting speaker.

The series of meetings will continue each evening, except Saturday, until Sunday May 10 and the pastor, Rev. H.E. Johnson, and the church take great pleasure in presenting Rev. W.J. Nash to the Greenville church-goers and extend a general invitation to the public to attend the services.



John A. Collins Sr. Candidate For

City Council

City of Greenville, N. C. City Election Tuesday, May 5, 1953 Interested in a Better Place to Live. Your Vote and support will be greatly appreciated

Eyes Come First At Every Age

No one is too young or too old for proper eye care. Faulty vision can impair health and happiness. Rely on your GUILD optician... in Greenville it's **Ridgeway's** OPTICIANS, Inc. FIVE POINTS Greenville, N. C.

"If you need glasses you need an extra pair."

Belk-Tyler's

Home of Better Values

WORK CLOTHES FOR TOUGH MAN'S WORK

Red Camel Blue Denim OVERALLS

- Thick, Non-Curl Suspenders
- Rust Proof Fasteners
- Full Cut Bib, Flap Pockets
- Triple-Stitched Main Seams
- Reinforced Hip Pockets
- Deep Pockets of Boat Sail D
- Bar Tacked at Strain Points

\$2.59

61 Years of experience prove Belk's Red Camel top quality. Cut extra full. Sturdily made of sanforized, 8-ounce denim that will stand the test of hard wear. Waist 32 to 50, lengths 30 to 34.

RED CAMEL 8 OUNCE DUNGAREES

Sanforized eight ounce blue denim dungarees reinforced at points of strain. Sizes 28 to 44. **\$1.79**

TOUGH, DURABLE WORK SHOES

Tough leather upper with long wearing composition sole. Sizes 6 to 12 in wide widths. A real value. **\$3.98**

ROCKFORD WORK SOCKS

Genuine red heel Rockford socks with no seams in toe. **29¢**

PENNEY'S

ALWAYS FIRST QUALITY!

WELCOME FARMERS

You are always welcome at Penney's. Make it your headquarters for all your shopping needs. We have all first quality merchandise for all the family. We have all friendly employees who will help in any way they can. You have helped make Penney's what it is today.

New Low Prices

"BIG MAC" OVERALLS

- FIRST QUALITY **\$2.59**
- 8 OZ. DENIM
- FULL CUT to FIT in HIGH BACK or LOW BACK

Union Made "Pay Day" OVERALLS

- EXTRA HEAVY WEIGHT **\$2.98**
- SANFORIZED and FULL CUT
- SQUARE BACK

Heavy Duty Cord Sole SHOES

- THICK CORD SOLES **\$7.90**
- SEAMLESS BACKS
- GOODYEAR WELT
- LEATHER MIDSOLES, WITH STEEL SHANK

BRODY'S

Shoe Department



Rhonda Fleming
enjoys the cool comfort
of her gay laced light Summerettes
at all the fun in the lovely new
"TROPIC ZONE"
a Paramount Picture (Color by Technicolor)

whoever you are...
whatever you do...
wherever you go...

feet feel better
in
Summerettes
BY BALL-BAND

Free! Free! Free!

Thursday — Friday — Saturday

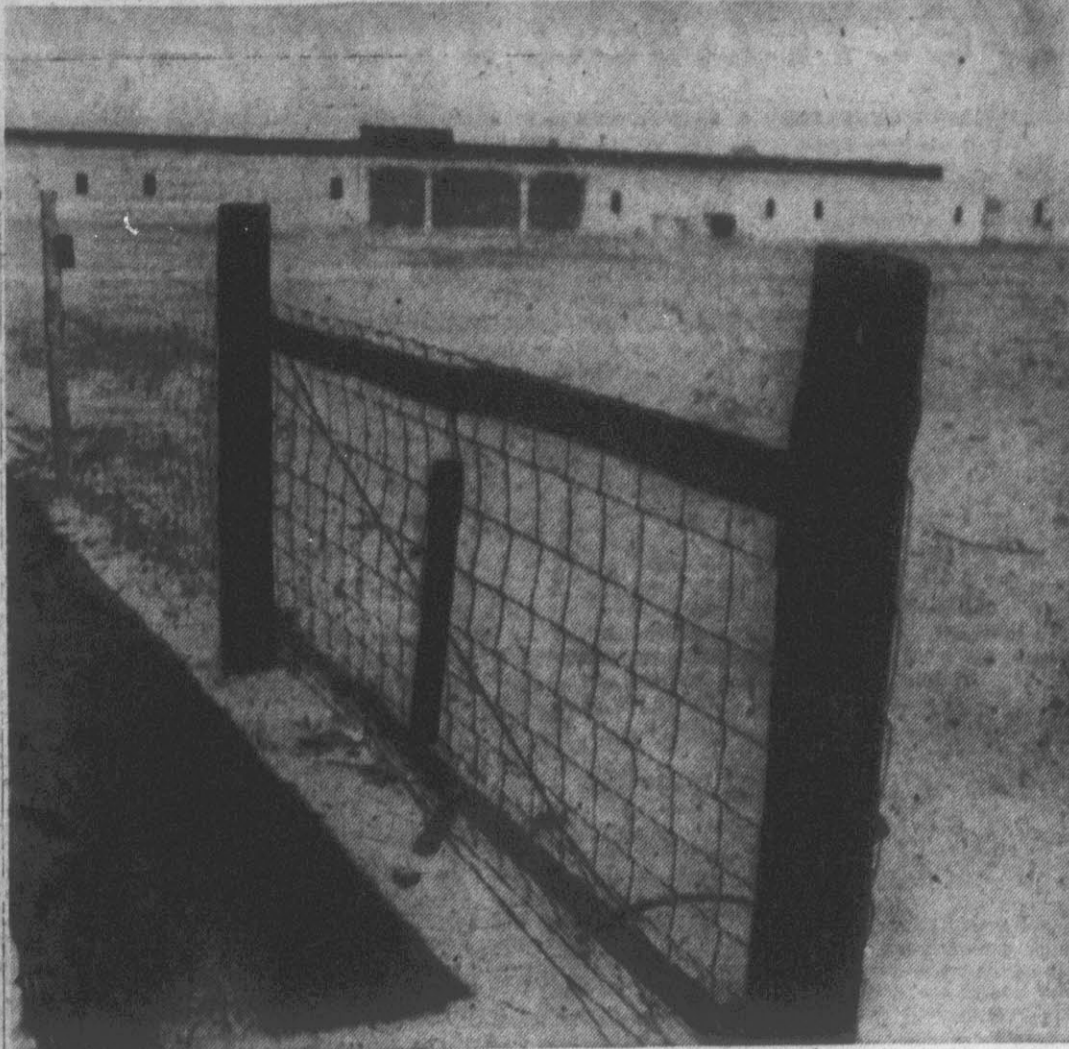
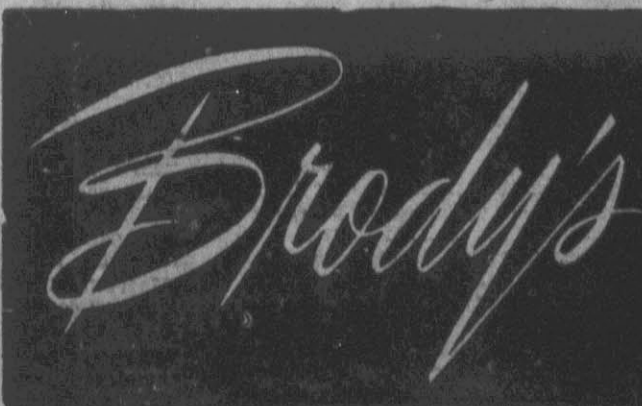
Plastic apron in smart floral design for the ladies who come in and try on our smart new Summerettes. Nothing to buy. Just try on a pair.



Sun. — Spun for Every Costume or Occasion — Cork rubber Soles. Washable. Yellow — **\$3.95**
Navy — Red — White



Breeze - inviting Nylon Mesh, Vamp Tops, Cushiony Duo-texture Platforms and Cork-lightened rubber Soles for Cool Comfort Washable - for **\$4.95**



TREATED FENCE POSTS:—Treated fence posts are making great gains in Pitt County as farmers depend more and more on treated posts for their fences than plain posts that have been used for many years. The photo above shows treated posts used on a fence at the Pitt County Fair grounds. Treated posts last 16 to 25 years compared with life span of one year for an untreated pine post of the same diameter. (Reflector Staff Photo by Roy Hardee)

Specially Treated Fence Posts Last Much Longer

Use of specially treated posts for fences is rapidly becoming an important factor in farming in Pitt County. And there is a good reason. Local farm agents are giving strong recommendations to the practice of treating posts used for fencing. Apparently local farmers are in accord with the conclusion that treating posts before they are put in the ground is a good practice. Within the past 24 months in Pitt County, Winchester said, there has been a marked increase in the number of farmers who are using treated posts for their fencing. More and more farmers are joining in the practice every month. Winchester pointed out that there are several factors of savings which farmers realize by using treated posts in the place of untreated posts. The most important of these factors, he said, is that it costs a farmer just as much to put up a post that will last one year as it does to put up a post that will last 20 years. But if the 20-year post is used, it will not have to be replaced for two decades. Another advantage is that the fencing itself will last much longer if it is left in place rather than being taken down and put back up every year when posts have to be replaced. Each time the fencing has to be taken down for the replacement of posts, the fencing is damaged, and the more it is moved, the quicker it will wear out. The County Agent said the majority of Pitt farmers who are using the treated fence posts are purchasing them from commercial treating plants. But there are a number of small treating plants which have been put up by Pitt farmers for their own use. Two treating plants have been established by vocational agricultural classes in the county. At Grimesland, where A. H. Tucker is the vocational agriculture teacher, a treating plant has been set up, and also at Chicod, where Eugene James is the vocational agricultural teacher, treating plant has been made. Mack Smith has established a small treating plant near Bell Arthur and Arthur Barnhill has established a plant at Barnhill dairy on Greenville route five. There are three principal methods which are used for the treatment of fence posts in this section. The most popular method locally for on-the-farm treatment, Winchester said, is by using a chemical named pentachlorophenol. To treat posts with this chemical the farmer purchases the chemical in concentrate form, mixes it in a vat with diesel fuel oil to get a five per cent solution of pentachlorophenol. Dry posts are immersed in the solution, allowed to remain there for 24 to 48 hours, and then are taken out and are ready for use. Posts treated with this chemical have a brown color, but are suitable for painting, Winchester said. Another method used for preserving the posts is a treatment with creosote, but this method is slightly more complicated than the pentachlorophenol treatment. In the creosote process, the posts are placed in the solution in a vat. The solution is heated to force the air out of the posts, and then cooled slowly, and in the cooling process the creosote penetrates into the posts. It takes approximately one day to treat a group of posts by the creosote process. The osmer salts treatment is another method of treating fence posts. In this process the posts have to be treated within five days after the trees have been cut. Powdered osmer salts is mixed with water. The green posts are dipped into the solution and immediately taken out. The poles are piled closely together and then wrapped as nearly air tight as possible and left for 30 days. In the 30-day drying process, the salt from the solution is drawn into the wood of the posts. Winchester said all the local plants on Pitt County farms are using the pentachlorophenol treatment for posts, but practically all the posts available from commercial plants are treated with the creosote process. Until recent years untreated pine posts were used for fencing in Pitt County in most places. These posts, Winchester said, deteriorated in one year, and usually had to be replaced to keep fences in good condition. The best untreated posts used in this section were of cedar, and a good cedar post with a good heart would last up to seven years, but poorer cedar posts did not last that long. The comparison of the life of an untreated post with that of a treated post, which is 16 to 25 years—is evidence of the sound practice of treating posts before they are placed in the ground, Winchester said.

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BRODY'S

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reloms deftly styles an all-day dress of Folkers Cape Cod, a fine rayon and cotton linen. Edged in contrasting piping for dramatic emphasis at the scoop necklines, armholes, and along the closing that buttons first to the left and then to the right, and follows on down the slim wrap round skirt. Choose your favorite color, on a white background.

Sizes 10-18

\$8.95

All-American Dress



Confidently smart, perfectly groomed — to bowl... to golf... to meet your best beau. That's the way you look; that's the way you feel in this, your all time, All American fly-front favorite. Wide shouldered, lean-waisted lines, back box pleats. Precision fit by Manford for the casual life you love to live... in wonderful, washable, pack-easy orlon-nylon. Leather belt and choice of colors, 10 to 20.

Manford CASUALS

\$16.95

JUST SAY — CHARGE IT — PLEASE



your newest fun clothes are poplins tailored by

Sacony



1.95 to 5.95

Nothing's prettier or more practical for home or play than Sacony's little-priced poplin washables. Four well-cut pieces mix and match many ways and make a through-the-summer play wardrobe. See them in high-key summer colors, smartly outlined with white stitching. Surplice halter, 1.95; cartwheel skirt with patch pockets, 5.95; classic shorts, 2.95; shirt-waist jacket, 5.95. It's a wonderful buy!



seen in GLAMOUR and CHARM

BRODY'S

Decreased Hog Production Seen

By JESS POINDEXTER
Reflector City Editor

Local agricultural authorities predict that due to the slight decrease in number of sows and gilts of farrowing age, the number of pigs produced on Pitt farms this year will be less than the 1952 figure.

Based on an average of six pigs per litter and two farrowings per year, County Farm Agent Sam Winchester estimates that the 6,022 sows and gilts to be bred, or already bred, will produce in the neighborhood of 73,000 sucklings during 1953.

"Despite last summer's telling drought there is ample corn in the county to feed those pigs," Winchester says. "The market is holding strong, and we expect the number of sows and gilts used for breeding to build up some this year."

In commenting on the new swine disease—new to this area—to strike in North Carolina this spring, the farm agent expresses the conviction that it won't have too much effect on Pitt County, either this year or later.

"Vesicular exanthema—I think that's the way it's spelled—won't hurt farmers in Pitt a great deal so long as garbage to be fed hogs is cooked before feeding takes place," he reflects.

"We feel that swine diseases—vesicular exanthema or any others—will not do much damage to farmers who maintain and follow a good, sound sanitation and inoculation program."

Winchester explains that hogs are ordinarily accepted as dirty animals, when in reality they are dirty only when forced to live under filthy conditions. "Although it is advisable to supplement feed of all swine with grain for the sake of overall economy, it is recommended to graze them on pasture whenever possible."

Often termed a "ghost" agricultural enterprise by county agents,

swine production as a rule brings Pitt County farmers an annual income of more than \$1,000,000. That estimate includes money brought in from sale of hogs for slaughter and the value of cured pork retained for domestic use on the farm.

Hogs Worth \$1 Million
"In a recent production year," explains the agent, "Pitt farmers sold nearly 19,000 market-weight hogs for a total of \$317,450. That same year local farmers slaughtered more than 20,000 for home use and some small sales of cured pork. Swine killed for domestic use had a market value of approximately \$550,000."

Although swine are not primarily forage-consuming animals, he says, they will often yield greater returns from an acre of pasture than any other animals on the farm.

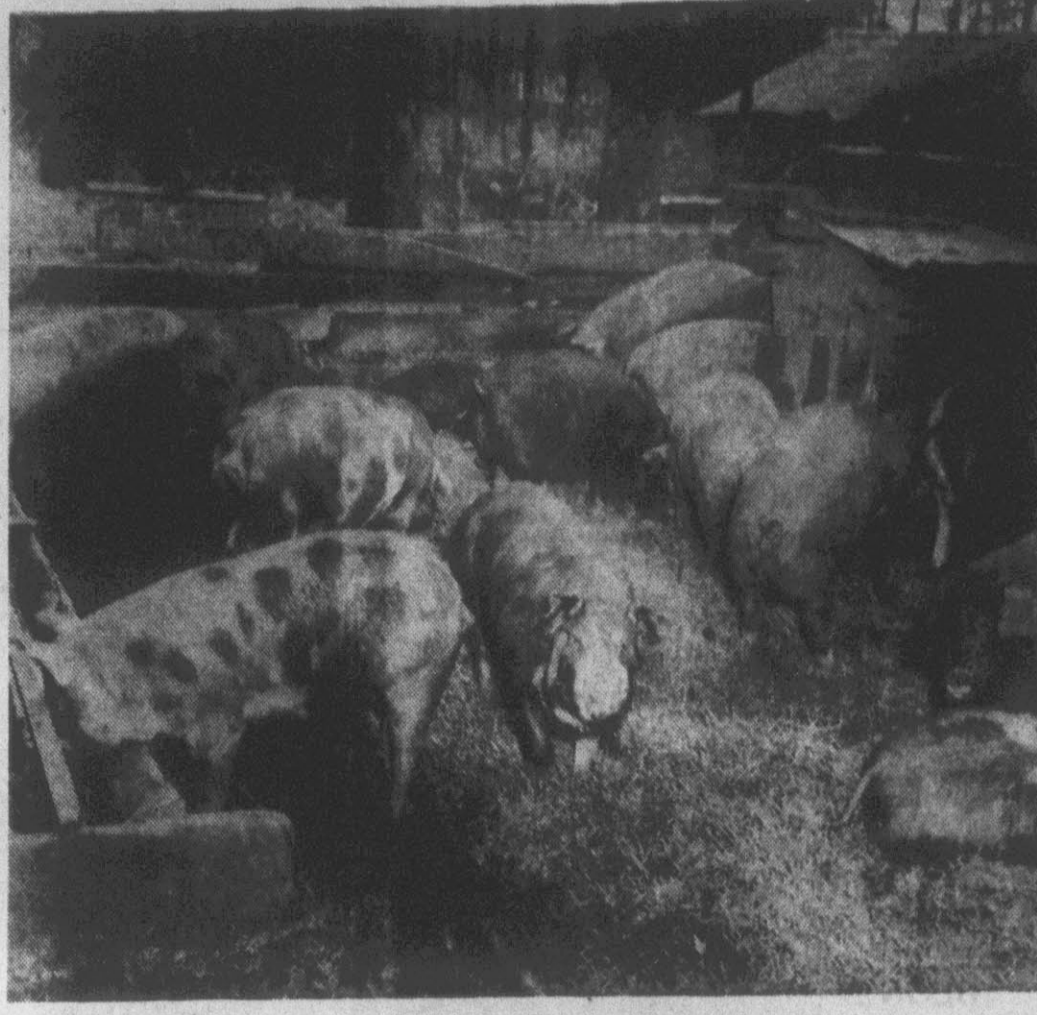
Mature brood sows may get the major portion of the feed from pasture until the last six or eight weeks before farrowing, Winchester states. Good pasture also is necessary for sows nursing litters, but liberal grain feeding is required if they are to produce a sufficient amount of milk for suckling pigs.

With good feeding and management practices, and with hog prices prevailing about 20 cents per pound on foot, a farmer should realize between \$2.25 and \$2.30 per bushel for every bushel of corn he feeds to hogs on his farm," says the agent.

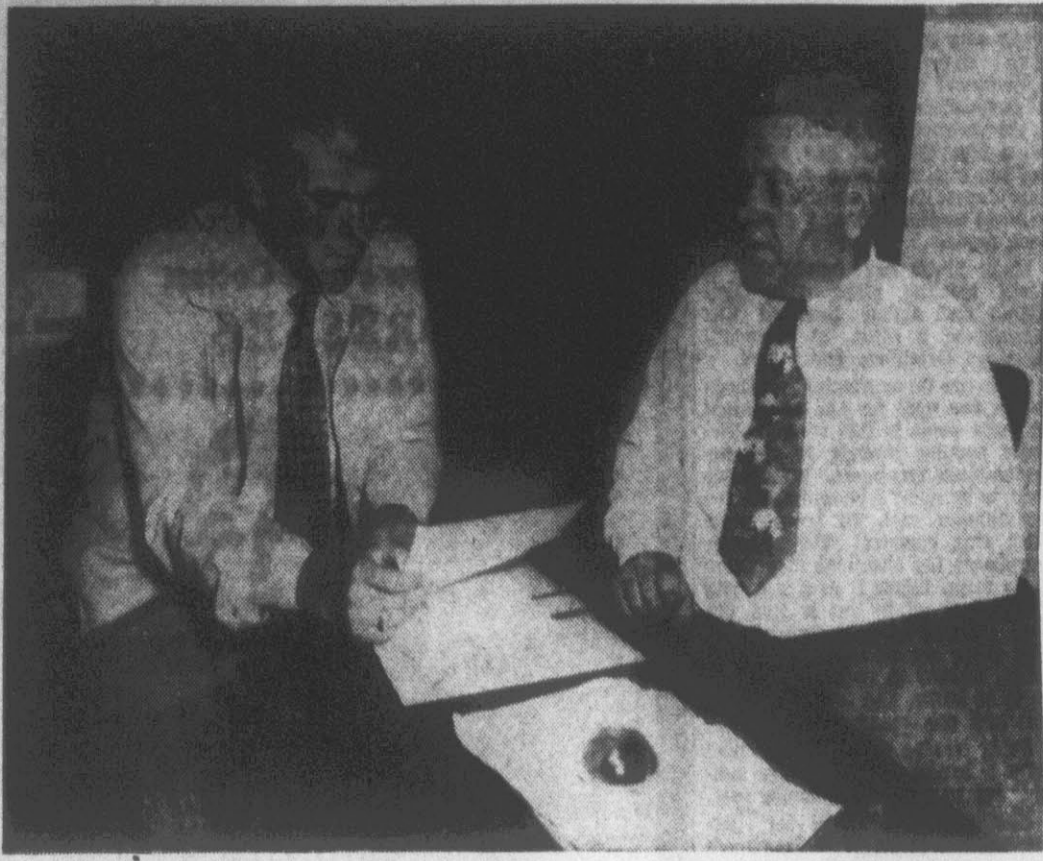
Fall Farrow Larger

During the past five years in the county more sows farrowed in the spring than in the fall, but the average number of pigs per litter has been slightly higher for the fall farrowing than for the spring farrowing.

In 1951, North Carolina farmers produced on their farms an estimated 1,857,000 pigs. That number was slightly more than last year's estimated State production, but was 11 percent higher than North Carolina's 1950 pig crop.



WORTH \$1,000,000 EACH YEAR.—A so-called "ghost" agricultural enterprise in Pitt County is domestic breeding of swine, which annually is worth more than \$1,000,000 to local farmers. Approximately half that amount is income from market sales, while the remainder is the estimated worth of cured pork held by farmers for family consumption and small independent sales. Local farm agents have predicted the 1953 pig crop will be somewhat smaller than last year's.



TALKING OVER FARM LABOR PROBLEMS.—W. B. Dillingham (right) manager of the Pitt office of the Employment Security Commission and Douglas Taylor, farm labor interviewer, discuss labor needs of Pitt County farmers for the present growing season and coming harvest season. The office works with farmers in helping them secure workers, and with laborers in helping them secure work on local farms.

Office Devoted To Filling Gaps In Farm Labor Supply

For a number of years in Pitt County and throughout the farming empire of Eastern Carolina, the problem of farm labor has been one which has caused a great deal of concern to those who rely on the soil for their income.

Actually there has been a shortage of farm labor in Pitt County and Eastern Carolina in varying degrees since the days of World War I, when large numbers of young men from the farms were called to military service.

After the war was over many young men returned to farming, but many others sought jobs in other fields. Likewise following the war, construction in this area continued the boom which was started with the erection of military installations during the war years. It drew many laborers who previously had been available for work on the farms during the harvest season.

Problem—Enough Labor
The net result of these factors has been that farmers have found difficulty in securing tenants, and particularly during the harvest season have found difficulty in securing ample labor to harvest the crop which rapidly ripened in the field.

In an effort to help farmers cope with the labor situation, the Pitt County office of the Employment Security Commission secured a full time man to work with farmers on their labor problem. It was late in February of last year that Douglas Taylor, a native of Lenoir County who was brought up on a farm, became a member of the staff of the local employment office as farm placement interviewer.

Try To Help
Briefly summing up the activities of the employment office in working with farm labor, Taylor said, "We try to help not only growers, but also labor. We can't promise anything, but we do the best we can to keep laborers supplied with work and farmers supplied with labor."

But actually the task is not as simple as that explanation may sound. It takes a great deal of contacting both farmers and people available for farm labor, surveys of local farm labor needs and local labor supply available and many other

Now Emphasizing Program

W. B. Dillingham, manager of the local office of the Employment Security Commission, asserted the program of working with farmers was not emphasized by the local office to a great degree until last year when Taylor became associated with the office because the office had no person to devote his full time to the work. Now, he adds, more and more efforts are being made to work with the farmers and laborers in keeping the supply and demand for farm labor in balance.

Actually the rush season during July and August when tobacco is being harvested and farmers need all the labor they can muster is the period which finds the farm labor phase of the employment at its peak of activities. "I don't have any special hours then," Taylor commented. He said the office just tries its best to keep up with requests from farmers for labor and does its best to coordinate things so as much of the available labor as possible has work throughout the harvest season.

Find Tenants
During December, January, February and March, the office places a great many tenants who are looking for crops with farmers who are seeking tenants for the new year. The employment office does not do any of the actual hiring of tenants for farmers. It merely advises farmers if there are people available who are looking for crops and vice versa. The farmer who is looking for a tenant and the tenant who is looking for a farm work out their own arrangements after they are brought together by the local office.

Labor Surveys
Along in March and April as the harvest season begins to loom as a problem in the future, the local office begins to make surveys of the local labor available for harvesting Pitt's crops. Also estimates are made on the labor needs for the crop harvest. In the past few years these surveys have indicated the importation of farm labor from other sections would be necessary if the tobacco and other crops were to be harvested at the proper time.

This year meetings were held with farmers throughout the county and the method of importing labor was explained to farmers by Taylor. Farmers who wanted to import labor or placed their orders with the local employment office, and the local office is now in the process of following through with the orders in an effort to get labor from Georgia to meet the demands of the tobacco harvesting in Pitt County.

Importing Labor
Taylor explained that farmers who want to import labor must agree to provide transportation to Pitt County for the Georgia labor, and must provide housing and cooking facilities for the labor.

When it is determined how much labor local farmers want to import for the harvest season, orders are sent to the state employment headquarters of the states contacted by North Carolina disseminate the orders to their local offices and the labor is recruited. After the labor is lined up, the local office is notified and in turn notifies local farmers who they may pick up a date for the labor to be picked up.

This year orders for some 600 workers from Georgia have been ordered by Pitt County farmers. The number being sought for work on Pitt farms during the tobacco harvest season of 1953 represents almost 50 per cent more than the total number of farm laborers imported in the county last year. Taylor said while the local employment office has not definitely been notified that the labor has been secured, he is reasonably sure the orders will be filled.

Any Type Farm Labor
In other phases of farm labor activities, the local employment office tries to fill all orders for farm workers. "We will take an order for any type of farm labor," Taylor said. "If we can fill the order locally, we notify the state headquarters and try to get the order filled from some other section of the state."

The farm labor activities of the Pitt office of the Employment Security Commission have been a constant effort to help farmers and laborers in their mutual needs.

Cattle Herds Growing In Face Of Slump In Price

In spite of recent slumps in prices of cattle over the nation and state, the year 1952 closed with a three per cent increase in the number of cows and heifers in the county of breeding age.

During the period of January 1, 1952 to January 1953, beef cattle in the county showed an increase of three per cent over the count of 2,112 in 1951.

The slump in cattle prices has caused a reverse in the trend to build up local herds more than in anything else recently.

This is easily understood when one stops to think that \$1.50 of corn fed to beef animals amounts to a gain per pound of 30 cents.

In spite of the above situation, County Agent Sam Winchester warns beef producers against cutting down on their herds.

Growers should finish cattle on grass pastures instead of feeding them costly grains. An acre of good pasture will produce approximately 400 pounds of beef per season and even on today's market that will mean \$80.00, the county agent stated.

With the exception of cash crops, this land could not be put to better use in the county than devoted to the production and increasing of beef cattle herds, he claims.

Corn, soybeans, lespedeza, small grains, all fall short of producing the equal in net income. Any livestock program to be successful in lean years as well as rich ones must be built around a good grass program, Winchester stated.

A farmer who has a good pasture set-up needs not to worry about his beef cattle status.

Acres in plowable pastures has increased from about 500 acres in 1930 to over 6,940 now. Essentially all of this pasture acreage is seeded to improve legumes and grasses, ladino clover, tall fescue and orchardgrass. The local employment office has not really been emphasized in past years, but now that a full time worker has been provided to assist farmers with their labor problems, its services are being used by more and more Pitt farmers.

"We can't promise anything," Taylor repeated during an interview, "but we do the best we can to keep laborers supplied with work and the farmers supplied with labor."

chard grass. To show the actual growth of the pasture program in the county, there are an additional 2,500 acres planted for other pastures.

Winchester cited the progress made by the following Pitt farmers as being outstanding in the beef cattle raising field: K. R. Wooten, Falkland, J. D. Hice, Greenville, J. N. Williams, Greenville, W. A. Allen, Farmville, Bill McLawhorn, Ayden, J. V. Taylor, Bethel, R. J. Whitehurst, Bethel, and J. I. Oakley of Fountain.

Hice started developing pastures for a beef herd three years ago. At present, time he has a herd of approximately 40 cows and calves. One factor which has played a contributing role in the success of Hice's pasture program is the fact that he made use of pasture irrigation during the hot spell last summer. His irrigated pastures remained in rapid growth and green while other pastures not irrigated suffered greatly from the drought. This in turn affected the amount of green foliage which the herd could eat and fatten on.

K. R. Wooten, a beef breeder for years, has created a herd which compares favorably with purebreds, the County Agent states.

Wooten makes full use of permanent pastures of Ladino, fescue mixtures, supplemented with annual grasses and legumes, lespedeza and soybeans for summer supplemental grazing and rye grass, crimson clover, and small grains for winter supplemental grazing.

Goose Is Caught In Bear's Trap
GLENDIVE, Mont. (AP)—Life for a goose who laid vanishing eggs ended in a bear trap.

John Oljar, owner of the goose, thought a skunk was stealing eggs from the bird's nest. He set a huge bear trap for the culprit with a hen's egg as bait.

The "culprit," having hidden her eggs, waddled back to the nest to pick up the bait. She stuck her neck out and that was that.

Owner Oljar found one dead duck—er, goose.

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THE STRAW DONKEY CASE

By A. S. FLEISCHMAN

Chapter 18
Detective Lieutenant Kidd came to almost on their heels. For a bulky man, he carried his weight remarkably well, which was the only commendable thing about him, as far as Brindle was concerned. A thick backlog of unsolved homicides had turned him into a harried man. He was after convictions at any cost. Brindle knew how dangerous an attitude that could be.

captured a killer, do you have to believe him?
'We have to follow the leads.'
'Okay. But I've got as much self-respect as you have. I don't like your finger in my face. I don't like to be barked at. Here's your story, I opened my office this morning and found a dead body. From now on you can browbeat someone else.'
Lieutenant Kidd leaned back and stared at Brindle with utter contempt in his brown eyes.
'A mighty pretty speech, but your story doesn't satisfy me. I want details and I mean to have them!'
Lieutenant Kidd leaned forward and his mouth suddenly parted with congeniality. 'Now, you're in the business yourself, Brindle. You know the score, I'm not saying you did it and I'm not saying you didn't. But you must know plenty about West. Is he one of your clients? Who did you know that might have a motive? We're just getting started on this case. We need leads. Come across fella.'
Brindle shifted position and the wicker creaked. He knew he was in a spot. The reporters undoubtedly had the story already and were making merry with it. Once the papers hit the street, his reputation wouldn't be worth a worn out poker chip. The only way he could redeem himself in the eyes of the public was to bust the case himself—and there was obviously more in it than murder.
'You win,' Brindle confessed finally. He would tell only as much as he had to. 'I wasn't working for West. I was doing a job for his cousin, Frances Lilly. Maybe you recall that an old man fell over the cliffs beyond Ocean Beach a few days ago. He was their uncle. She thought he'd been murdered and hired me to find out what I could.'
'What did you find?'
'Nothing.'
'Huh!' Lieutenant Kidd's dark eyes shone with delight. 'And you get paid for that!'
Brindle lit a cigarette.
'It's a start. How phony is this story Zanchowski took down?'
'The unadulterated stuff.'
'Why's this guy Durst trying to pin the rap on you?'
'Maybe he did it.'
'Could be. We'll check on 'em both. By God,' he added suddenly, 'I didn't connect it. That old man—Ranson—his body was brought in by a fishing boat late last night. The cadaver came in with a net load about eighty-five miles south of here, off Lower California.' He shuffled through some papers in a basket on his desk. 'Sure, Durst is the guy that identified the body, early this morning. What there was left to identify.'
Brindle was dumbfounded. He was counting on Ranson's death having been faked.
'What was left to identify?'
Kidd shrugged his massive shoulders. 'Enough. And shreds of a hound's-tooth coat clung to the body. You know, a cadaver gets pretty well beaten up against the rocks on the bottom.'
Brindle got to his feet, unable to sit any longer. 'Are you through with me?'
Kidd leaned back and stared at him suspiciously. 'See here; all this means something to you. Spill it.'
'Nothing. I'm just surprised. I didn't think Ranson was actually dead.'
'Why? You were lying a minute ago.'
'Hunch.'
'Sit down. I don't believe you.'
'Okay. So you don't believe me.' Kidd got to his feet and thumped Brindle on the chest. 'See here, if you're holding out on me I'll make it tough for you. And I can do it! Now if there's anything else, give it to me.'
'Keep your hands off me.'
Kidd stared at him until his face broke into a scornful grin. He turned suddenly and snapped fat fingers he said.
Brindle started for the door.
'Don't leave town,' Kidd warned. 'I'm not through with you yet.'
(To be continued)

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Severe Penalty For Violators

MERCED, Calif. (AP)—School-age traffic violators face a terrifying penalty during the football season this fall.

Superior Judge Gregory P. Maushart suggested a weekly two-hour class for traffic violators to reduce the growing number of traffic violations by teen-agers. The class would be held on the same nights as high school football games.

June, July and August, three of the main hay-making months for North Carolina farmers, each average .01 inch of rain on 13 of their 30 or 31 days.

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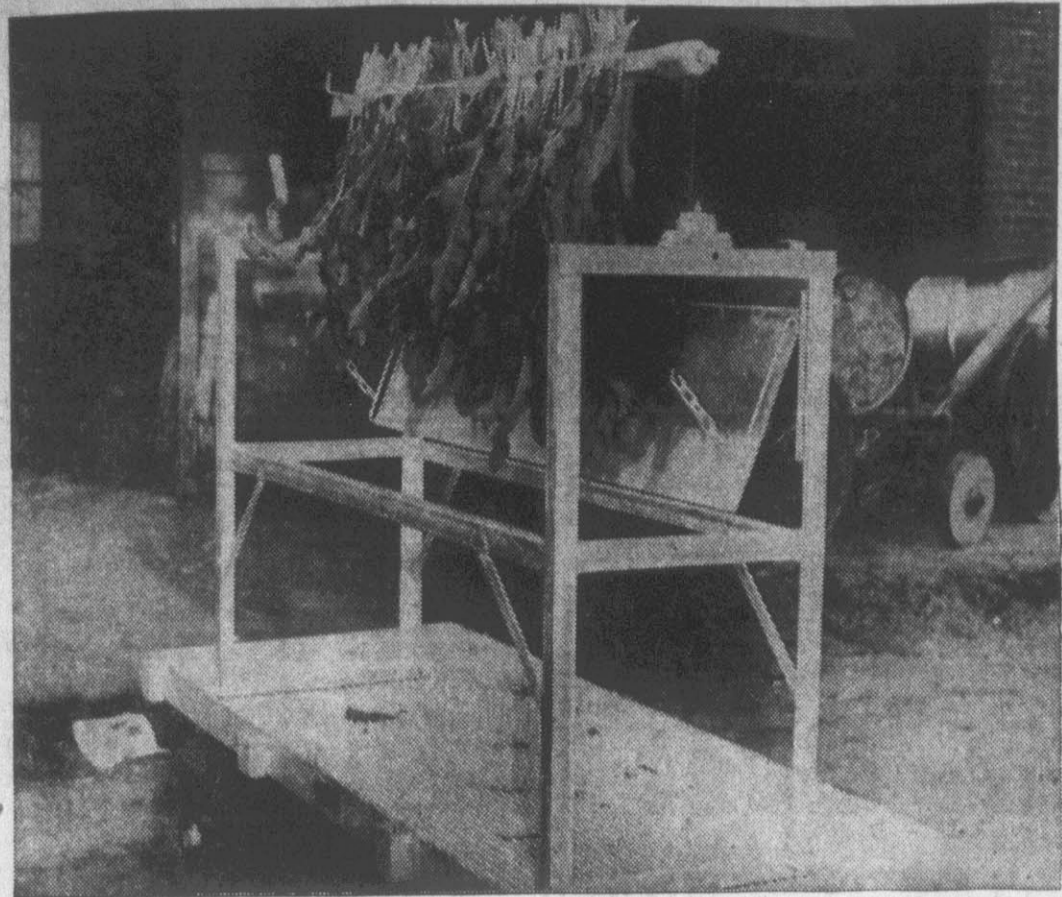
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Device May Cut Labor Costs By Half Pitt Again Preparing For State Fair



GOOD NEWS FOR TOBACCO GROWERS:— Labor costs are reported to be cut nearly 50 per cent by the use of the Hathaway Tobacco harvester shown above. The device which is operated by two men, takes the weed directly from the field to the barn, by-passing the hands and tiers at the barn. Heat conducting springs hold the freshly pulled tobacco leaves in place and also conduct heat in the stalks cutting the curing time by between 12-15 hours. Another advantage of the device is that tobacco breakage is cut down greatly and the sticks can be filled as fast as the primers can prime the tobacco. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)



NEW TOBACCO HARVESTER:—A new tobacco harvesting device will be unveiled on many Pitt county farms at tobacco harvest time this year. The device makes use of a tobacco stick equipped with a heat treated spring. Two men standing on the wagon holding the Harvester as shown above, receive the tobacco from the primers and place it on the sticks. This eliminates more than 50 per cent of the labor used in harvesting the crop at the barns. The heat conducting springs steps up the curing time by 12 - 15 hours according to early reports and tests. Above are Stanley Hathaway, (left) inventor of the device and Leon Cox, of Grifton who is manufacturing the Harvester. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

Invention Said Big Time-Saver

By ROY HARDEE
Reflector Staff Writer

When the 1953 tobacco harvest season rolls around a new method of handling green tobacco in the fields will make its first large scale appearance in Pitt County among tobacco growers.

The simple but valuable invention is the product of a Greenville man, a tobacco company employee who grew up on the farm lands of Pitt and knows the tobacco industry from one end to the other.

Called the Hathaway Tobacco Harvester, the simple, economical device is estimated in its first tests conducted last year to be able to cut down labor costs around 50 percent.

Inventor of the device is Stanley Hathaway of Greenville, who has several other patents on tobacco labor-saving machines which he has produced over a period of years while working in the tobacco industry.

Field tested last year by Hathaway, the Harvester is now being put into mass production at a Grifton manufacturing plant and soon hundreds of the new units will be on sale over the area around Pitt to aid tobacco growers.

Hathaway estimates that the new device will cut out the need for five laborers at the barn shelters. Constructed of metal strips, the device is made to fit on any standard wagon now used in harvesting green tobacco. It has places for two men, one on each end, who can handle tobacco being pulled by two primers at once.

The main feature of the device is that the tobacco sticks which are being used are fitted with a spring, especially heat treated.

The leaves of green tobacco are placed on the stick, and springs clamped in place, piercing the tobacco stalks at the top of the leaves. The special heat conducting springs allow the heat to penetrate the hard part of the roots and thus allows the tobacco to cure out faster, stepping up the program between 12-15 hours.

Hathaway states that two workers on the wagon can handle the tobacco as fast as the primers can prime the weed and that the sticks are then placed on a wagon being pulled either at the rear or in front of the workers.

Thus the tobacco is passed from the field direct to the curing barn where it is then removed to be graded and readied for sale.

Besides the time-saving device which does away with about five bench hands at the barn, it does away with the use of string and prevents the usual breakage suffered in regular handling of the weed.

The heat-treated springs, made specially for the new tobacco harvester, will withstand a heat up to 450 degrees. Springs for tobacco sticks now on hand for farmers will be sold with each machine and thus will require only a small additional cost to any farmer using the new unit.

The tobacco harvester is designed to sell for \$79.50 and is being produced by Leon Cox and Son manufacturers of Grifton, who are currently producing 100 of the machines daily.

Dealerships are already set up over the county and are being spread to new sections each day, Hathaway said.

"The machine is the answer to the average farmer's worries about production costs and labor," Hathaway points out. He states that the farmers with a tobacco allotment of around five acres or less can be fully equipped with the new device at a cost of \$140, for harvester and springs for an average number of sticks.

Born in Belvoir, Hathaway has known tobacco and its problems all of his life. This more than likely accounts for the strides which he has made in the improvement of tobacco handling both in the fields and local tobacco factories.

In addition to the tobacco harvester, which he now has a patent on, he has three other patents and two pending on the machines he now has.

The three patents now in his possession are for a leaf straightener, leaf press and leaf steamer for the handling of processed weed once it reaches the commercial factories.

Modest in every way, Hathaway states that he just tries to speed up the production and handling of the tobacco crop with each new invention and most of them come from ideas originating from a desire to find a better way to do anything dealing with the tobacco industry.

Housewives purchased 4,000,000 gallons of frozen orange concentrate in February this year.

For 100 years the North Carolina State Fair at Raleigh has exhibited for interested viewers the finest agricultural specimens, from crops to livestock, the populace of Tar Heels could produce.

Citizens from "Murphy to Manter" have flocked in ever-increasing numbers through the years to the State's capital city to be indoctrinated on the most recent innovations in technical up-to-the-minute agricultural methods.

And Pitt County has not been without its representative group, which annually trekked to Raleigh to enter a few exhibits—until recent years usually tobacco—and to see what their more industry-minded neighbors up in the Piedmont had been up to during the past 12 months.

But with the increase in demand for sweet potatoes, and the corresponding increase in local planted acreage, people in all sections of the State have become more and more accustomed to seeing prize sweet potato exhibits entered from the Bethel Sweet Potato Auction Market.

Purebred Swine
Consistently in the swine elite-ribbon class with their purebred Duroc-Jerseys are two Pitt County swine breeders, Joe Moye Jr. of Farmville, and Henry S. Smith of Fountainville. Both men grow hogs extensively but enthusiastically follow purebred breeding.

Last year Pitt County was selected from the 17 counties in this extension district to show an educational exhibit at the fair depicting the county's progress in agriculture and homemaking. And, as County Farm Agent Sam Winchester phrases it, "They certainly put it over successfully."

Until recent years Pitt's consistently outstanding exhibits at the Raleigh exposition were to be found in the tobacco show. According to reports Pitt farmers were accustomed to bringing home a collection of ribbons for their golden leaf. But in the last few years judging rules were changed and Pitt tobacco growers almost to a man quietly withdrew from competition.

But attendance at the fair representing this county is still good. Farmers take the family and journey up the State to view the sights. High school clubs and vocational agriculture classes are regular exploiters of the vast store of knowledge given for free in the fair's countless exhibits.

Century Old
A century ago this year—on October 18-20, 1853, to be precise—the first North Carolina State Fair was held on what contemporary newspaper accounts described as "a large, spacious lot in the town suburbs of the city of Raleigh."

That "large, spacious lot" comprised all of 16 acres, on which two rather flimsy architectural evolutions had been hastily erected. One structure was named rather presumptuously "Flora Hall," with dimensions of "about 50 by 100 feet;" the other was "Farmers and Mechanics Hall," a more-exact 75 feet by 30.

When the N.C. State Fair celebrates its 100th anniversary next October 20-24, some 14 exhibit buildings and judging centers will provide 250,789 square feet of floor space under roof, and will be located on 228 acres of the present fairgrounds.

Five miles west of the Capitol building, those modern, well-equipped structures will include the mammoth new Coliseum—officially named the "State Fair Arena"—called by architects "the most modern big building in America."

Dedication Feature
The ultra-modernistic leviathan is to be completed by fall at a cost of \$1,500,000, and its construction design and cost has invoked both the staunch support and violent ridicule of viewers throughout the State. Notwithstanding controversies, however, dedication of the edifice will be one of the features of the 1953 fair.

Dr. J. S. Dorton, fair manager, says if presents plans are consummated, some of the most spectacular and inspiring events in the century-old history of the fair will be staged in that structure of radical design.

"The building itself," Dr. Dorton declares, "will be one of the fair's foremost attractions."

It is nearing completion now, with the three-layer roof resting on a network of giant cables suspended between 90-foot parabolic arches. That construction feature, alone, contends the fair manager, makes the building a "first" of its type in the United States.

Authorities assert the new arena is destined to become the North Carolina center of livestock contests, as well as other agricultural, industrial, commercial and even

some types of entertainment events. The building has walls of glass, and is expected to be the scene of activities throughout the entire year.

The first State Fair, sponsored by the old State Agricultural Society aided by a donation of \$2,500 from the city of Raleigh, had receipts of \$3,000 and estimated attendance of 4,000 on its biggest day.

Last year receipts were nearly 100 times as much and attendance exceeded the 100,000 mark on at least three of the five days.

Also interesting, points out Dr. Dorton, is a comparison of newspaper editorials of 1853 and today, pointing out the aims and advantages of North Carolina's greatest annual get-together from a standpoint of both attendance and participation.

The "North Carolina Standard," published by later-impeached Gov. William W. Holden, commented editorially about the 1853 fair thus: "Two important and leading objects will be promoted by the State Fair—the people of all portions of the State will be brought annually into closer business and social intercourse; and agriculture, mechanics, household industry and the arts will be stimulated and encouraged."

An indication that those purposes still dominate the exposition is contained in excerpts from editorials on the most recent State Fair, which said of it: "The fair is North Carolina's fall festival of progress in agriculture, industry, commerce, education and the cultural arts . . ."

"It is an opportunity to renew old acquaintances and make new ones, to gain new knowledge and enjoy the more inspirational, recreational and entertainment features . . . It is truly a panoramic center of the inexhaustible resources of North Carolina."

PMA Office Of County Active In 4 Programs

The year 1952 saw four active programs being carried out by the County office of the Production Management Association in Pitt.

Farmers in the county were aided by the local PMA office in three Federal Crop Insurance plans carrying out conservation, pre-plant and tobacco programs.

Pitt tobacco growers produced a total of 39,152.8 acres of fine cured tobacco with a total poundage of 47,083,166 in 1952 according to reports at the local PMA office.

Of this amount the per acre yield average has been placed at 1203 each.

In connection with the tobacco production program, a total of 1689 county farmers were insured under the federal crop insurance program which covered the destruction of damage to their tobacco crop.

The year 1952 was a record one for losses in the county among tobacco growers and the federal crop insurance program paid off for 168 claims made.

Federal crop insurance claims paid in 1952 amounted to \$70,000, according to the PMA reports. This year a goal of 2500 insured farmers had been set but it is believed that the drive will fall short.

Dead-line for filling applications was last Saturday and it was estimated on the basis of first returns from the salerem that around 2,000 farmers had been brought in under the program so far.

At a cost of \$8.20 per acre a farmer may insure his crop for \$336.00 against loss by fire, storm, and diseases.

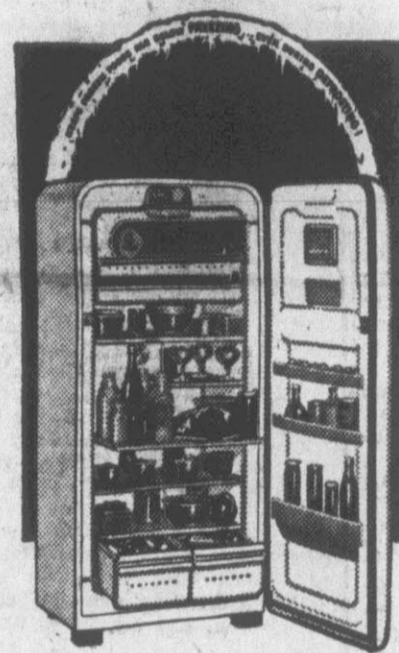
In 1952 there were 1247 farms participating in conservation practices. Cost of this program was placed by County PMA officials at \$104,764.00.

The peanut program in the county last year saw 6,842.5 acres planted under the PMA program.

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COTTON PICKING TIME:—While not king of the farm lands, cotton still plays an important role in the lives of Pitt County farm families. Above a field of white blossoms is shown being picked by farm youngsters. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

Deposed 'King Cotton' Still Plays Major Role

Once king of the Southern farm lands, but now giving way to other major crops, cotton continues to play an important role in the lives of Pitt farmers.

Last year there were 12,000 acres of the white soft fiber produced on the fertile lands which make up the county of Pitt.

Each acre of cotton planted averaged a yield of 460 pounds, which made for a total production for 1952 of 11,040 bales.

Though not "king" anymore, cotton is still one of the three major cash crops produced by North Carolina farmers.

Normally it brings in an income of approximately one hundred million dollars per year in the state.

With acreage control during 1950, competition from synthetic fibers and other major post war adjustments, the farmer is confronted with the question of "Just what is the future of cotton in the economy of North Carolina?"

With the continuation of present conditions, it would appear that the price of cotton is practically fixed at approximately parity or perhaps slightly below. Thus, with new problems the only way in which the farmers are to maintain their steady income from cotton is by an increased production per acre.

By following a program outlined by cotton specialists it is actually possible for cotton growers to increase income from their cotton crops by 35 to 50 percent with only a minimum increase in cost. This would in turn reduce any lost income due to an acreage cut.

No single practice will do the job, but by following a complete production program such as using good treated seed, planting and cultivating properly, using the proper amount of fertilizer and applying it at the right time, insect control program and marketing the crop efficiently will all increase the total yield and profit.

Cotton producers are asked to put this question to themselves: "How much money does he want from his cotton crop?" A yield of one-half bale per acre will net \$24.89, while a field yielding one bale per acre will net \$59.39; and, in turn, a field with an average of one and one-half bales per acre will mean a net earning of \$113.47 to the grower.

Thus it is squarely up to the cotton farmer to say just how much his revenue from his 1953 cotton crop will be. If he chooses to use the same methods he has been using year after year then his acreage yield will more than likely be in the one-half bale class. But on the other hand if the producers want to up their yields, they need only to follow the seven point program as outlined which requires more attention to the crop and more careful handling.

The seven-point program outlined for increased cotton production is as follows: (1) plant recommended treated seed only; (2) Use lime and fertilizer as needed; (3) Distribute the fertilizer properly; (4) Mechanize planting and cultivation; (5) Apply side dressing according to needs; (6) Follow a complete insect program from start to finish; (7) Sell cotton on grade and staple value.

Of the seven steps outlined for increased production of cotton, no one step is singled out as being the one cure-all for increased cotton production.

To fertilize for one and one-half bales, but to leave off the insect control program, would be foolish, it was pointed out. Likewise, to fertilize properly, control insects and then start the crop with poor quality seed would mean poor results also.

Some of Pitt's most successful cotton producers have been following these seven steps as outlined by the State Department of Agriculture and the local county agent's office in Greenville.

Among the larger producers are Jack Quinerly of Ayden, who last year produced approximately 100 acres of cotton.

Another supporter of the program is J. B. Barnhill of Fectolus township. Last year Barnhill produced 24 500-pound bales of cotton on 20 acres planted.

County Agent Sam Winchester credits this large yield mostly to the planting of good seed, adapting fertilizers to soil needs, proper cultural practices, thorough insect control and the application of side placement of fertilizers at proper time and in the right amounts.

Travels Without Money; Seeing World For Free

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—A "magic phrase" is helping a young North American make a tour of the world. Joseph Bornel, 23, of Montana arrived here recently on the South American stage of his journey.

Since leaving Montana, he says he has spent 76 cents, although he is prepared to spend up to \$50 dollars for the whole trip. So far, he has visited Honduras, Cuba, Trinidad, Venezuela, British Guiana, via car, airplane and ship. After visiting Argentina, he hopes to go on to Africa.

"The magic phrase?" Bornel claims that after he says that, people are willing to help him find free passage or lodging.

Nine-Point Peanut Program Will Pay

Pitt County peanut growers are now in a good position, to meet the price cost squeeze expected this year, if they follow a nine point production program based on tests at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

So says, County Agent Sam Winchester. Winchester pointed out that E. T. York Jr., peanut specialist at State College, reports that by following all steps, the average farmer can triple his yields with the new crop.

This additional care in the preparation and production of the 1953 crop of peanuts will mean an extra \$175-\$300 an acre in only one year, according to information furnished by the Pitt agent.

The nine suggestions are the payoff of some 12 years of tests made by the experiment station, before being passed on to county farmers the State over.

The nine recommendations as outlined for better peanut production are: (1) Test your soil and apply the necessary lime and fertilizer, (2) prepare a good seedbed, (3) treat your seed, (4) plant in rows 24 inches apart, about seven inches apart in the row, (5) cultivate early and often with a rotary hoe, (6) dust with aldrin, dieldrin, heptachlor or toxaphene to control insects, especially rootworms, (7) apply gypsum (Land Plaster) at early blooming time to row area, (8) plow out row middle at lay-by with a four-inch single plow to leave plant beds broad and flat, not in a sharp peak, (9) dust with

copper-sulfur mixture three times at two week intervals, starting about July 1, to control leafspot diseases. Dust costs about \$4 an acre and higher yields from dustings are worth about \$45 an acre in production returns at the end of the year.

Winchester in checking his records of farmers in the county who have been operating under the recommended nine point program cites that of F. C. James of Bethel.

According to records, James produced 2,000 pounds of peanuts per acre by following these practices on a portion of his fields. On the other portions he fumigated the soil for nematodes control and followed good production procedure. The result was an additional 700 pounds of peanuts produced per acre, making a grand total of 2,700 pounds per acre.

The county agent pointed out that more and more Pitt farmers are obtaining such production quotas in their peanut crop each year.

Generally most peanut producers are inclined to plant in row width of 36 inches. The recommended procedure now is to prepare the rows only 24 inches apart and in this way you get 50 per cent more plants per acre with only an estimated 15 per cent increase in total cost of the crop.

Actual tests with the 24 inch row method has been known to produce an estimated 650-900 pounds more per acre than did the 36 inch rows.

Another important cost saving change is to cultivate with a broadcast type rotary hoe. Farmers can

cultivate with it every four to five days between sprouting and pegging time. Cultivation then should be continued every five to seven days until lay-by time with regular cultivators.

Even with 50 per cent more rows, a rotary hoe will cut hand hoeing costs in half, an estimated \$6 an acre when using an ordinary cultivator in 36 inch rows as against about \$3 an acre for hand hoeing after using a rotary hoe on the 24 inch rows.

To plant, cultivate and harvest in narrower rows you can use either a four-wheel or "tricycle" type tractor. However, it is easier to ad-

just the four wheel type. Just set both front and rear wheels 72 inches apart, and you are all set to go, Winchester said.

Then you can handle two 36 inch rows of corn, cotton or soybeans and three 24 inch rows of peanuts without having to adjust the wheels again.

For a tricycle type tractor, space the rear wheels 80 inches apart and plant alternate rows 12 and 28 inches apart. Then you can plant or cultivate four rows at once instead of the usual two. Results from 1952 peanut growing tests look promising but the row spacing complicates the job of harvesting however, Winches-

ter states.

Another important step to be remembered, is to plow out the row middles in late July with a single four inch plow, so as to leave a broad and flat bed.

A middle buster leaves plants perched on top of a narrow high peak in the plant bed. Thus the pegs are forced to grow much further to reach the ground and they have little energy left to penetrate the soil when they do reach it. A middle buster is also likely to cover up the lower leaves of the plant with dirt, and this condition produces an increased danger of damage from Southern stem rot.



PEANUT HARVEST TIME:—Stacks of neat rows of freshly harvested peanuts are pictured above. The scene is a familiar one on county farms at harvest time. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

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SOIL CONSERVATION GAINS—The Soil Conservation program swept ahead last year as construction of open drainage ditches, installing of drain tile, such as shown above increased. By the use of such ditches which carry off the excess water, other wise unusable farm land is reclaimed and made to pay off in increased crop production. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

A new era opened to Pitt County farmers in 1952 when farm field irrigation began to make local farmers sit up and take notice.

To most county farmers irrigation was something which they had heard about the Western planters using to increase their crop production in the extremely dry areas where water had to be imported to make it possible to grow crops at all.

But a desire for better and higher crop yields per acre, better management and education soon showed local growers that water field irrigation was the life saving device which so many had been seeking for a long time.

Not only would the application of field irrigation save many crops which otherwise would be lost to the dry weather but the production on an average crop would more than pay for the cost of the equipment at the end of one season.

Being carried on by a few farmers in the county on a limited scale, the field irrigation program is well on its way to earning a reputation among county farmers.

This is indicated by the fact that more and more fish ponds are being constructed, not only for fishing but to serve a double purpose, that of a water supply for farm irrigation.

Water supply emphasis is now taking the spotlight since a steady supply of water must be maintained in the crop irrigation program.

One of the most profitable places for the irrigation program to start is with the plant beds.

However, the irrigation program will not move along as it should until the water supply program is over-come either by more ponds or the construction of suitable water holes.

Tobacco Specialist Sam Weeks shows the record of Mark Smith as evidence of the progress which can be made by the use of the program.

Smith, when he started his program, irrigated a total of 15.6 acres of tobacco on three fields. One field received water two times, a second three times and the third was treated by the water four times.

One inch of water was allowed to be put on the fields at each spraying. First applications were made immediately after the transplanting of the tobacco was completed.

Cost of applying the one inch of water to the soil was estimated by Smith at \$5.40 per acre. This was for the gas and labor and did not include the cost of equipment.

The most important time to apply the water from the field irrigation system is when the tobacco bud-boned out, provided a normal rainfall has not been maintained in the area.

However, farmers using irrigation should not place pipe and sprinklers in the same row each time. This will

prevent any excess leakage of water around the plants and make for an uneven spread of the water over one part of the crop.

Farmers using field irrigation are advised to be careful that their source of water is safe. Farmers who do not have diseases on farm land growing crops must be sure and not use water draining off a diseased field as it will infect the growing plants.

Weeks said that his department knew of the operation of seven irrigation units in the county last year, and that he understood plans were underway for several new outfits in the county this year.

A lack of adequate water supply prevented further irrigation. Even with only one application on part of his fields, Smith reported that of his 12.6 acres of tobacco the part which was not irrigated made a pound per acre yield of 1.723 as compared with 2.550 pounds per acre on the irrigated farm land.

It was estimated by Alton Moore of Fountain that on 17 acres of tobacco aided by the irrigation program that the program paid for about three fourths the cost of equipment by increasing the value of the crop produced.

This was figured to be a low estimate as to what the program could have done, since the irrigation was not started until late in the season.

Though still in its infancy, irrigation in Pitt is beginning to grow by leaps and bounds. Farmers must understand, however, that irrigation is no substitute for the other factors of good farming. An absolute essential for it to pay off is that all other known factors of good farming must be carried on and the water irrigation program is a supplement as the crops need it.

Supplementary irrigation means the use of needed water to bolster natural rainfall or the lack of rain in the crucial growing period.

Rainfall in the county over a year's time amounts to around 45-50 inches which would be adequate if it was properly spaced over the growing season. But that is not the case.

This has been pointed out to many farmers graphically as the result of last year's season.

Generally the irrigation in the county is by means of sprinklers instead of by flooding, a method familiarly used in the West.

However, one example of flooding irrigation is being practiced on a limited scale on the farm of T. E. Womble of the Nobletown community. The topography of the land and the location of the water is such as to lend itself naturally to this type of irrigation.

Water supply is the main problem with county irrigation, W. C. Eagles of the Soil Conservation Service points out.

"Most people look at a pond of water or a small lake and figure that there is enough water to irrigate the entire farm system," says Eagles. "But there they are wrong."

For example, there is a pond of water one acre in size, and ranging in depth from three to six feet, with an average of four feet of water, Eagles said.

When you take time to figure just what that water supply will be able to do you will be surprised, Eagles pointed out.

The four acre feet of water which the pond contains will be enough to put two inches of water on 24 acres for one time, or 12 acres twice or eight acres three times.

And figuring that irrigation to be useful needs to be carried out for at least three times, spaced out at a week or ten days apart, the water supply could be used to advantage for only



PLANT BED IRRIGATION—More and more of Pitt's farmers are turning to plant bed and field irrigation for combating drought and in an effort to improve the production of various crops. Above a sprinkler system is shown in operation on the farm of Tab Williams of near Ayden. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

As far as can be found from Soil Conservation records in Greenville, Lary James of Bethel was the first person in the county to practice the use of irrigation on his crops.

"I am quite sure that my tobacco brought enough money, more than it would have, to pay for the irrigation system as well as to pay for the construction of a pond for a water supply," Sumrell stated.

It was estimated that Marion's tobacco crop brought him \$400 an acre more than it would have before the irrigation was started.

Marion is diversifying his crops and is using his land for nearly the entire year round due to his irrigation system. He is now growing cabbage, tomatoes, sweet potatoes and fall Irish potatoes along with other truck crops.

Thus showing that not only can tobacco crops be helped by the irrigation but more idle farm time and land can be used the year round, bringing in more profits to the pockets of county farmers.

Marion Sumrell of Ayden cites farm irrigation with saving 12 acres

of his tobacco crop last year during the drought. The same was true with his corn crop which was suffering badly from the lack of rain.

At that time he used it to bring small seedlings up during periods of drought. Later it was used for plant production.

Next with irrigation came Brantley Speight, Arch Flanagan, Clarence Whitehurst and Don Langston.

One supporter of the program who has been operating only this year is "Tab" Williams. He has this to say about the irrigation of his plant beds: "Anytime my plant beds need water, they get it."

Eagles stated that Williams is convinced that with his irrigation program and proper insect control practices he will be able to reduce the number and size of his plant beds, cutting down on his expense.

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COUNTY FISH PONDS—Fish ponds such as the one above are becoming common on many county farms. Serving a dual purpose the ponds are used for recreation, fishing, and as a source of water for farm irrigation. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)



WET LAND INTO DRY—Last year county farmers placed nearly 150,000 additional feet of drainage tile into use on their farms. Shown above are workers installing field tile which will enable the wet and unserviceable land to be drained and placed in active production of many farm crops. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

Soil Conservation Work In County Gradually Increasing

The soil conservation program in Pitt moved forward by leaps and bounds during 1952, but many projects are needed over the county yet according to the Coastal Plains office.

In 1952 there was a total of 195 new applications received at the local soil conservation office which would include a total of 23,282 acres of Pitt farm land. With the applications received in 1952 the total number of applications handled moved up to over the 1,000 mark. Total applications now stand at 1,139, which includes 133,511 acres of land.

Additionally, there are 559 applications on hand for which no plans have been made which would include an additional 71,100 acres of land for soil conservation work.

The move towards better farm practices included in the soil conservation program also covered irrigation. This was clearly brought out last year when 25 additional farmers applied for assistance in irrigation projects. Several new outfits were purchased and used during the summer months which came at the height of the hard-hitting drought.

Results obtained from the field watering were well-received by crop owners taking part in the program. Interest so far this year is still riding high as many new water holes for supplying water for irrigation are being constructed as well as plans being made for purchasing irrigation equipment. Ponds are

being dug deeper this year; some to a depth of 10-12 feet are offering a steady source of water.

All told, there were 22 new ponds built in the county last year, with several more now under construction.

Drainage is still one of the major problems in soil conservation in Pitt county. Under the 1952 soil conservation program there were 12.9 miles of open ditches constructed on individual farms. Group drainage projects accounted for an additional 34 miles of farm improvement.

Growing steadily, year by year, the number of feet of drain tile annually being placed in fields of the county, this year stood at 149,525 feet. This tile, along with the open ditches and canals, made it possible for hundreds of acres of otherwise useless wet and wasted farm land to be turned into productive fields.

Many farmers have just started farming land which for years has lain idle, too wet to be farmed.

Under the soil conservation program in Pitt there were 300 acres of new pastures planted, indicating a rapid growth in the interest for new and better pasture over the county.

However, according to W. C. Eagles of the local office, the 300 acres planted last year seems very small as compared with the actual needs of the farmers in the county. "It is necessary that we plant more pastures if we are ever to attain a

position of excellence in livestock production and if we are ever to use our land with each acre of it according to its capability and its best use in a sustained agricultural program," he said.

Maintenance and cutting of fire lanes, which is needed in many spots of the county in order to help cut down on the number of large forest fires, was given a key role last year, but even then only 3,300 acres were brought under protection.

"Each and every farmer has a need for some form of soil conservation practice," Eagles pointed out.

"We in the soil conservation service are ready and willing to aid any farmer who has a problem and who will come by and talk the matter over with us," he added.

"The one sure way in which local farmers can improve their production yields, up the value of their farms and better their farms generally is by putting these practices to work for them," Eagles commented.

Last year there were 2,817 acres of crop rotation carried out under the plan with 968 acres devoted to cover crops. Terraces, still not being used to any large extent in the county, amounted to only one mile. This makes a total of 410 miles in the county system.

Contour farming was increased by 26 acres this year.

Woodland management programs totaled 684 acres with five acres of new trees being set out.

Dairy Farming Outlook In Pitt Termed 'Good'

By MURIEL SHOTWELL, Reflector Staff Writer

The outlook for continued progress in dairying in Pitt County is good, even though there has been only a small increase in dairy cattle number in the county during the past 12 months.

County Agent S. C. Winchester stated recently that there is a "terrific need" for more family milk cows and income from dairy farming is good—a steady income the year round.

"There has been only a small increase in dairy cattle numbers in Pitt County during the past year, from about 1,875 to 2,000," said Winchester. "In the herds of three major breeds, Holstein, Guernsey, and Jersey." But, he pointed out, the demand for purchased milk is being met by Grade A dairies during the spring and summer months.

High Gross Sales

In touching on the income which is secured from dairy farming, the county agent said a dairyman with 20 good milk cows under good management should have gross sales of \$16,000 to \$18,000.

"Good cows are important, a cow produces 10,000 pounds of milk annually pays her owner five times as much profit as one producing 6,000 pounds annually," Winchester stated. "A dairyman with a herd of 6,000 pounds cows could well afford to sell four and invest the money, or most of it, in a top-notch cow."

The county agent said that Pitt County's dairymen are doing the best job of general dairy management (breeding, feeding, handling, and producing clean milk) that has ever been done in the history of dairying in the county.

All of the 17 Grade A dairies in Pitt County furnish the county with milk in addition to four dairies outside the county. There was 290,818 pounds of milk produced in the county during March of last year and this March, and increase of 18,603 pounds was noted.

Artificial Insemination

"With the artificial breeding program in which the best bulls known to the breed are available to Pitt County cow owners at a nominal fee, and with the Dairy Herd Improvement Association work being carried on at nine of the dairies, the outlook is good," stated the county agent.

Through an announcement made recently by the Pitt Artificial Breeding Cooperative, it was revealed the organization has inseminated a total of 351 cows in 1952 compared with 281 in 1951.

War Shells Still Killing Filipinos

MANILA (AP)—World War II explosives are still killing Filipinos.

There are two or three incidents weekly as peasants and fishermen try to pry open shells and extract powder for home-made explosives for underwater blast fishing.

Recently a grenade explosion killed three youths in mountain province of Abra.

When, in old motion pictures, the spokes of a wheel on a moving vehicle seemed to be standing still or revolving backward, it was the result of counteraction of the motion of the spokes with the 24-pictures-a-second speed of the film.

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Pitt Artificial Breeding Cooperative buys semen from the American Breeders Service studs at Asheville which has boosted its record of cows bred from 97,210 in 1951 to 103,895 in 1952.

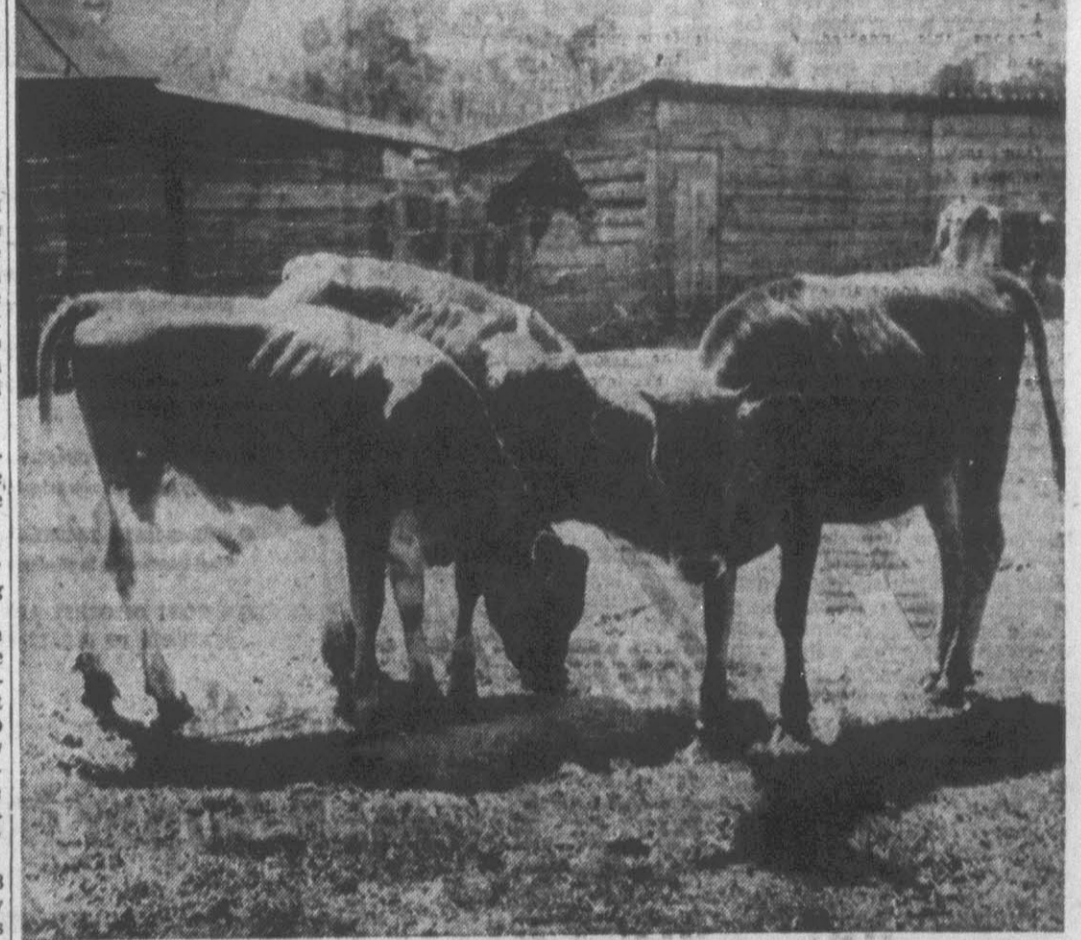
The cooperative in Pitt is one of 272 cooperatives and private breeding organizations in 28 states that has contributed to the 623,628 first service cows bred by the American Breeders Service. The American Breeders Service is said to be the foremost supplier in the nation of semen from high index proved dairy sires, rated in the top two percent of all bulls proved in the United States in Dairy Herd Improvement work.

Available To All Dairymen

The Pitt Artificial Breeding Cooperative announced that service from the great bulls is available to every dairymen, large or small, at the regular insemination charge, as the small farmer rarely can pay the expense of keeping a good approved bull.

A recent news release from the Pitt cooperative stated that the manager and directors of the cooperative are making every effort to promote the use of service to these ABS proved sires as they feel that one of the main purposes of artificial breeding is the use of the best proved sires obtainable, at a cost that a dairy farmer can afford.

With a total number of 623,628 first service cows bred artificially in 1952 by the American Breeders Service's six studs, the desire for the best proved sires is becoming apparent by the nation's dairymen who milk cows for a living.



DIVIDENDS IN CALVES—The calves above are just three of the 20 owned by Norman Coward of House Station. They are the result of artificial insemination which is proving its worth in Pitt County. (Reflector Photo by Muriel Shotwell)



PORTION OF DAIRY HERD: This mixed dairy herd of Guernsey and Holstein dairy herds are bringing in an added income to Pitt County farmers who are taking part in dairy farming. (Reflector Photo by Muriel Shotwell)

Farmers Home Administration Loans Helpful To Many

Since its organization in Pitt, the Farmers Home Administration has loaned over \$3,223,180 to 1442 farmers.

The FHA made its first appearance in Pitt in 1946 after the Farmers Home Administration was created by the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant act.

"When family farmers are able to own and develop their farms, they make better citizens, inasmuch as they have something at stake in society and are more readily absorbed in community activities," says Ralph Harris, county supervisor for Pitt.

"They are inclined to take a more active part in schools, churches and other community activities. More tangible results are that the family-type farmer, by producing more efficiently, creates more wealth from which he has more money to deposit in local banks, spend with local merchants, and generally support the functions of the community," Harris said.

The Farmers Home Administration was created as a service agency of the United States Department of Agriculture offering technical assistance in planning farm and home operations with funds to carry out more efficient farming that will result in better living.

"By combining credit with technical assistance in planning the farm operation to incorporate the best management practices and combination of crop and livestock enterprises, more wealth is created," Harris pointed out.

Several types of loans are offered by the FHA for Pitt farmers as used of them. Loans are made to purchase farms, develop farms, by the means of land clearing, drainage, basic land treatment, establishing pastures, fencing, repair, rebuild or enlarge small farms to make them more efficient by the purchase of additional land. Operating loans are also made to purchase livestock and machinery and for the production of livestock and crops.

FHA also handles in areas declared disaster areas by the Department.

North Carolina experienced crop and livestock production losses in 1952 and was designated as a disaster area, which will also make this type of assistance available to local farmers for the 1953 crop year.

Real estate loans are made to tenants who wish to purchase farms that will be efficient family-type farms. Funds are included to make the needed repairs to the buildings, basic land treatment, drainage, clearing and establishing pastures, fencing and funds also for irrigation systems.

To owners of farms, loans can be made for additions and repairs to buildings on the farm or for needed land improvements.

Where there is a mortgage already existing on the farm, funds are included in the new loan to refinance this indebtedness, Harris said.

To owners of small farms, loans are available to purchase additional land to enlarge and improve their farm set-up as well as refinancing existing debts.

The arm Housing Act of 1949 authorized the FHA to make loans to farm owners for the construction of new buildings and repairs where private or cooperative sources of credit are not available to meet the needs of the families at a reasonable rate or on terms which the family could meet.

These loans are designed to fill

the credit vacuum of farm families, Harris pointed out. The loans are carried until the loan balance is of such amount that the families can secure credit from other sources to meet their needs at interest rates not exceeding five per cent per annum and on terms that they can reasonably be expected to meet. Thus the FHA is not in competition with any other commercial source of loans.

The source of real estate loans is from Congressional appropriations and private funds. When private funds are used, the FHA assumes full responsibility for servicing the loan and insures the lender 100 per cent guarantee that he will be fully repaid.

Adjustment loans, commonly called operating loans, are offered to farmers for purchase of needed equipment, improvements and stock. Repayment schedules for loans to purchase machinery and livestock can be set up over a period of seven years. Adjustment loans bear five per cent interest per annum on the unpaid balance.

The repayment schedule for loans to purchase, develop or enlarge farms are authorized for 40 years. This gives the farmers assurance that they can meet the minimum yearly payment per thousand dollars borrowed at a rate of \$50.52 on loans from appropriations and \$326 plus one per cent of the unpaid balance for loans from private lenders. Of course, the families are expected to make as many payments each year as possible. The present farm families covered by the program are making an average of six year payments ahead of schedule.

The repayment schedules for housing loans are amortized for a period of five to thirty-three year periods. The majority of these loans are scheduled for 25 years with a minimum yearly payment \$64.01 per thousand borrowed. The real estate loans have an interest charge of four per cent per annum on the unpaid balance.

Any farmer interested in making a loan for land improvement, irrigation, purchase of livestock or other farm items is urged to get in touch with the FHA office located in the Old Hospital building any day with the exception of Tuesday, Harris said.

Supervisor Harris cited the case of one Negro farmer of the Coxville community as a typical example of the type of work which the FHA is carrying on in the county.

Edison E. Cannon, an ex-GI having served in Japan and the Philippines, returned to his home land with the idea of owning his own farm and raising stock along with tobacco.

Being brought up on a farm it was most natural for his thoughts while away to be about farming and just what he wanted to do when he returned home.

His main reason for wanting livestock was to offer an extra source of income for the support of his farm program, and aid him in paying for his farm which he would have to finance.

When the veteran returned from the service he called at the FHA office for technical and monetary assistance to aid him.

As Edison said, "I took over the old home place, but the stock barn was about to fall down, the house was in very bad shape, and a lot of the land needed to be drained in order for effective farm production."

Many items were sadly lacking on the farm which Edison wanted to make into his home and earn a living from. There was no provision for



FARM HOME IMPROVEMENT:—Many Pitt county farm families are striving to improve their living conditions and to increase crop production by means of loans from the Farm Home Administration program. Since its organization in Pitt County, more than \$3,000,000 has been loaned to County farmers for land improvements and building repairs and construction such as shown above. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

corn storage, no poultry houses.

Plans for the improvement of the farm were made and W. C. Eagles of the Soil Conservation Service was brought in to aid with the soil drainage program.

At the present time a drag line is rapidly converting the wet unusable farm land into the suitable type of soil which Edison dreamed of for his farm while overseas.

The dragline will remove about 10,000 cubic yards of dirt in its drainage program of cutting ditches. Edison was quoted as saying that as each new ditch is cut and the land drains properly that he has never seen the land in as good shape as it is now.

Plans under the loan made for Edison called for the treatment of all farm land except tobacco acreage with one ton of lime per acre and seeding 23 acres of pasture and to fence it. On his pasture will be placed a herd of beef cattle along with brood sows, which will offer that additional income beyond the tobacco crop production.

Edison's house has been repainted and reworked with many improvements made.

That stock barn has been repaired, poultry houses constructed.

In fact, Edison states, the program has one small drawback but one which he is glad of. Several

Twenty Negro HD Clubs Of Pitt To Observe Nat'l Week

By CHESTER WALSH, Reflector Staff Writer

The twenty Negro Home Demonstration Clubs of Pitt County are planning special programs in observance of "National Home Demonstration Week" May 3-9.

Mrs. Amelia S. Caphart, Negro Home Demonstration agent, had reports from secretaries of the clubs, and they indicated a county-wide observance of the national event.

Pleasant Place Home Demonstration Club—This club's activities include an "open house" and tea at Mrs. Charlie Allen's home on Thursday, May 7. The club meeting will be held at Mrs. Dorothy Patrick's home on that day. A club marker will be presented to the community. This club has been active in county activities during the year. The working theme is "A Better World In Which To Live." Mrs. Lara Holton is president of the club, and Mrs. Omata Allen is secretary.

Paul's Chapel Home Demonstration Club—This club is planning active participation in observance of "National Home Demonstration Week" May 3-9. The club has added new members during the year.

They are Mrs. Geneva Carmon, Mrs. Annie L. Langley, Mrs. Blanche Averette, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Shield, Mrs. Lillie Vines and Mrs. Pearl Parker. The club's watchword is, "A Better World In Which To Live." Mrs. Fabbie Parker is president and Mrs. Lena Hatten is reporter.

Clark's Neck Home Demonstration Club—This club was active in the "clean-up campaign," and has some special plans for celebrating "National Home Demonstration Week." The last meeting was with Mrs. Elvira James, president of the club. The members reviewed achievements of the past and planned for future activities. Mrs. Rosa Tetterton brought the members up to date on the Pitt County Home Demonstration Club Council's meeting. This club has made donations to the 4-H Foundation drive, polio, TB seals, Red Cross and other campaigns. Mrs. Elvira Jones is president, and Mrs. A. R. Tetterton is reporter.

Swift Creek Home Demonstration Club—This club was active in the "clean-up campaign," and has some special plans for celebrating "National Home Demonstration Week." The last meeting was with Mrs. Elvira James, president of the club. The members reviewed achievements of the past and planned for future activities. Mrs. Rosa Tetterton brought the members up to date on the Pitt County Home Demonstration Club Council's meeting. This club has made donations to the 4-H Foundation drive, polio, TB seals, Red Cross and other campaigns. Mrs. Elvira Jones is president, and Mrs. A. R. Tetterton is reporter.

When the program of reworking the farm is completed Edison will be well on his way towards realizing that dream which began several years ago.

Club—This club will take an active part in "National Home Demonstration Week" celebrations. There will be a review of the club's achievements during the year. Mrs. Mamie Dupree, president, will be hostess at a tea at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, May 3. Club members are invited. This club pays special attention to activities in which the boys and girls may reap benefits. Mrs. Mamie Dupree is president and Mrs. Freddie Suggs is secretary.

Sally Branch Home Demonstration Club—This club will observe "National Home Demonstration Week" with a program emphasizing the value of the Home Demonstration Clubs. Mrs. Sudie Mae Sharp, president, said the club urges "The Live At Home" program and uses its influence in the community to elevate the standards of living and improving the profits of farming under the standard "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World." Mrs. Sudie Mae Sharp is president and Miss Elizabeth Sharpe is secretary.

Grimesland Home Demonstration Club—This club, one year old, has made a creditable showing this year, a county farm agent official stated. The members were active in cooperating with the Simpson Home Demonstration Club in arranging a Christmas party and in putting on a family training course. Grimesland was well represented at the Home Demonstration meeting in Raleigh and had an active part in Achievement Day in Greenville. Mrs. Naomi Thompson is president and Mrs. Willie M. Hawkins is secretary.

Helen's Crossroads Home Demonstration Club—The Helen's club has been especially active in county district and state Home Demonstration meetings. Its motto, "Better Health and Better Family Relationships," has inspired members to take more active parts in the club work, a club official stated. One feature of this club's work is its "Teen Age Program." Meetings have been held at the homes of Mrs. Annie Ruth Wilson and Mrs. Helen Strong. Mrs. Helen Strong is president, and Mrs. Sudie M. White is reporter.

Simpson Home Demonstration Club—The Simpson club is particularly interested in the Pitt County Council of Negro Home Demonstration Clubs and the county, district and state meetings. The club plans to celebrate "National Home Demonstration Week" by visiting community churches, to clean up cemetery lots and place flowers on graves, and do other community work. The

Simpson club donated \$33 to charity funds, \$7 to the March of Dimes and \$25 to the Red Cross drive. Mrs. Roxie Moore is president and Miss Zolphis Gatlin is secretary.

Calico Home Demonstration Club—Mrs. Mamie Leary was crowned "Mrs. Home Demonstration Club" at the annual "Achievement Day" exercises last December. This club works with the belief that the home is the foundation of the community. Members of this club have been faithful in attending district meetings. Mrs. Estella Howard is president, and Mrs. Jennie Williams is a day.

is secretary. Lewis Home Demonstration Club—The motto of this club in 1953 is to re-dedicate itself to better farm and home living, the good neighbor spirit and home management and family relations. A special program of community activities will be held during "National Home Demonstration Week." Attendance at club meetings this year has been gratifying, a club official stated. Mrs. Eula Baker is president and Mrs. Carrie Hardy is secretary.

Grifton Home Demonstration Club—The Grifton club's activities during the year have centered about community life, home management and business talks by heads of families. The town is growing and the population is steadily increasing. Some of the newcomers are making their homes in rural communities. The spirit of the Grifton Home Demonstration Club is "to establish closer relations among the people of the community." Mrs. Mattie Dixon is president and Mrs. Geneva Brooks is secretary.

Haddock's Crossroads Home Demonstration Club—This club plans to put on special programs during "National Home Demonstration Week," May 3-9. The women of the club are centering their activities on building a better community for tomorrow and to support the state extension program. Members of this club take an active part in all community affairs. Their influence in the community is helpful and their club meetings result in the beginning of some worthwhile community project, a club official stated. Mrs. Nettie Smith is president and Mrs. Delphia Hardy is reporter.

The 20 Negro Home Demonstration Clubs of Pitt County have increased their membership; they are taking more interest in the national state and county programs and showing interest in the project of expanding the membership. Dennis D. Dupree, Pitt County Negro Farm Agent, stated.



DENNIS D. DUPREE, Pitt County Negro Farm Agent for many years

Cato wrote that Roman servants of his time were given an allowance of one and a half pints of wine per day.

Smokey Says:



Fires don't burn well in wet weather!

Wood Scraps To Cover His Floor

GREAT FALLS, Mont. (AP)—Wood scraps—31,075 of them—form the floor of the Jack Shell's basement recreation room.

Mr. and Mrs. Shell spent six months sawing, gluing and laying the tiny scraps of fir, larch, pine and other woods from all over the world.

Require Reports On Rainmaking

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Rainmakers in Wisconsin will have to tell the State Public Service Commission about their plans to make it rain.

Under a bill signed into law by Governor Kohler, they must also follow through later with a report on results of the rainmaking.

French Soldier Pay Hike Asked

PARIS (AP)—A bill has been introduced into the French Parliament — by the Communists — to raise the pay of French soldiers from 30 to 50 francs per day (8 cents to 14 cents).

"American soldiers are paid 33 times more," said the communist bill.

Salt-Shaker No Good In Robbery

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—Hand thrust in coat pocket, the man ordered George Hughes, bartender, to give him all the money in the till. Hughes refused and he also refused to hand over \$10 or \$20. The man then pulled his hand out of his pocket, laid a salt shaker on the bar and fled.

PROVE TO YOURSELF... that the McCORMICK Farmall Super A has more PULL-POWER

1. Pulls two 12-inch bottoms... plows 6 to 8 acres per day, up to 8 inches deep!
2. Busts or rebusts 14 acres per day.
3. Double-disks from 18 to 21 acres per day.
4. Mows 35 acres a day.
5. Does every power job on an average 80-acre farm.

Prove to yourself the Super A is the tractor to do all your work. Ask for a demonstration. Call us today. Ask about the Income Purchase Plan.



Greenville Equipment Co., Inc. PHONE 4218 or 3715

NOTICE

Pay your city taxes now. City delinquent taxes will be advertised in May.

Taxi cab license and beer and wine licenses will be due May 1, 1953.

CITY OF GREENVILLE H. H. Duncan, City Clerk

Summer Furniture

BEST BUYS... UNDER THE SUN!

Colorful Gliders
An Outstanding Value!
Beautifully designed to highlight your porch or garden... Sturdily constructed to give you years of service. All steel with heavy enamel finish.

\$39.50

MATCHING CHAIR
STEEL SPRING
Chair in smart design and same wide choice of Gay Colors. Weather Resistant **\$9.95**

All Steel Tables

OUTDOOR CHAIR • METAL CHAIR • PORCH ROCKER
with Rust-Proof Metal with curved-to-fit back Fine Quality
Frame. Water-Proof Fabric. **\$7.95** and Saddle **\$5.95** Hardwood. **\$7.50**

Home Furniture Store

Corner of Dickinson Ave. at 8th St. Phone 2879

Rural Fire Trucks Bought

By ROY HARDEE
Reflector Staff Writer

For the first time in the history of the county rural families of Pitt are receiving fire protection which here-to-fore had been offered solely to city dwellers.

Even with a rapid growth of rural fire companies in four Pitt County towns, large areas of the county are still at the mercy of man's worst enemy—fire.

This year saw two new fire departments placed in operation for the protection of county citizens. A community fire protection plan was completed by citizens in Ayden and Winterville.

Under the plans set up in the county, a land area of five to seven miles is surveyed off around the city limits of one of the county towns and fire protection mapped for that section.

Most of the communities have set up a rate of \$5 per building on each farm which is to be given fire protection. Thus the money raised from the protection program is used to purchase a piece of fire equipment to be manned and sent to rural fires.

The program has worked well in Bethel, where a three-county area is covered, in Winterville where a new truck is scheduled to be delivered at an early date, around Ayden and soon at Farmville.

Under the plan local firemen in the community will man the truck free of charge and answer any alarm in the area which is served by the company provided that the farmer or property owner in distress is a member of the association.

Some companies have worked out a flat fee for answering calls to non-association members but others are still attempting to find a solution to the problem.

When the new truck ordered by the Winterville firemen arrives it will bring an additional 2500 buildings in the rural area under the fire protection plan.

Most of the other towns, Grifton, Bethel and Ayden cover a similar number of rural buildings.

An equal number of farm buildings will come under the farm fire protection program at Farmville when a new truck for rural fire fighting is received at that section of the county.

Here-to-fore the Greenville department has been answering alarms in the county with city equipment, most of the time leaving the towns without any fire protection what so ever. Thus the tax payers were furnishing fire equipment to fight fires in the county for which the county people were not being taxed.

Even with the growth of the new departments, the area which they must and can effectively cover is very small.

Large sections of the county are without any nearby fire protection, with the exception for equipment sent from the Greenville fire department.

Greenville still maintains a truck which is dispatched to all rural alarms. Although out dated and not designed for country fire fighting the truck has proven its worth many times in the county.

This one truck must cover a distance North of Greenville, in the Pactolus area, Grimesland, Black-jack, and area around the Falkland and Farmville highways.

Fire department officials have agreed that if a program similar to the ones now operating in the county towns was started around Greenville that local firemen would gladly man and service the fire equipment in answering county alarms.

The fire department would house and maintain the upkeep of a piece of equipment furnished by the county and in return would be able to call on the piece for fire fighting within the city if ever needed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hart and children, Judy, Carolyn and Joe, spent Sunday in Keno as guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Stirling.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldwasser have moved their residence from Grifton Heights to 2217 Ivy Street in Kinston.

A guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. January is Mrs. Bates of Boston, mother of Mrs. January.

Mrs. Julian Daniel and daughters of Stem were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scarborough during the weekend.

Mrs. Edward Smith has returned from Farmville where she was called on account of the illness and death of her mother, Mrs. Bedie Vandorf.

Mrs. Edwin Reeres has returned to Burgaw after spending the weekend here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Suge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gantt Jr. have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gantt of Tampa, Fla.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Owens during the weekend were Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Brook Hitchens of Delmar, Delaware.

Negro Home Demonstration Groups Join In Activities

By CHESTER WALSH
Reflector Staff Writer

Pitt County Negro Home Demonstration Club women, along with the women of 62,000 other communities across the nation, will celebrate "National Home Demonstration Week" from May 3 through May 10.

Mrs. Amelia S. Capehart of Greenville, Negro home demonstration agent for Pitt County, said all clubs of Pitt County Council of Home Demonstration Clubs which will participate are planning to present special programs at meetings during that week.

An important feature of "Home Demonstration Week" will be the recognition given to voluntary local leaders who have helped to carry on the home demonstration program. These women attended training schools and learned to demonstrate new and better methods of performing household jobs.

The Pitt County agent said, "Even more than that, the home demonstration program has broadened now to include training in citizenship, music, family life, health and safety, international understanding and so on."

"Home demonstration has liberated the farm wife from her kitchen, given her leisure time to participate in community, county and state-wide activities. Home demonstration has given the farm wife time to become a self-informed, active citizen. The women who compose the Negro Home Demonstration Clubs read widely, appreciate a community leader, have confidence in her ability and can lead group discussions with poise and authority," the Negro home demonstration agent declared.

More than 500 Negro rural homemakers are enrolled in the 20 Pitt County home demonstration clubs and 1,500 Negro 4-H club boys and girls are enrolled in the 26 4-H clubs, according to Negro farm agent's office records.

Mrs. Capehart has been home agent here since November, 1941.

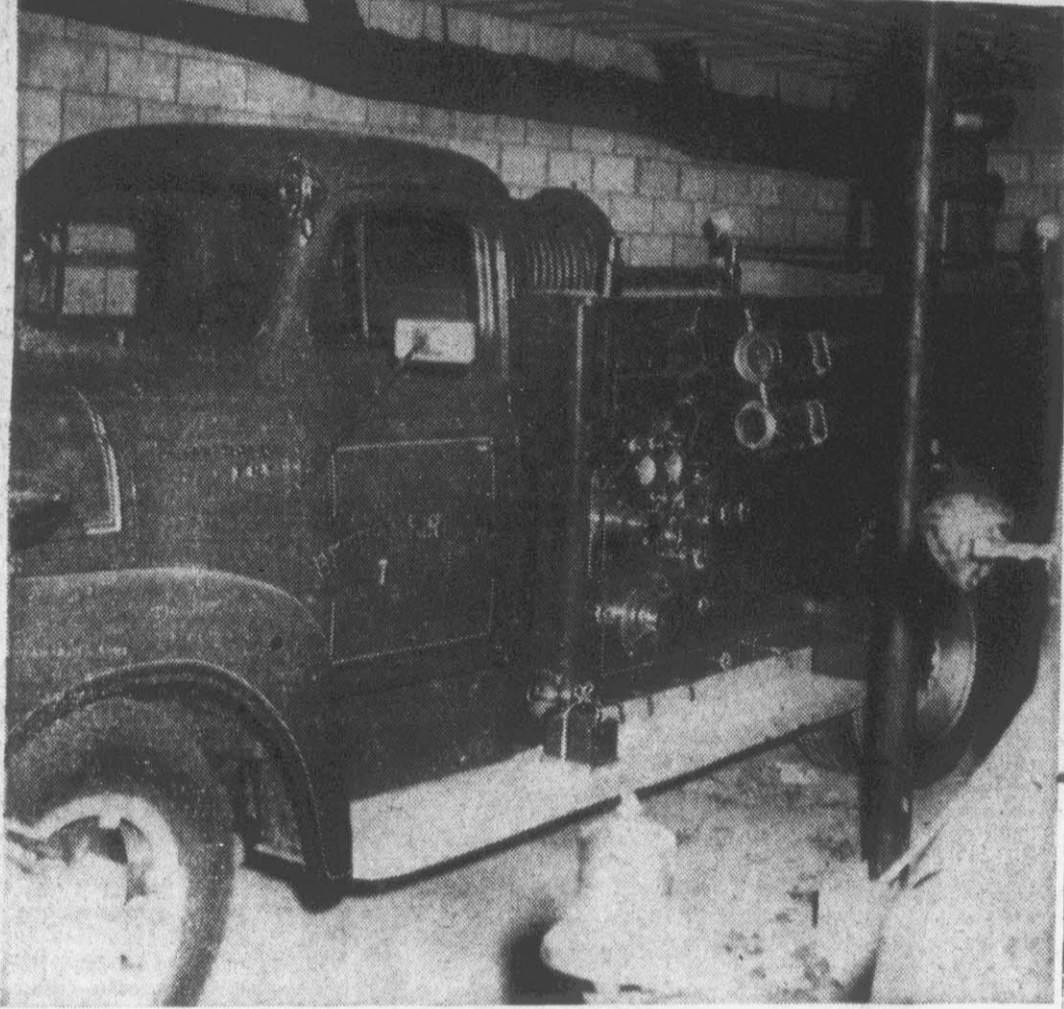
Evidence of her work and that of her assistant, Mrs. Margaret M. Wade, is shown in the improved living conditions in Negro rural homes. Rural farm and other Negro women in Pitt County are serving as unpaid volunteer leaders.

The good results of home demonstration work in Pitt County are widely evident. Negro homes in rural sections are more attractive. There is a better business arrangement between rural women and their husbands. They are giving more attention to the education of their children. Family relationships and recreation programs are being extensively held in the county. More serious attention to the family health, proper recreation, health-giving foods and more attention to infant care feature the Negro home demonstration club plan in Pitt County.

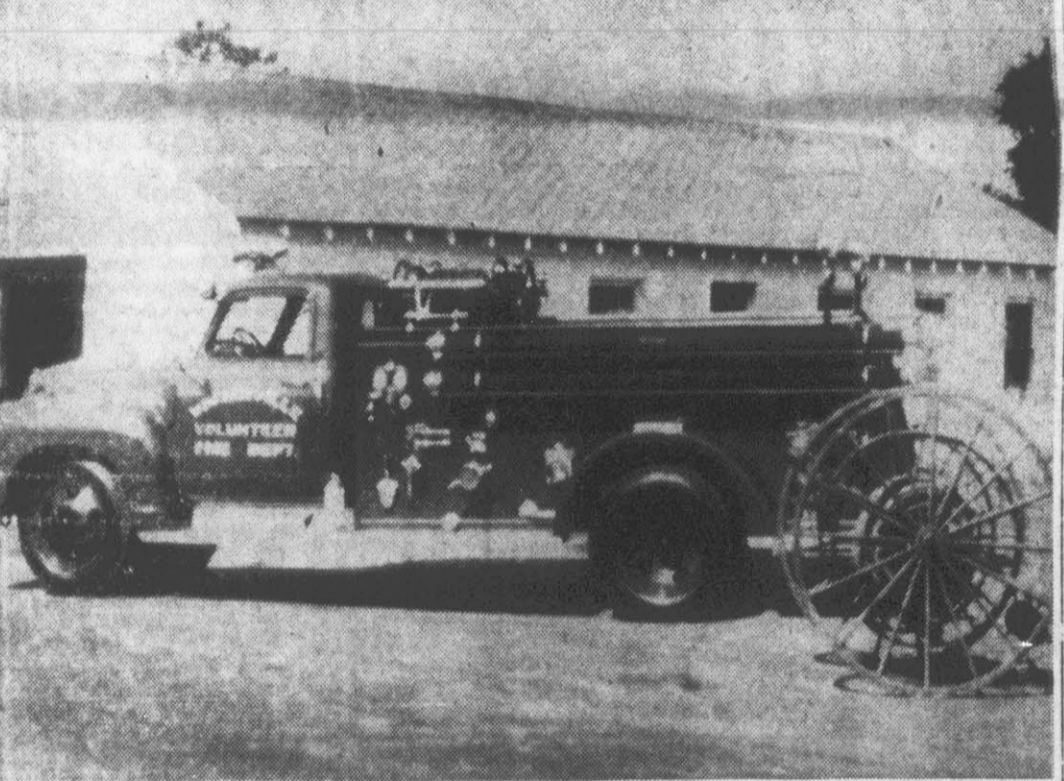
Installation of labor-saving appliances, electrical home and farm machinery, including freezer lockers, electric refrigerators and washing machines are playing an important part in making life in the country happier in the homes and easier in the heavy farm work.

Farming, dairying, livestock and poultry raising are steadily improving in methods used and increasing the profits of farm products, the Negro home demonstration agent declared.

There are 20 Negro Home Demonstration Clubs in Pitt County. They are: Ayden, Bryum, Butte, Calico Crossroads, Clark's Neck, Cherry Lane, Clemmons, Sally Branch, Pactolus, Paul's Chapel, Lewis, Moyer's Chapel, Pleasant Plane, Grifton, Grimesland, Shiloh, Swift Creek, Helen's Crossroads, Haddock's Crossroads and Simpson Home Demonstration Club.



RURAL FIRE PROTECTION.—The growth of rural fire companies in the county has been rapid in the past year. Four Pitt towns now have fire trucks for fighting county fires which are owned by the people living in the rural areas. Trucks are now operated by Bethel (shown above), Winterville, Ayden, Grifton, and soon Farmville. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)



RURAL FIRE EQUIPMENT.—Winterville's fire truck (above) and a new truck now on order have served and will serve the Winterville area in combating Rural fires. Winterville along with Grifton, Ayden, Bethel and Farmville are equipped or will be equipped in the near future to fight rural fires, with equipment owned by land owners covered under the program. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

Even with the growth of the new departments, the area which they must and can effectively cover is very small.

Large sections of the county are without any nearby fire protection, with the exception for equipment sent from the Greenville fire department.

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The fire department would house and maintain the upkeep of a piece of equipment furnished by the county and in return would be able to call on the piece for fire fighting within the city if ever needed.

News From Grifton

By MRS. CECIL COBB

Miss Ida Margaret Hart has returned to Charlotte after a visit here with her mother, Mrs. Maggie Hart.

Master Bob Oglesby is recuperating at his home here following a tonsilectomy at Lenoir County Hospital on Friday.

Mrs. Gertrude Lenthilhon has returned to her home at Melrose, Mass. after spending some time here with her daughter, Mrs. Norman Reis, and Mr. Reis on Dawson St.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jones spent the weekend in Clinton with Mrs. E. C. McLamb, who returned with them for a visit at their home on Dawson Road.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gantt Jr. have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gantt of Tampa, Fla.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed Owens during the weekend were Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Brook Hitchens of Delmar, Delaware.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hart and children, Judy, Carolyn and Joe, spent Sunday in Keno as guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Stirling.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Goldwasser have moved their residence from Grifton Heights to 2217 Ivy Street in Kinston.

A guest in the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. January is Mrs. Bates of Boston, mother of Mrs. January.

Mrs. Julian Daniel and daughters of Stem were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scarborough during the weekend.

Mrs. Edwin Reeres has returned to Burgaw after spending the weekend here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Suge.

Deeds

- Louisa H. Bourne al to Anne Lee Hooker Hardee \$10
- James H. Sutton al to Ralph E. Marion al \$10
- Jack W. Barrett al to Dink James Tr. \$1
- Dink James Tr. to Jack W. Barrett \$1
- L. L. Stokes al to Mark C. Stokes al \$10
- Harold Bennett al to A. D. Swindell \$10
- Willie Austin al to Nora Lee Austin \$10
- Chester Stox al to James T. Lester al \$10
- Amanda M. Gaynor to Johnson & Wimsalt Inc. \$10
- C. C. Edwards al to B. T. Bateson Sr. al \$600
- M. O. Blount II al to W. H. Watson Tr. \$10
- Thomas W. Rivers al to W. H. Watson Tr. \$10
- E. H. Taft Jr. al to W. H. Watson Tr. \$10
- E. H. Taft Jr. al to W. H. Watson Tr. \$10
- Guaranty Bank & Trust Co. to W. H. Watson Tr. \$10
- Alice M. Freeman al to Charlie Walston al \$10
- W. H. Watson Tr. al to Southern Development Co. \$1
- City of Greenville to Mrs. Annie J. Whitehurst (cemetery) \$100
- L. W. Herring al to F. O. Nunn al \$10
- Adelle W. Pittman to Georg O. Kessler \$100
- C. C. Edwards al to Manley H. Edwards al \$750
- B. F. Bell al to Willie G. Briley al \$3,500
- C. C. Edwards al to F. E. Riddick al \$10
- Daniel Dupree al to L. S. Willoughby \$10
- F. O. Nunn al to H. V. Elks Jr. al \$10
- Leroy T. Cherry al to Sam E. Nelson \$10



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- 4th Prize—Outside Rear View Mirror
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Cor. 10th & Evans Streets — Greenville, N. C.

Small Grains Acreage Up

Although the production of small grain ranks next to the bottom in dollar value among Pitt County's 11 principal agricultural crops, it is nevertheless showing progress among the farmers of the county.

County Agent Sam Winchester asserted more interest is being shown in small grains in Pitt County this year than a year ago, and particularly in acres planted in oats and wheat. The number of acres of wheat and oats planted in Pitt County this year are expected to be somewhat above the 1,050 acres of wheat and the 3,192 acres of oats planted on Pitt farms in 1952.

Small grains planted in Pitt County are primarily used for livestock feed although there is some certified oats grown in the county and oats are rapidly becoming an important factor in the control of nematodes which have caused hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage to Pitt tobacco crops.

In spite of its low position on the ladder among the 11 principal crops in the county, officials of the local farm agent's office look for the small grain—particularly oats—to gain ground in Pitt during the next few years.

Oats Fight Nematodes
Winchester explained that recent experiments have shown oats resistant to five species of root knot nematodes, and that farm agents throughout the tobacco area are strongly recommending to farmers that oats be used in rotation with tobacco to curtail damage done by nematodes.

The County Agent said the resistant factor of oats to nematodes is a new finding of research anatomologists. Those who made the findings were employed as a direct result of the "trickles for know-how" program which was introduced in North Carolina some 18 months ago. Winchester said experiments were carried on with oats at the central agricultural experiment station in Raleigh and at the McCullers tobacco research farm at McCullers, N. C.

Five Oat Varieties Tested
In the tests the nematologists used five varieties of oats and subjected them to nematode diseases and found that all five oat varieties tested showed resistance to the root knot disease.

As a result of the tests, recommendations have gone out through the farm agents urging farmers to use oats in rotation with tobacco to produce better tobacco crops. Winchester said the recommendations were just made last fall, but a number of farmers working on their own and with farm agents were using oats in rotation with tobacco before the experiment station recommendation was made.

Rotation Used By 3%
He explained that for several years it has been recommended that small grains be used in rotation with tobacco to combat nematodes, but it was not until late 1952 that oats specifically were recommended for the rotation program.

Last year in Pitt County approximately 3 per cent of the tobacco farmers experimented with the oat-tobacco rotation and expressed much satisfaction with the resulting control of root knot disease. In view of that result, plus the new recommendation from experiment stations, it is anticipated that the use of oats in rotation with tobacco will rise sharply in Pitt County within the next few years.

Rotation Plan
Explaining the rotation with oats, Winchester said the following program should be used by farmers. If tobacco is grown on a plot of land in 1953, the same land should be seeded with oats in the fall of 1953. In the spring of 1954 the oats should be harvested for seed. During the summer months weeds should be allowed to grow on the land. The weeds can be plowed under the following fall and oats again seeded in the plot to be turned under in the spring of 1955, or the weeds can remain and be turned under in the spring of 1955.

Also in connection with nematode control of tobacco a legume—Rowan lespedeza—has just been recommended for use in rotation to help with the control of nematodes. Winchester said the Rowan lespedeza had just been recommended recently and approximately half dozen Pitt farmers are trying it this spring.

Feed and Cover Crop
As for the general use of small grain in Pitt County, figures for 1952 showed there were 1,050 acres of wheat, 3,192 acres of oats and 444 acres of mixed grain (oats, wheat and rye) combined for grain. In addition to that acreage approximately 14,000 acres were planted with oats, rye, wheat or rye grass—with rye in the majority—to be turned under as green manure in early spring.

Along with these usages of small grain, there is an appreciable amount of oats grown in the county as certified seed oats to be sold. Winchester said Jack Quinley of Ayden is one of the largest producers of seed oats in the county and usually grows approximately 100 acres of seed oats each year. He said Quinley has harvested usually average 100 bushels per acre or higher.

Recommended Varieties
There is a new high yielding variety of oats which recently has been recommended for use in the coastal plain section of North Carolina. It is the Arlington variety which is used in the coastal plain along with Victorian and Pelgrain varieties. Winchester said a good bit of Arlington variety oats are planted in the county, and recent tests reported by the National Oats Experiment Station, North Carolina Crop Experiment Station, show the variety leads the other varieties in this section of the state.

The three high yielding varieties of wheat recommended for the coastal plain section of North Carolina are Anderson, Atlas 60 and Atlas 66.

Crop Dollar Value
The latest statistics available on the value of the small grain crops in Pitt County are for the year 1949 and they show the wheat and oats crop in the county that year had a value of \$122,000. That compares with a total value of \$29,111,000 for the 11 principal agricultural crops raised in Pitt County for the year 1949. Wheat and oats ranked tenth among the 11 principal crops of the county, with only legumes lower on the list than wheat and oats.



A COVER CROP THAT REALLY COVERS—Farmer Fred Taylor of Grifton takes an admiring look at growth of Austin Winter-peas which he planted as a cover crop on his farm. The planting of cover crops is part of Taylor's effort to transform a plot of land into good crop producing land. The quality of the particular plot of land on which this cover-crop grows has improved considerably in the past few years. (Reflector Staff Photo by Roy Hardee)

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English Channel Dream Continues To Have Backers

PARIS (AP)—About once a decade during the last 100 years, someone latches onto a change in world events to revive the idea of digging a tunnel underneath the English channel. Western Europe's defense buildup has again brought the age-old plan to link France and England out of dusty archives.

Ernest Thurtle, a British M.P. and French Architect Andre Bassevant approached top-ranking officers at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe not long ago with a scheme for such a tunnel.

It called for constructing a double-decked, 35-mile-long tunnel connecting Basinghen near Calais, France, with Folkestone in Kent, England. One deck would be for automotive traffic, the other for a double-track railroad.

Dixie Bright 101 tobacco ranks among the leaders in cash value to Tar Heel farmers.

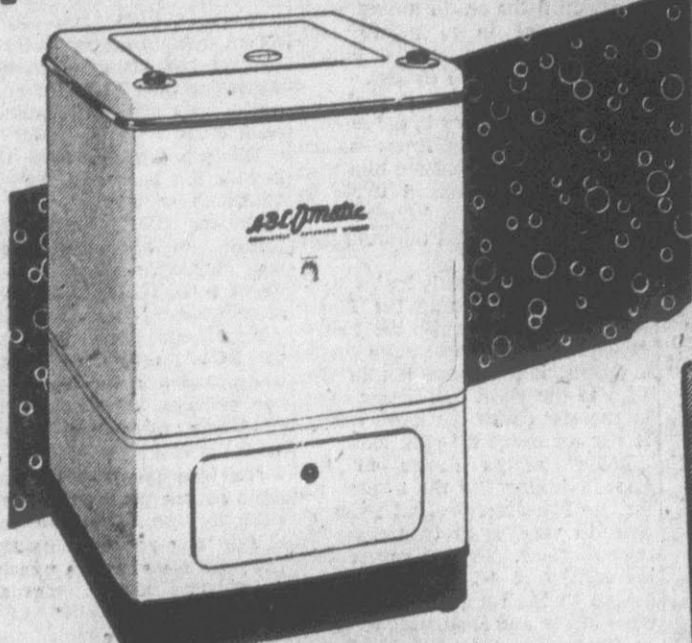
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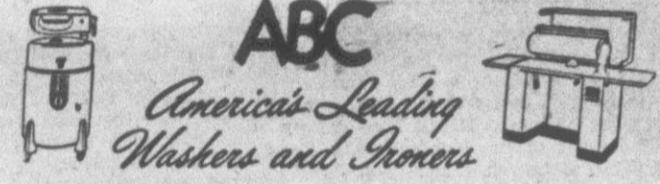


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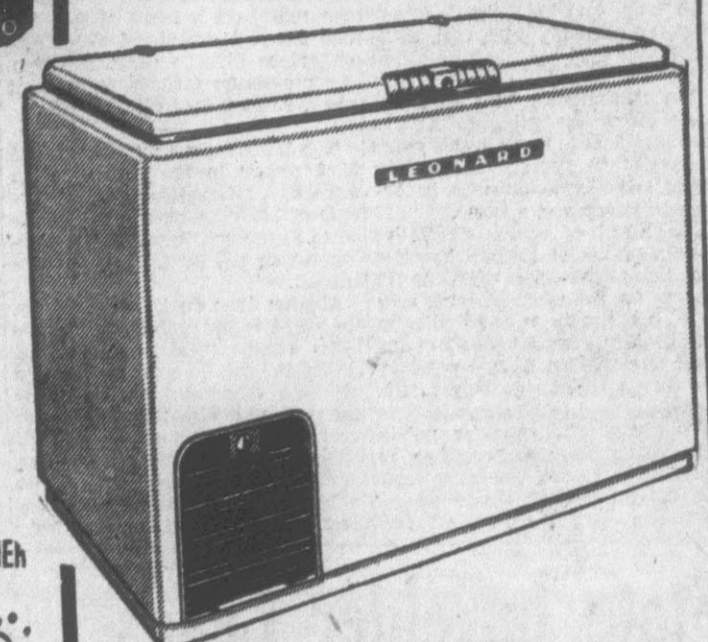
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THE PHANTOM



FLASH GORDON



Fish, Game Protector Says Violations Scarce

By CHESTER WALSH
Reflector Staff Writer

Farmers and sportsmen are cooperating with the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission more effectively now than at any time since before World War II.

That was the statement of Pitt County Game and Fish Protector J. O. Teel to a Greenville Daily Reflector reporter the other day, and he said he was referring "particularly to Pitt County."

Teel recalled the influence of the Pitt County Chapter of the Wildlife Club and said state officials appreciate the support being given to game and fish law enforcement officers. Court records show that more than 98 per cent of the arrests by fish and game law officers during the last year resulted in convictions, in Pitt county magistrates' courts, he stated.

G. A. Jones of Raleigh is chief of the law enforcement division for the State Wildlife Resources Commission.

The state is divided into nine districts and the department has an airplane with pilot and a ground crew staff. Jones territory includes Pitt, Fender, Onslow, Duplin, Lenoir, Greene, Beaufort, Craven, Pamlico, Jones and Carteret counties. The Pitt county game and fish protector works Pitt county and cooperates with protectors in neighboring counties.

Teel stressed the importance of enforcement of state fishing laws. He and other officers made numerous arrests of fishing law violators during the year. Recently, Teel located fish traps above the Greenville Airport. He emptied them and confiscated the traps. He said the traps were full of white perch, and he suspected that some speculators not far away were owners of the traps. He arrested one white man and two Negroes from Robersonville and they were found guilty.

The game and fish protector said the law requires a person to obtain a license to install fish traps in inland waters, and this is not the regular fisherman's license, he stated.

"From the number of fish we found in some traps we emptied in the river near the city water and light plant, it appears that Tar River is full of trying size white perch," the game and fish protector said. "Each trap we emptied had at least a peck of perch in it," he added.

Replying to a question about the "run" of shad in Tar River and other inland streams, the game and fish protector said there has been a good run of buck shad, but the runs are slow this year to follow the bucks upstream. The run shad usually come upstream when the water is warm enough to hatch fish eggs. Rivermen are planning for a good "run" of shad with the coming of warmer weather, he added.

Teel said reports indicate that the building of Buggs Island Dam on the headwaters of Roanoke River has had something to do with the late run of rock fish this spring. Commercial and other fishermen report small catches of rock in that river.

The game and fish protector said a big school of rock fish went up Tar River during the high water period some weeks ago, and fishermen at Penny Hill made good catches. Some good catches of rock were reported in Grindie's Creek, Teel said.

He said the run of herring is not expected to get into full swing until warm weather. The inland water fishing season for seining shad and herring closes June 1.

Inland fishing regulations require that all persons over 16 years of age who fish by pole and line or rod and reel outside their own county must have a fishing license. A license also is required of all persons fishing with artificial bait in their own county. All non-residents over 12 years of age must obtain a non-resident's fishing license before fishing in the waters of this state. A landowner or members of his family under 21 years of age may fish on their own property without a fishing license.

Six months' habitation in any county is necessary to constitute legal residence in that county, the game and fish protector stated.

Although the year in which many European wines were produced is important to their flavor this usually is not true of California wines because of the uniformity of the climate.

If a gallon of water is separated into hydrogen and oxygen there is about 82 cubic feet of oxygen and 164 cubic feet of hydrogen.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE OF SPECIAL BOND ELECTION AND NEW REGISTRATION IN THE GRIFTON SCHOOL DISTRICT OF PITT COUNTY UPON THE QUESTION OF ISSUING \$110,000 SCHOOL BONDS

A special election will be held on Saturday, June 6, 1953, between 6:30 a.m. and 6:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time, at which there will be submitted to the qualified voters of the Grifton School District of Pitt County, which comprises the territory hereinafter described, the question of issuing not exceeding \$110,000 bonds for and in behalf of said School District for the purpose of erecting, enlarging, altering and equipping school buildings and purchasing sites in said School District in order to maintain the constitutional six months' school term, and levying a sufficient tax for the payment thereof.

The boundary lines of the Grifton School District of Pitt County are as follows:

Beginning at a point on Little Contentinee Creek where the Ayden School District Line touches said creek at the J. R. Turnage place, southern boundary; thence southeast along Contentinee Creek and Lenoir County line to Grifton; thence south-east along Lenoir County Line to Craven County Line; thence northeast along the Craven County Line to point where Chiod School District begins; thence northwest along the Chiod School District Line to the point where Chiod and Ayden School District meet; thence in a westerly direction along the Sade Smith southern boundary and across Swift Creek to the point where East Branch joins Swift Creek; thence up west branch to the point where the Cannon land, now owned by Bruce and Thelbert Hart touch west branch at the northern boundary; thence west along the northern boundary of the Thelbert and Bruce Hart land to the Gum Swamp road, cross said road at the point where Thelbert and Bruce Hart's land (northern boundary) touches this road; thence southwest along old tram road toward Littlefield and touching the Ayden-Hanrahan road at a point 4 of a mile north of Elm Grove Free Will Baptist Church; thence southwest along road leading to Elm Grove Free Will Baptist Church; thence west along public road, which is the Ayden District Line, through Littlefield to Highway No. 11; thence across Highway No. 11 along southern boundary of Thad Hart farm to the southern boundary of J. R. Turnage farm on Little Contentinee Creek, which point is the beginning.

If said bonds are issued a tax will be levied upon all taxable property within the Grifton School District of Pitt County sufficient to pay the principal of and the interest thereon. A new registration has been ordered and no one will be permitted to vote unless registered anew. The books for such new registration will be open from 9 a.m. until sunset on each day, beginning Saturday, May 9, 1953, and closing Saturday, May 23, 1953. On each Saturday during said registration period said books will remain open at the polling place, Saturday, May 30, 1953, is Challenge Day.

The polling place and the names of the election officers, subject to change as provided by law, are as follows:

Polling Place—Town Hall; Registrars—Miss Louise Newborn; Judges—Mrs. R. B. Newborn, Mrs. F. A. Bradley.

By order of the Board of Commissioners for the County of Pitt.

BLAIR C. WHEELER
Clerk of Board of Commissioners
Apr. 22-29 May 6-13

1—Special Notices

WHERE ELSE CAN YOU reach so many customers for so little money. Let us help you write your want ad today. Phone 5717 and let a Daily Reflector Classified ad writer assist you with your ad. Mar. 28-14

2—Lost and Found

LOST—BLACK COCKER SPANIEL dog with white spot on neck. Name is Smute. If found call 5080 or 2793. Reward. Lou Collier. 29-21

WHEN YOU PLACE A "LOST AD" in The Daily Reflector right away to notify folks what you're missing. You reduce your chances of losing out. Finders generally check the "Lost and Found" column to learn who's the better, so make sure your ad is in there whenever you lose something of value. Phone 5717 for an ad-writer. The Daily Reflector will gladly charge your ad. 29-24

3—Help Wanted

WANTED—MAN WITH CAR FOR special type route work. Must have car. Furnish good reference. Write E. H. Deane, 218 West Green St., Wilson, N.C. 29-61

WANTED—YOUNG MAN BE- tween the ages of 18 and 28 years. High school education required. Permanent job with established concern. Must be a willing worker. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars. Box 700, Greenville, N.C. Apr. 18-14

WANTED AT ONCE—PRODUCE man and meat-man. Good working conditions, 50 hours a week. Wednesday afternoons off year round. Free insurance, hospital insurance, paid vacation after six months service. If interested, phone 2448 or 5884. 29-31

EVERYBODY READS THE WANT- Ads—including the very man you may need in your organization. It's the best, fastest, cheapest way to get your message to him. Use our Help Wanted ads for all your employment needs. Call our Ad-Taker now! 5717, The Daily Reflector. 29-34

"NO WATER, NO FAT" If you are in need of water, call J. D. Sutton Well Drilling Co. Phone 2144. Grifton, Meyers Water Systems. Apr. 11-1 mo

NOTICE—ARE YOU READY? Beat the flies. Have your screen windows and doors rewired now. Call 6196 after 3 p.m. Apr. 25-14

10—For Rent

UNFURNISHED APARTMENT FOR rent—Has two large rooms and one small room, with bath, cabinets and sink in kitchen. Call 4985. Mr. J. W. Evans, 313 E. 14th Street. 29-61

OFFICE FOR RENT—304 E. 3RD Street. Call 3518. 29-31

10—For Rent

FOR RENT—ONE DOWNSTAIRS 4 room unfurnished apartment. Has screened in front porch, hardwood floors, modern conveniences, kitchen and dinette completely furnished. Newly painted. Dial 3376. Apr. 27-14

FOR RENT—4 ROOM HOUSE with lights, 5 miles east of Greenville on Washington Highway. Call J. W. Edwards Store, telephone number 3659-3. 29-21

FOR RENT—ONE 5 ROOM UN- furnished apartment; one 6 room house; one 2 room furnished apartment; one 5 room house. Both houses are on Summit Street. Phone 7920. 29-31

FOR RENT—3 ROOM UPSTAIRS unfurnished apartment. Private bath. \$30.00 per month, including water and lights. Dial 4689. 29-31

HOUSES, APARTMENTS, ROOMS and business property for rent—(contact Grier Rental Agency. Office located over Chamber of Commerce. Business phone 5700; residence phone 5428. Office closed on Wednesday afternoons. Mon., Wed. Fri.-14

FOR RENT—2 ROOM FURNISHED apartment, 3 blocks from business section in excellent neighborhood. Phone 3395 or 4758. Available May 1st. Apr. 29-30 May 6-7

THREE FURNISHED APART- ments for rent—Two furnished apartments, \$45.00 each; one furnished apartment, \$40.00. Each has private bath and private entrance. Newly decorated with modern conveniences. Suitable for couple. Phone 8376. Apr. 22-14

FOR RENT—5 ROOM DUPLEX in College View. Built 1951. Insulated, automatic furnace, table top hot water heater. Reasonable rent. Call 2029. Apr. 3-14

AVAILABLE MAY 1ST—TWO BED- room modern new brick duplex apartment. Near college. All on ground floor. Call Tom Wilson, at The Frank Wilson Store. Apr. 11-14

14—For Sale

FOR SALE—PLANTS, LANTANAS, scarlet sage, feverfew, double and single petunias, red verbenas, hollyhocks, coleus, tomato, and bell pepper. Greenville Floral Co., 313 Colanachs Street. Dial 2827. 29-51

BEST VALUES IN PORCH AND lawn furniture on display at Home Furniture Store, 701 Dickinson Ave., at 8th Street. Phone 2879. 29-31

FOR SALE—ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD furniture, including electric range, electric refrigerator, late '52 model beds; mattresses and other general household furniture. See at 210 W. 9th St. after 5:30 p.m. 29-31

KEN'S NEW & USED Baby cribs, \$14.50; new mattresses, \$9.95; high chair, \$7.95; play pens, \$7.50 and \$15.75; car seat, \$2.50. See my unfinished furniture before you buy. Ken's Furniture Shop, 925-927 Dickinson Ave. Phone 5683. Apr. 3-1 mo.

SEE US FOR GLIDER CUSHIONS chair pads, slipcovers, porch shades and other porch accessories. Home Furniture Store, 701 Dickinson Ave., at 8th Street. Phone 2879. 29-31

FOR SALE—SCARLET SAGE PE- tunias, Blue Summer forget me nots, old fashioned pink double sweet williams, chrysanthemums. See Mrs. Ina Whitchard, 2 miles on Beahel highway. Apr. 20-1 mo.

THE KNOCKING YOU HEAR IS "opportunity" to get Fina Foam rug cleaner at Belk-Tyler's, 3rd floor. 27-61

PLANTS, PLANTS, PLANTS! Tomato and pepper plants only 10c per dozen. Also truckload of fresh vegetables. Askew's Fruit Stand. 23-61

DRIVE IN AT THE SANDWICH King for your Texaco products. You get better mileage and performance from your car with Texaco gas and oil. Sandwich King located just across the river bridge. Mar. 28-1 mo.

INSTALL PERMA-STONE ON old, new homes, buildings, for beauty, permanence, strength, economy. If interested, terms can be arranged. No down payment. Easy monthly payments. Pitt Perma-Stone Company, 800 N. Greene Street. Phones 3108-3952, Greenville, N. C. Apr. 8-1 mo.

BABY CHICKS—GUARANTEED strong and healthy. Hatches each Tuesday. Sexed pullets every other week. Drum's Hatchery and Feed Store, West End Circle. Phone 2837. Apr. 8-1 mo.

A FEW LINES IN THE CLASSI- fied ad section of this newspaper can turn a spare room into extra income, or will help you sell items you no longer need for quick cash! Phone in your Want Ad today. Dial 5717. Mar. 30-14

LOOKS LIKE NEW, WEARS LIKE new. Cool old linoleum hi-lustre transparent Glazo. Belk-Tyler's, 3rd floor. 27-61

MAKE EVERY OCCASION A treasured memory by giving flowers. No other gifts express love, sympathy or festivity so personally—so perfectly. For flowers of distinction, visit Tyson's Flower Shop, 418 W. 4th St., or phone 3244. Apr. 6-14

FOR SALE—TAILOR MADE SEAT covers by expert craftsmen. Choice of 70 fabric colors; also sport tops, headliners and auto glass installed. United Glass and Top Works, 2206 Dickinson Ave. Phone 6539. Mar. 28-1 mo.

FOR SALE—THE ONE AND ONLY home roll-up aluminum awning. Your choice color; also insulation, weatherstripping and siding. Terms Phone 2225 C. L. Lupton Co. Your comfort is our business. 8-14

GET 100% WHOLE WHEAT BREAD at People's Bakery, 818 Dickinson Ave. Apr. 23-14

14—For Sale

FOR SALE—CHOICE SHELL FISH and seafood in season. Dressed and delivered. Phone 4579, Norris Seafood Market, 117 E. 14th Street. Mar. 24-1 mo.

SADLER FLOWER SHOP Winterville, N. C. Phone 3766. Landscaping, shrubbery, holly, pyracantha, camellias, rosebushes, azaleas, peonies, shade trees, panicles, canyfluff, feverfew, hollyhock, English, shasta daisies, stock, digitalis. Apr. 16-1 mo.

STOP, SHOP AND SAVE Fresh dressed and drawn fryers, 45c lb.; Armour's evaporated milk, tall can, 13c; Kingan's pure lard, 25-lb. stand, \$3.89; Maxwell House coffee, 85c lb.; Large variety of fresh fish dressed daily. Overton's Super Market, 211 Jarvis Street. Mar. 30-14

PIANOS Bodin's Piano Store, 722 Dickinson Ave. Phone 5110. Now in stock: one like-new console, 40 rebuilt uprights, one used spinet, new Janssen's and Organo's. All reasonably priced.

BUILD WITH BRICK—FOR beauty and economy, common brick \$30.00, scratch face brick \$33.00 per thousand delivered. Eastern Brick & Tile Co. Inc. Dial 3633-6. 5-2-14

IF YOU'RE DREAMING OF WHAT you'd do with extra dollars, you can quickly get them through a Daily Reflector Classified ad. Round up those possessions you just as soon be without and sell them through a For Sale ad to folks now in the market for them. Such things as pieces of furniture, electrical appliances, rugs, antiques, musical instruments, sports needs and toys find buyers fast! For an ad-writer phone 5717. Feb. 24-14

SEED PEANUTS—VIRGINIA Bunch, N. C. State test 96% germination. Shelled, hand picked, treated, inoculate included. 25c per lb. We sell every day. Ken Peanut Company, Greenville, N. C. Apr. 1-14

FOR SALE—FIVE HORSEPOWER Sea King outboard motor. Excellent condition. Call 5367 after 6:00 o'clock. Apr. 29 May 1

ANYONE INTERESTED IN BUY- ing used furniture, call 5242. 29-31

FOR SALE—BREAD AT YOUR door on Tuesday night, May 5th between 6 and 7 o'clock. Help the Junior Woman's Club raise money for Watson Memorial Fund. 29-61

FOR SALE—OUTBOARD MOTOR 2 1/2 horsepower, Evinrude, A-1 condition. Dial 3586. 29-21

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE equipment: one electric meat box with meat pans; one big meat block; knives; electric slicer; scales; stock; candy showcase. Phone 2243. 29-61

17—Homes For Sale

FOR SALE—ONE 2 BEDROOM house already financed. Two blocks from school. In excellent condition. Good neighborhood. F. A. Edmundson, dial 4060. Apr. 14-14

Classified Display

MOVING TO KINSTON? See Foster Realty Company. We have limited number of very desirable new three bed room houses for rent. Call of writer. 28-61a

Steinmeyer - Ramsaur TILE CONTRACTORS CERAMIC QUARRY MARBLE Phone 5774 - Greenville, N. C.

1950 FORD V8 Fordor Sedan - Gray finish with radio & heater. \$1895 with a written warranty at Flanagan Buggy Co. Call 4636. Open Wednesday afternoons till 6 p.m. 29-21

TELEVISION AND RADIO SERVICE Expert Repairs - All Makes 24 Hrs. Experience 204 E. 6th St. Phone 5539 William Radio & TV Co. Feb. 12-1 mo

1949 FORDS—\$795 One V8 fordor with radio and heater. one 6 with overdrive, new paint, slipcovers, radio and heater. Guaranteed in writing at Flanagan's. 28-21

FOR RENT Near College, A 5 room Duplex apartment, recently built with automatic furnace and hot water heater, venetian blinds, well insulated. Reasonable rent. CALL 5322 After 5 P. M. Apr. 13-14

FLANAGAN Buggy Co. 6-22ts

Expert Upholstering Let us put life and beauty into your car or furniture. We are specializing in Custom Made Seat Covers, Headliners and paneling. Convertible tops. Any or all of your furniture upholstered to look like new. A large variety of colors and patterns to choose from. We call for and deliver. Phones 4346 or 3824. Ask for John Farrow. Scott Motor Sales 219 E. Fifth Street Apr. 1-14

Jane's Shop Wants an Experienced Saleslady For permanent Position. Apply in person. No Phone Calls— 28-14

FOR RENT Near College, A 5 room Duplex apartment, recently built with automatic furnace and hot water heater, venetian blinds, well insulated. Reasonable rent. CALL 5322 After 5 P. M. Apr. 13-14

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17—Homes For Sale

FOR SALE—6 ROOM HOUSE ON Ridgeway Street. Priced right. Call Hooker & Buchanan or see Jimmy Brewer. Phone numbers 2612 and 5233. 28-61

FOR SALE—6 ROOM HOUSE ON E. 13th Street. Priced right. Call Hooker & Buchanan or see Jimmy Brewer. Phone numbers 2612 and 5233. 29-61

FOR SALE—NICE HOMES, SMALL or large, city or suburban; also some farms. Cash or terms. We buy or sell. If it's real estate see J. Hicks Corey Agency. Dial 2611, Greenville, N. C. Tues. & Fri.-14

FOR SALE—SEVEN ROOM HOUSE on 75x150' corner lot on Myrtle Ave. Price reasonable. Call 8677. Apr. 3-14

FOR SALE—FOUR BEDROOM house across street from West Greenville School. Ideal for family with small children. Call 5977 if interested. Feb. 27-14

35—Expert Services FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND repaired. We carry a complete line of samples to choose from. Call for deliveries. Free estimates. Work guaranteed to satisfy. Brill's Upholstery Shop, Falkland, N. C. Phone 3617-8. Dec. 1-14

PINCH'S VENETIAN BLIND SER- vice located near Carolina Theater, Rocky Mount. Feb. 3-10-17-24

HAVE YOUR CAR PAINTED BY the oldest automobile refinishers in Eastern North Carolina. Paint jobs from \$35 to \$95. We use the latest and best equipment in body and fender repairs. Best workmanship, lowest prices. Briley's Paint Shop, North Greene St. Phone 2609. Mar. 12-1 mo.

IF YOU WANT TO KEEP YOUR customers coming to your store, you've got to keep your store coming to your customers! Let us help you plan a complete advertising program for your business. Call 5717 or come to The Daily Reflector office and place your classified ad today. Feb. 24-14

PAINT DECORATING For expert advice, outstanding workmanship and complete satisfaction, call Globe Hardware Company to estimate your work. Phone 3252. Mar. 6-14

FOR THE BEST IN PAINTING and decorating let me help you decorate your home. M. H. Cannon, Washington Highway. Dial 3657-7. 28-21

45—Wanted

WANTED—10,000 VOTES FOR A.C. "Bitts" Ruffin. Each vote will be paid for with good government. 29-31

Classified Display

East Carolina Roofing Company Job Applied and Financed. CLAUDE B. WEST, Mgr. Office - Proctor Hotel. Office Phone 3111. Residence Phone 5123

1951 FORD CUST- om tudor - 85 horsepower 6 engine, original interior or like new. A beautiful green with whitewall tires. \$1150 for a custom 1951 Ford at Flanagan Buggy Co. 28-21

Attention Ford Owners! Guaranteed exchange engine for your Ford. Liberal monthly terms to suit. Phone 3723, ask for Fred Forbes.

FLANAGAN Buggy Co. 6-22ts

Expert Upholstering Let us put life and beauty into your car or furniture. We are specializing in Custom Made Seat Covers, Headliners and paneling. Convertible tops. Any or all of your furniture upholstered to look like new. A large variety of colors and patterns to choose from. We call for and deliver. Phones 4346 or 3824. Ask for John Farrow. Scott Motor Sales 219 E. Fifth Street Apr. 1-14

52 STUDEBAKER V-8 Land Cruiser Demonstrator, fully equipped, new car guarantee.

51 STUDEBAKER V-8 \$1595 4 Dr. a one owner exceptionally clean car.

50 MERCURY 2 Dr. \$1295 Fully equipped.

46 FORD 2 Dr. \$695 radio, heater, spot light.

40 FORD V-8 \$95 2 Dr.

40 CHEVROLET \$95 Special DeLuxe...

Several good reconditioned trucks of all sizes from \$195 up.

Scott Motor Sales Your Studebaker Dealer 219 E. Fifth Street Greenville, N. C. 5042 - Tel. - 4346 28-4ts

WANTED—25 HORSEPOWER electric motor in first class condition. Also two-speed switch for motor. Northside Lumber Co. Call 3743.

WHETHER YOU WANT TO BUY or sell, hire or be hired, a Daily Reflector Want Ad will get results faster, at less cost. Phone 5717 and place your ad today. Mar. 30-14

52—Autos, Trucks OURS IS THE BEST ANYWHERE— You'll agree when we service your car that for really friendly, expert, and economical service, we can't be beat! Bring your car in today! Carr Allen's Texaco Service Station, in front

Stock And Market Reports

NEW YORK (UP)—Stocks rose fractions to more than a point early today on increased volume.

All departments joined in the upward trend. A few high-priced issues showed good gains. Oil equities displayed a considerable amount of strength.

Transactions in the first hour totaled 250,000 shares, compared with 230,000 in the same period yesterday.

In the volatile oil section, Texas Pacific land trust ran up 3 1/2 points to 125 1/2. Amerada Petroleum jumped 2 points to 165, others here rose fractionally.

Railroads met demand with Southern railway in the van. It added a point to 88. Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air Line rose a point each. Texas & Pacific Railway, which moves in wide arcs, jumped 7 points to 126 on one sale.

A few stocks were affected by corporate developments. On the adverse side, West Indies sugar slumped 1 1/2 points to a new low of 22 on news of dividend cut. Zenith jumped 1 1/2 points to 73 on good earnings.

U. S. Steel did little despite a favorable first quarter earnings report. The stock dipped 1/4 to 39 3/4. Bethlehem Steel and Jones & Laughlin firmed.

Automobiles held steady. Utilities rose a few cents. Tires moved irregularly.

EGGS 11n rc1102a a29

RALEIGH (UP)—Central North Carolina live poultry: Fryers or broilers steady. Supplies plentiful. Demand generally good. Heavy hens steady to firm. Supplies short. Demand good. Prices at farm up to 10 a. m. today: Fryers or broilers 2 1/2-3 lbs. 26. Heavy hens 24-28, mostly 26-27.

Eggs: Raleigh steady. Supplies plentiful. Demand fair to good. Prices paid FOB local grading stations: A large 48, A medium 45, B large 42-45.

Gift From Nixon At Debate's End

WASHINGTON (UP)—To celebrate the end of the Senate filibuster on tidelands, Vice President Richard M. Nixon sent a box of California fruit to the Senate's reporters, who take down every word of debate.

"I don't know how you stood it," Nixon said in an accompanying note. "Maybe some of this good California fruit will help restore your strength."

License Plates For Radio Hams

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—You can tell an amateur radio operator by his automobile license plate in Florida.

The state issues special tags to all ham operators who want them. They carry the call letters and numbers of the amateurs' radio stations instead of the usual marking. The hams pay a dollar extra for their made-to-order tags.

South 11 DRIVE-IN

Open 6:30 Shows 7-9 Ph. 36637

WED. NITE Last Times

Redy Lamarr - Dennis O'Keefe

"SINS OF MADEIRA"

Oir Gan - Color Cartoon

THURS. and FRI. NITES

Brian Donlevy - Claire Trevor

Forrest Tucker - Vera Ralston

Lather Adler - John Russell

Gene Lockhart

"HOODLUM EMPIRE"

They run the Nation's Biggest

Industry - Gambling and Murder

COAST-TO-COAST

Color Cartoon

MEADOWBROOK DRIVE IN THEATRE

Box Office Opens At Dusk

ENDS TONIGHT

Walt Disney's STORY OF

ROBIN HOOD

Produced by RICHARD TODD - JOAN RICE

TONIGHT

FREE PRIZES

For The Kiddies

THURS. - FRI.

THE GREATEST STORY EVER TOLD

THE GREATEST LIFE EVER LIVED

Way of the Cross

STARRING

IRENE DUNNE

CO-STARRING

DEAN JAGGER · JOAN EVANS · RICHARD CRONA

Another unusual COMEDY from the Studio that gave YOU "Harvey" and "Francis"

Last Times Tonight!

IRVING BERLIN'S

"CALL ME MADAM"

PITT

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Transplanting Of Thyroid Gland Is Success In Girl

PHILADELPHIA (UP)—A 29-year-old girl, whose illness forced her to stay within the shadow of a hospital for 10 years, planned her wedding today after being cured by a transplant of an entire thyroid gland, believed to be the first successful operation of its kind.

The gland, complete with its smaller parathyroids and sections of the four main blood vessels leading to it, was transferred to the girl less than six hours after it was taken from a 25-day-old baby a few minutes after death.

Dr. Julian A. Sterling, who performed the operation at the Einstein Medical Center last Nov. 21, said there is "no record known to us of any thyroid transplant retaining biability (Life) beyond a few weeks. However, parathyroid glands have been known to be active for months, and in a few cases for years."

Sterling listed two possible explanations for the success of the transplant. The first is that the gland was taken from the neck of an infant with young tissue extremely vigorous in its growth and less apt to contain damaging antibodies than older tissue. The second is that the gland was tied in to the patient's own blood supply directly by suturing the blood vessels together.

The girl, Irma Marie Miller, underwent an operation for the removal of her thyroid and parathyroids 10 years ago. From then until the transplant, she had to visit the hospital an average of four times daily to receive large intravenous injections of calcium, thyroid extract and other drugs. Without the injections, she would have suffered severe and possibly fatal contraction of her throat, face and wrist muscles.

Since the operation, Sterling said she had no recurrence of the symptoms of the disease although she no longer has to take any drugs. Miss Miller now is back at work and living a normal life. She plans to marry Matthias L. Schirmer of Philadelphia in the near future and Dr. Sterling will give the bride away. The couple has known each other for four years but the girl had felt she could not marry because of her illness.

German Bishop Urges Youths To Defy Red Rulers

BERLIN (UP)—Bishop Otto Dibelius, titular head of the German Evangelical church, has urged Evangelical youths in East Germany to defy Communist police regulations and wage an underground fight for freedom.

Dibelius' challenge, issued in the form of an open letter yesterday, came 24 hours after the Red East German government banned the Evangelical youth group on grounds it was a "fascist terror organization." Some of its members were forced to sign statements pledging to abandon church activities.

"Signatures gained by blackmail never will be valid," Dibelius said in his open letter. "You are free to act God's word."

The Communists have charged that the Evangelical youth community is "American-inspired."

Christine To Be In Stage Show

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (UP)—Christine Jorgensen, the former Bronx, N.Y., GI who underwent surgery to become a woman, will arrive here from New York Tuesday to star in a stage revue and "explain her story."

Announcement was made by Irving Yates, brother of Miss Jorgensen's New York manager, Charles Yates.

"Her theater appearance will be dignified," Yates said, "with some explanation of her story and the remainder a travelogue based on her photography of European subjects."

Man Picked Up Snake And Bit It

SAU PAULO, Brazil (AP)—Police in Itapocericca da Serra says a man here, after drinking heavily, picked up a deadly coral snake and allowed it to bite him.

Then, they quoted witnesses as saying, Pedro himself took a bite of the snake. He died almost immediately after wards.

The witnesses said that Pedro gave no explanation for his act.

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Truck Farming Activity Light

Truck crops, as such, make up a minor portion of the agricultural activity in Pitt County. But if sweet potatoes are included in the category of truck crops, the item becomes extremely important to the agricultural activity of Pitt.

Pitt County never has been known as a truck farming area although there is, throughout the county, a smattering of crops which fall into the truck farming category.

In recent years the raising of sweet potatoes has surged far ahead of other crops considered in the "truck" variety. In fact it is so much ahead of other crops in that category—dollar wise at least—it more realistically can be considered in a category of its own for all practical purposes in Pitt County.

The opening of a sweet potato auction market in Bethel a few years ago, and the joint employment of a sweet potato specialist by Pitt, Martin and Edgecombe counties added impetus to the crop hereabouts, and it has grown to a sizeable part of farm activities.

Last year in Pitt County sweet potatoes accounted for 1,127 acres of land in the county and although that is considerably less than the 2,200 acres planted in sweet potatoes in 1949, it is still significant in Pitt County's agricultural picture. And this year, agricultural officials in the county anticipate the sweet potato crop to take some 1,300 to 1,400 acres of land—representing an increase of 10 per cent to 15 per cent over the number of acres planted with sweet potatoes last year.

The sweet potato production in Pitt County is most heavily concentrated in Bethel township, but the total sweet potato acreage is pretty well scattered throughout the county.

In addition to forming an important supplemental income to more famous money crops in Pitt County, the sweet potato compares very favorably with tobacco in the net revenue it produces per acre. Even though tobacco remains far ahead in gross income, the average net income of sweet potatoes per acre more closely approaches that of tobacco than any other crop raised in Pitt County.

Statistics for North Carolina's agricultural income in 1951 show that the net return (with all expenses other than land, management and capital taken out) for an acre of sweet potatoes was \$177.26. Figured on the same basis the net return per acre for cotton was \$89.46.

With the increased number of acres of sweet potatoes in Pitt County this year, the gross revenue produced from the crop is expected to be more than \$325,000. That amount is considerably less than the \$571,000 brought by Pitt County's sweet potato crop in 1949, but the acreage in sweet potatoes this year will be only 1,300 to 1,400 acres compared with the 2,200 acres of sweet potatoes grown in Pitt in 1949.

Irish Potato Down
Irish potatoes still are grown in Pitt County, but they are much less popular among farmers than they were five years ago. The estimated 600 acres planted in Irish potatoes in Pitt County this year is less than half the 1,500 acres planted in the crop in 1949 when Pitt County farmers realized a gross revenue of \$362,000 from the Irish potato crop.

In '50-'51 the Irish potato acreage in the county stood at 1,300 acres but by last year the number of acres devoted to the crop had dropped to 830, and this year it is expected to be some 200 acres less than that.

Cucumber Crop
Cucumber plants took up 1,653 acres in Pitt County last year, and approximately the same amount of land is expected to be devoted to the crop this year. For the most part, cucumbers are raised by a relatively few Pitt County farmers. Nevertheless the revenue the crop produces late in June and early in July comes at a time when a good many farmers in this area are pressed for cash.

Commenting on Pitt's cucumber crop, County Agent Sam C. Winchester declared, "If cucumber growers in Pitt County would attack and fight down mildew with the same vim, vigor and vitality they fight the horn worm on tobacco, the cucumber crop in the county would

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SWEET POTATO AUCTION SCENE:—This is a familiar scene in the fall of the year when the sweet potato auction market in Bethel is in operation. Since the auction market was established in the Pitt town, sweet potatoes have grown in importance as a revenue crop in Pitt County.

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Write-In Votes Elected Major

WALKERVILLE, Mont. (AP)—The mayor of Walkerville won reelection on write-in votes alone. James R. Shea did not seek reelection, but he got enough write-in votes to win, both the Democratic and Republican nominations in a recent primary.

BOAT BONER
LOCKWOOD'S POLLY, N. C. (UP)—The name of this coastal community and the inlet it borders originated from a man named Lockwood and a boat he built more than 100 years ago. After the boat was built, he found it was too large to get through the shoals at the mouth of the inlet.

Colored News
The Woman's Club will meet tonight at the home of Mrs. Rosa Lee Bradley on Tyson St.

The Emmanuel Hill Gospel Chorus of Kinston will appear at York Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church Sunday, May 10, at 8:00 o'clock. The chorus is composed of 25 voices. Mrs. Ruth Hill is director. This service is sponsored by the V.C.E. Society.

The F.T.A.D.P.O. will have a call meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock at the union hall, 305 W. 14th St.

Sunday, May 3, the North Carolina District Union will convene at Bethel Chapel Church on Bethel Highway. The pastor is Elder Griswold. For all friends who wish to go there will be a bus at the home of Melissa Grimes, 1306 Factory St., leaving at 9:30 a.m.

Capitol Square
(Continued from page four)
bond issue for permanent improvements at state institutions didn't come to a vote in the Senate, as amended in the Senate, because Chairman Bill Rodman of the finance committee wanted to check with the attorney general's office to see if the amendment required approval on three separate day roll calls.

Over 200 Miles Of New Paved Roads Are Over County

By MURIEL SHOTWELL, Reflector Staff Writer

As the result of an extensive rural road improvement program to "get the farmers out of the mud" instituted by ex-Gov. W. Kerr Scott, Pitt County today has approximately 214 more miles of paved roads than it had four years ago.

The figure quoted in the above paragraph is strictly for secondary roads from which the funds for construction were included in the bond issue passed by the legislature under Scott's administration.

This figure does not include work done on numbered highways which come from a different fund and those roads built with federal aid. Still further, the figure does not include 17.4 miles of road contemplated to fall under the four-year bond program.

Under federal aid, 6.5 miles of rural roads were built in Pitt during the past four years. Construction of numbered highways, NC 33, 102, and 902, has totaled 23.6 miles.

Improvements, which has included widening and re-surfacing, has amounted to seven miles on the Belvoir road and 64.9 miles on primary roads NC 11, 43, and US 264.

Funds Allocated - Funds for the construction of secondary roads in Pitt County were allocated on an estimated 178.7 miles. However, J. L. Phillips, district engineer, said the total amount of miles of rural roads improved and built has run considerably over that estimate.

In bond money, \$3,068,000 was allocated to Pitt County by the legislature.

In Pitt County there are 782.9 miles. However, J. L. Phillips, district engineer, said there are about 17 miles of unpaved roads; 367 miles of graded and drained roads; and 115 miles of soil-surfaced roads, making approximately 500 miles of non-hard surfaced roads.

Damage To Roads - One of the major concerns of State Highway Department officials in the county, and in other counties, is keeping the much-traveled rural roads and other roads in good condition.

To do this, the cooperation of trucking firms, truck owners, and farmers is required.

Perhaps one of the major problems officials have to cope with is overloaded trucks traveling on the roads, especially in hot weather when asphalt becomes soft. Officials are constantly pointing to the load limit signs and saying "observe these." This direction is pointed mostly to commercial truckers who officials report frequently allow their trucks to travel overloaded.

Another problem arising in road maintenance is that of road damages which is the result of farmers crossing the roads with disk harrows and other farm machinery, frequently cutting trenches in the surface of the roads.

Roads are further damaged when draining ways are filled with dirt, as the result of dirt being washed by rain into the drainage system after plowing has been done too close to the road.

Two Major Projects - The two major projects by the State Highway Department are now in progress in the county with the Norfolk and Southern Railroad sharing a portion of one of the projects' cost.

Sharing the cost with the railroad company, the highway commission has begun work on raising the underpass on Highway 43 which has long been a trap for transfer trucks who were a little too high to go under the underpass safely.

Within the past two years, about five trucks have been damaged trying to go through the underpass and the damages has totalled up into the thousands of dollars. Now 12 feet high, the underpass will be raised to 14 feet and three inches. The entire trestle and a portion of the railroad track will be raised in the project which is now in progress.

Grimesland Bridge - Another major project in progress in Pitt County is the construction of a new bridge near Grimesland to span the waters of the Tar River. The new bridge will replace an old one which was built in 1914 and has been declared a hazard, especially for school children.

Four times daily, children who ride school buses have to alight from the bus while it crosses the bridge and get back on again after the bus is safely across. More than a year ago school officials deemed the bridge unsafe for too large a load and ordered that the buses had to unload before crossing the weak structure.

At present the bridge has a road width of 16 feet and is 275.9 feet long with a span of 116. When completed, the new bridge will be able to safely carry 15 tons and will have a width of 20 feet. The draw span will be 160 feet with an overall length of 357.5 feet.

Location of the structure will be 1,200 to 1,500 feet away from the present site. Highway officials set the date of completion of the new bridge late of this year or the early part of 1954.

State - Wide Basis - And on a state-wide basis, when the Scott administration stepped down in January of this year, North Carolina had more than double the mileage of paved roads it had when he took office.

New, hard-surfaced roads paved during his "Go Forward" administration will total approximately 15,000 miles - 14,180 to be nearly exact.

That figure is 179 more miles than the total 14,831 miles of roads paved in North Carolina during all the years preceding the Scott administration.

Those figures were compiled from authentic figures furnished by the State Highway Commission.

The commission's report showed North Carolina with a total of 19,551 miles of hard-surfaced rural roads - roads located outside of cities and towns - at the end of 1952.

Around The World - That's equal to once around the world at the equator, with several hundred miles to spare. In the entire nation only five states have more paved mileage than North Carolina.

Those states are Texas, California, New York Ohio and Pennsylvania, and all five of them have larger populations and more registered motor vehicles than North Carolina.

At the beginning of 1953, the North Carolina highway system contained 66,547 miles, which makes it the largest state-maintained road system in the entire United States.

Almost 12,000 Miles - Figures show that a total of 11,898.87 miles of paving was laid prior to September 30, 1952, on secondary roads financed by the \$200,000,000 bond issue voted by the people of North Carolina in June of 1949.

An additional 1,674.61 miles of county roads other than bond roads were paved between January 1, 1949, and last September 30. Throughout the state, a total of 499.92 miles of secondary paving was programmed to be completed between September 30 and January 1.

The three figures total 14,073.41 miles of paving on secondary roads during the recent administration.

That's over 2,000 miles more than the goal of 12,000 miles of secondary road paving set by Governor Scott when he took office. In other words, officials say, Tar Heels are driving on that many more miles of paved roads than were anticipated when the secondary road program was first projected.

If all the materials used for the surface and base of the new secondary roads in the State were hauled by rail, it would require 7,500 trains of 100 railroads cars each.

On the primary highways, a total of 736.53 miles of new paving has been laid.

By adding the 736.53 miles of new primary paving to the 14,073.41 miles of secondary road paving one gets a total of 14,809.94 miles of new hard-surfaced road in North Carolina since January 1, 1949 - more mileage than was paved in all the years prior to that date.

Records show that no other state ever approached the magnitude of the highway job done in North Carolina during that four-year period - and that means it has never been approached anywhere else in the world.

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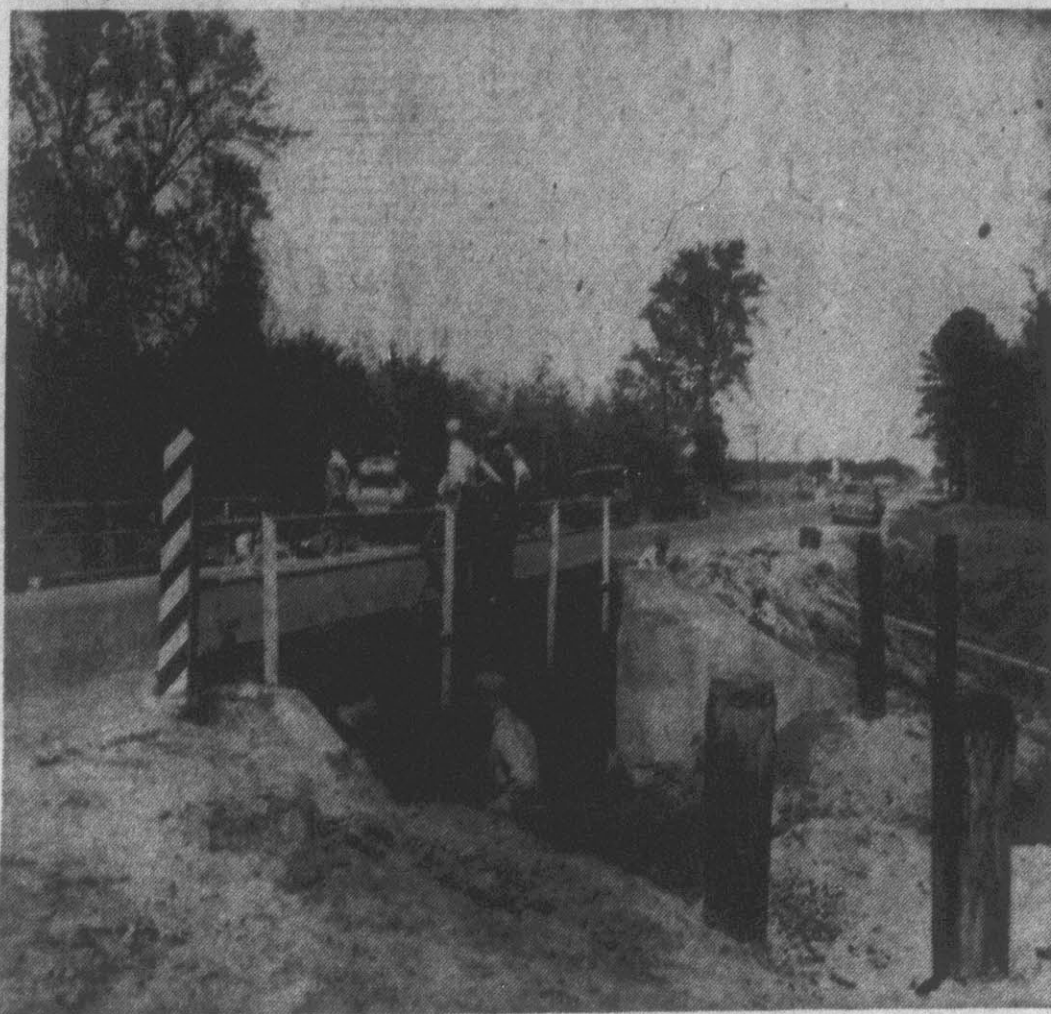
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Road Improvement Work Progresses



BRIDGE WIDENED - Work on widening of the Stokes bridge began recently as a part of the rural road improvement campaign in Pitt County. Crews involved in the bridge work are shown above. (Reflector Photo by Muriel Shotwell)



NEW BRIDGE FOR GRIMESLAND - Work on a new bridge across the Tar River at Grimesland started recently to replace the old bridge which has been declared a hazard. Piling are being driven into the river bed, as shown in the picture above. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

total of 14,809.94 miles of new hard-surfaced road in North Carolina since January 1, 1949 - more mileage than was paved in all the years prior to that date.

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Farmers Warned Economies Must Be Practiced

Crop Cost Still Up

Most Pitt County farmers still retain vivid memories of the cost of producing the 1953 tobacco crop which was the most expensive on record in the county's long history as a tobacco growing center.

Yet 1953 holds little prospect that this year's tobacco crop will be any less expensive than last year's crop whose cost reached record heights.

Even in the face of these high costs, however, Sam J. Weeks, Pitt tobacco specialist, has voiced an optimistic note in comparing the 1952 and the 1953 crops. Weeks said, "If we have a good growing season, the crop this year should be more profitable than last year."

But at the same time he warned that farmers "have got to think of more ways to conserve on the cost of producing a crop other than just labor costs."

It seems that almost everything that will go into the growing, harvesting and marketing of the 1953 crop will cost the farmer just as much as it did in 1952. There may be a few instances in which materials which go into producing the tobacco crop may cost somewhat more than they did a year ago. Add to that the fact that many farmers are going to greater lengths to protect their crops against various diseases this year, and it is readily seen that little hope remains that the 1953 tobacco crop can be produced any cheaper than the 1952 crop.

Labor Cost Still High - The cost of labor, which is a big item in the overall cost of producing a tobacco crop, is expected to

be about the same in 1953 as it was in 1952. It may be that the labor situation this year will be slightly better than a year ago, but indications are the labor which is to be had is going to cost the farmers just as much as it did a year ago.

Weeks estimates the overall cost of producing the 1953 tobacco crop in Pitt County will be about the same as it was a year ago. Even with the rough eight per cent acreage reduction this year, the tobacco specialist said he expects the per acre cost of the 1953 tobacco crop will be equally as high if not higher than a year ago. All things considered, he said, the production cost of the crop on an overall average will probably run somewhere around \$400 per acre.

Increased Fumigation - The tobacco specialist pointed to the vastly increased usage of fumigation materials in the land used for tobacco this year. He said in 1952 there were approximately 8,000 acres of tobacco land in Pitt County in which soil fumigants were used. This year, he estimates there are roughly 20,000 to 25,000 acres of tobacco land which have been treated with soil fumigants. He added the overall average for soil fumigation in the county this year probably will cost the farmers \$25 per acre.

In addition to soil fumigation, Weeks estimated the amount of insecticides which will be used on Pitt's tobacco crop in 1953 will be about the same as it was in 1952. While there was somewhat less insecticide used on the plant beds

this year compared with last year, the amount of insecticides used on the growing crop probably will remain about the same.

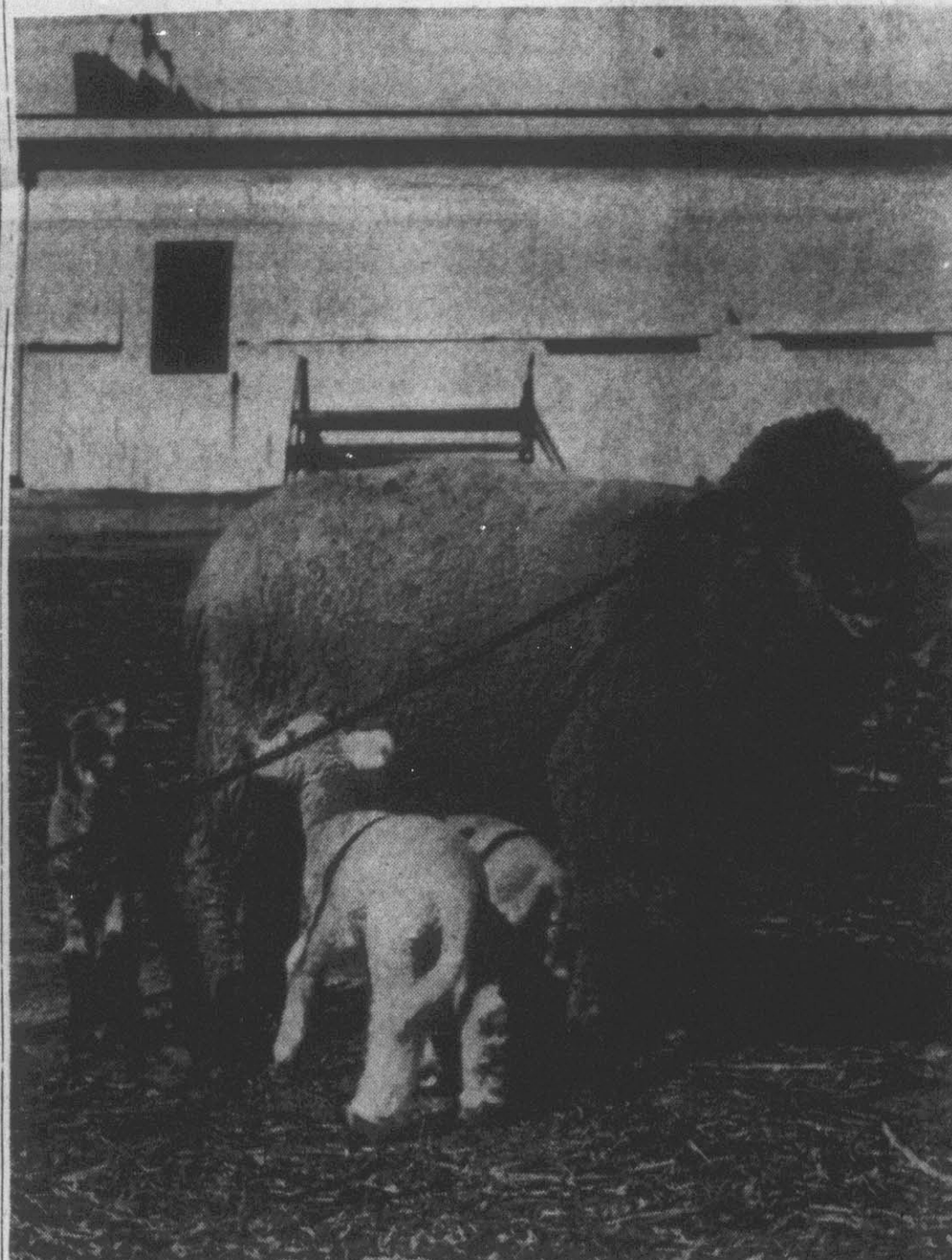
Crop Irrigation - Another trend which may have a slight effect on the overall production cost of tobacco is the increasing use of irrigation on Pitt's tobacco. More acres of Pitt tobacco will be irrigated this year than in 1952, Weeks said, but even so, probably less than one per cent of the tobacco crop will be irrigated this year.

Even in view of the high cost of this year's crop, there is one factor which the acreage reduction has thrown in favor of the farmers. With fewer acres of tobacco than last year, there will be little necessity for many Pitt farmers to go to the expense of building new tobacco barns this year.

Less Barn Building - Weeks estimated some 500 to 600 tobacco barns were constructed in Pitt County last year, and the activity in tobacco barn building was equally intense if not more intense in 1951. But this year there are few additional barns being constructed by local farmers. Some are doing repair work on barns, and headway is being made in the county in the insulation of tobacco barns. Other improvements also are being made to the barns, but not as much as there has been in the past two years.

With the present prospects in view, there is little question that the 1953 crop will be another peak year in the cost of tobacco production for Pitt County farmers.

Sheep Production Low In County But Some Make Profit In Wool



A NICE SPORT COAT IN THE MAKING - It's almost sheep-shearing time in the county, and coats of wool such as the one prominently displayed above will come off the sheep and go on the market, to end up eventually a wool fabric. Pitt County has few sheep enthusiasts, but several hundred pounds of wool are produced locally each year. Farm Agent Sam C. Winchester predicts that the sheep industry will never be large in Pitt.

Local agricultural authorities express the opinion that sheep raising and wool production in Pitt County will never develop into a large scale enterprise.

Pitt Farm Agent Sam C. Winchester advances two reasons why wool production will never increase to any great degree in the county: 1. where sheep are present in large numbers parasites cause great loss of life; and 2. wild dogs are present in the county in such strength as to discourage sheep grazing.

"There are several people in Pitt County who have a few sheep more or less as a hobby," the farm agent says, "but the biggest breeders are Elbert M. Tyson and his son, Lawrence, of Ballard Crossroads, and W. C. House of Bethel."

Largest Raisers - The Tysons, father and son, are the largest sheep raisers in the county. At the present time they are grazing 136 mature sheep and 99 lambs. Although somewhat smaller in operations, House at Bethel raises sheep for commercial wool sales.

A great majority of the wool produced in Pitt is shipped and sold through the Pitt Farmers' Cooperative Exchange Service. N. L. Stott, manager of the Pitt FCX Service, says handling of wool for local producers is a service of the organization.

According to Stott, between 2,500 and 3,000 pounds of wool was handled by the local FCX service last

year. "Of course," he adds, "some farmers do not sell through FCX, but take their wool directly to market and dispose of it themselves."

Sheep are sheared once a year for their wool, that operation taking place during the month of May. Each animal yields between five and 10 pounds of wool, but the average is about six pounds, classified as fit for sale.

Licensed Graders - Stott declares that all wool sheared in this section is sent to Washington for grading. "In fact," he explains, "wool will be received at the local FCX office on May 28 and 29. Licensed graders will be in Washington June 4, 5 and 6 for the purpose of grading the wool brought in from this area."

Stott asserts most wool is shipped through the FCX, but that all farmers who so desire may take their wool directly to Washington, see it graded and receive check for their wool on the spot.

But the farm agent, Winchester, says he doesn't expect wool production to increase to any great degree locally because of the various disadvantages prevalent in this section of the State.

"The most logical location for sheep raising is in the mountain sections, where grass flourishes naturally, and there is much more land available for grazing than exists in Pitt and surrounding counties," the agent concludes.

New Director Of Poultry Studies

RALEIGH - Dr. Clifford W. Barber, director of the Georgia Poultry Laboratory, Gainesville, Ga., has accepted appointment as leader of poultry disease research at N.C. State College, it was announced today by Dr. R.S. Dearstyne, head of the Department of Poultry Science.

Barber succeeds B.F. Cox, who resigned recently to join the staff of the Plum Island Animal Disease Institute, Bureau of Animal Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

22 SKIDOO - MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UP) - When Gene and Jeanne Hill want to remember important dates in their lives they just think of March 22. They met on March 22, 1945, married on March 22, 1949, bought their first auto March 22, 1950, their second auto March 22, 1951 and, top top it off, they live in apartment 22.

TESTIMONIAL - BELMONT, Mass. (UP) - Charles W. Thiery, 102, attributes his long life to a "very bad stomach" which from boyhood has "forced me to watch my diet."



TRUCK GAP HEIGHTENED - The underpass on the New Bern highway which has been a "trap" for large trucks in recent years is now in the process of being heightened by the State Highway Commission and the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. When completed, the underpass will no longer endanger unloaded, large vehicles. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)



W. GUY HARGETT - Instrumental in rural road construction and repair in Pitt County, Hargett is Commissioner for the second division of the State Highway Commission.

WALLET WISDOM - SACRAMENTO, Calif. (UP) - Robert L. Bowen still isn't sure how safe a place his hip pocket is for his wallet but he knows now there are worse places. A man he met in a bar warned him of the danger of losing a wallet from a hip pocket and demonstrated with Bowen's wallet. Several drinks later they parted, and the wallet went with the stranger.

Observe June As Dairy Month

RALEIGH - Next month the North Carolina dairy industry will pick up a challenge tossed out by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson recently.

During "June Dairy Month," farmers, industry, and agricultural organizations and agencies will lend their strength to a tremendous selling program aimed immediately at economical disposal of the traditional spring surplus of milk.

Speaking in Greensboro at an organizational meeting of the June Dairy Month committee, E.G. Lytle, manager of the N.C. Milk Producers Federation, reported that Benson had challenged the dairy industry to do a better job of merchandising.

Replica Of Coach To Be Shipped

LO, NON (UP) - A replica of the gold coronation coach will be shipped to New York on the liner Queen Elizabeth, the next Thursday for display in Rockefeller Plaza from May 15 as a British goodwill gesture. A British businessman is paying all costs.

SMALL DOSES PREFERRED

OXFORD, Miss. (UP) - Dr. Clarence Shockley of the University of Mississippi's biology department has this advice on the bites of poisonous snakes: "It takes a good-sized snake to produce enough poison to have a fatal effect, and the larger the human the less chance the poison will have to make a serious attack on his system."

NEW CAMP NAMED

ROME, N. Y. (UP) - The Catholic Youth Organization's new 400-acre summer camp, which opens near here June 28, has been named Camp Nazareth.

Permanent Pastures Gaining Acres

By JESS POINDEXER
Reflector City Editor

Pastures! Local farmers need more permanent pastures! That is the dogmatic contention of Pitt Farm Agent Sam C. Winchester, who says permanent pastures are by far the cheapest source of sustenance for the county's rapidly-growing livestock industry.

"One goes along indivisibly with the other," the farm agent declares. "Establishment of a substantial permanent-pasture program must come soon if farmers are to keep pace with steady expansion of domestic livestock breeding."

Winchester reports that pasture development is on the up-grade, and estimates that during the past year alone more than 2,000 additional acres of Pitt County farmland have been seeded in pasture grass.

Pastures Increased

"That amount of increase in acreage," he declares, "brings the county's permanent pasture total up to more than 12,000 acres—based on the estimated 10,000 acres devoted to pastures in 1952."

But, he is quick to add, that still is not enough to meet present needs. "When we get at least 20,000 acres of pastures in the county I'll feel like relaxing the vigil a little."

Of the approximately 12,000 acres of pasture land in the county at present, only about 7,500 acres are really good, improved pastures, Winchester reflects. About 4,500 acres are in pasture, but they are of inferior growth and development.

"It is difficult for farmers to realize just how much feed is consumed annually by the various farm animals—horses, mules, cows, hogs and others—that are maintained exclusively for domestic use," the farm agent asserts.

Livestock Ahead

"Both livestock breeding for farm use and permanent-pasture development are on the increase in Pitt County. The annual increase in the amount of livestock produced, however, is far outstripping the development of permanent pastures for the same length of time."

Recommended seeding for development of permanent pastures in Pitt is a mixture of ladino clover and fescue for grazing cattle, and ladino clover exclusively for grazing hogs and chickens.

According to Winchester, the approximate total cost of correctly seeding one acre of pasture is \$43.50. Of that total amount, the farmer pays \$21.10, while the Producing and Marketing Administration foots the bill for the remaining \$22.50.

"On almost every farm there is acreage used for nothing else that should be developed into a good



IT'S A START, BUT MORE IS NEEDED.—To meet the urgent requirements of Pitt County's rapidly-expanding livestock industry, local farmers are converting hitherto idle land into succulent growths of permanent pasture. Both cultural practices have shown phenomenal increases in recent years, but Pitt Farm Agent Sam C. Winchester declares pasture development still is not keeping pace with livestock. About 8,000 more acres is needed now, he says.

permanent pasture," theorizes the agent. "Probably the most important factor to be considered in seeding pasture land is the suitability of the soil to growing pasture and its convenience to the homestead and feed lot."

Tonnage Removed
Winchester goes on the explain

that very few farmers are aware of just how much tonnage is removed from a pasture over the period of a year's grazing. That, he says, is to emphasize the importance of top dressing pasture land every year.

According to the farm agent, a year's grazing on a acre of pasture will remove three times the total poundage produced on an acre of tobacco during one year's cultivation. "No farmer would think of trying to grow a crop of tobacco without fertilizing it, and pastures need fertilizer just as badly."

The best method of top dressing pasture land is to apply 1,000 pounds of either 0-10-20 or 0-9-27 analysis fertilizer to each acre of pasture. It may be applied all at one time in the fall, or in two applications, one in the fall and another the following spring. If two applications are made, they may be made in such proportions as to make up 1,000 pounds of fertilizer to the acre annually.

Winchester says he endorses a spring application as being better in the long run than either the fall application or applications in both fall and spring.

Ensilage Program
According to the agent, next to good pastures ensilage is the cheapest feed a farmer can grow for livestock. At the present time there are 48 silos maintained in the

county for ensilage, and Winchester claims they are playing a big part in the total feed program of the county.

In addition to pastures and cultivation of ensilage for cutting and storing, various hay crops are contributing toward cutting down the farmer's feed bill. Hays cultivated locally are almost without exception retained in the county for feed use.

Approximate total acreages of the various hays in the county, according to the farm agent, are: soy beans, 4,900 acres; lespedeza, 3,289 acres; small grains planted and cut green for hay, 948; and alfalfa, 92 acres. Alfalfa seems not and cut green for hay, 948; and alfalfa, 92 acres. Alfalfa seems not to thrive on local soils.

Insect Damage

For the past few years Winchester contends, green June beetle larvae, commonly called "white grubs," have been doing considerable damage to permanent pastures. That insect can be controlled by applying a two percent granular aldrin mixture, broadcasting at the rate of 100 pounds to the acre.

"One percent parathion dust at the rate of 50 pounds per acre will produce essentially the same results," Winchester explains. "One precaution to be observed for either treatment, however, is that following application livestock should be kept off the pasture for

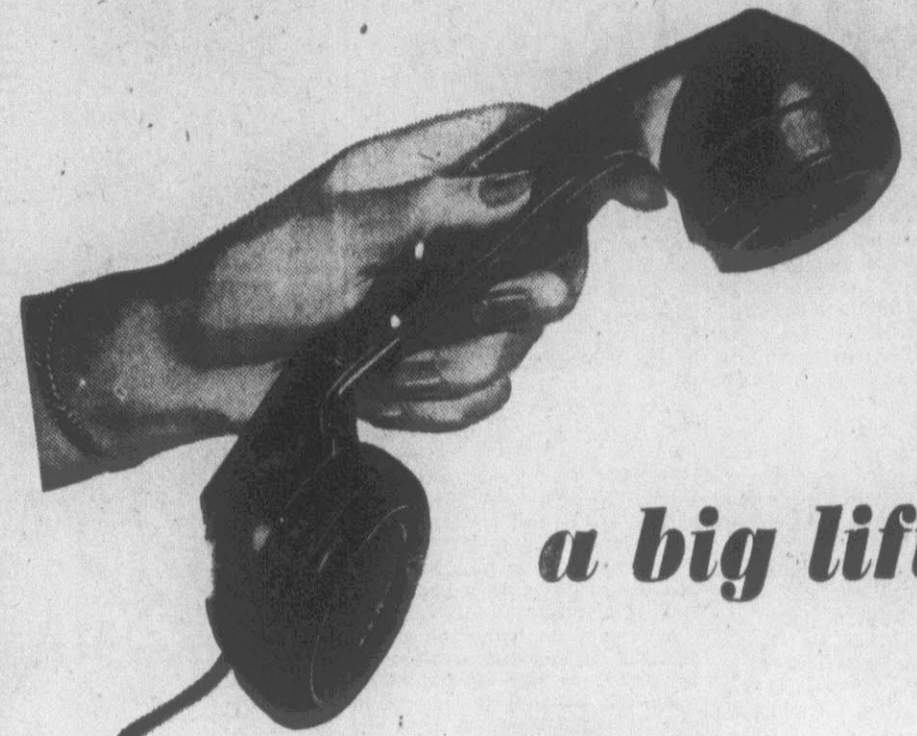
row teeth slanting backwards.
4. Inoculate two pounds of ladino clover and mix well with 10 pounds of tall fescue grass then sow seed broadcast with cyclone seeder, dividing and sowing twice and at right angles.
5. cover with cultipacker or smoothing harrow with teeth slanting back and allow no stock on land or any grazing until grass is six inches high.
6. never graze closer than three

inches and practice rotation grazing, with clipping in June and August to control weeds.
7. top dress as advised and allow one acre of pasture for each animal to be grazed. Be doubly careful of overgrazing during periods of relatively dry weather.
"Succulent stands of clover and fescue will afford year-round grazing," Winchester concludes, "and they reduce the necessity for heavy grain feeding. Permanent pasture

is a rising enterprise in Pitt County, but much is yet to be done."

USE ONLY ONCE

DOVER, N.H. (UP)—Judge Ovilla J. Greigore allowed that Gerard J. Tremblay had a good excuse for forgetting to renew his license but warned him to use it again. "and forgot about it in the excitement of getting married."



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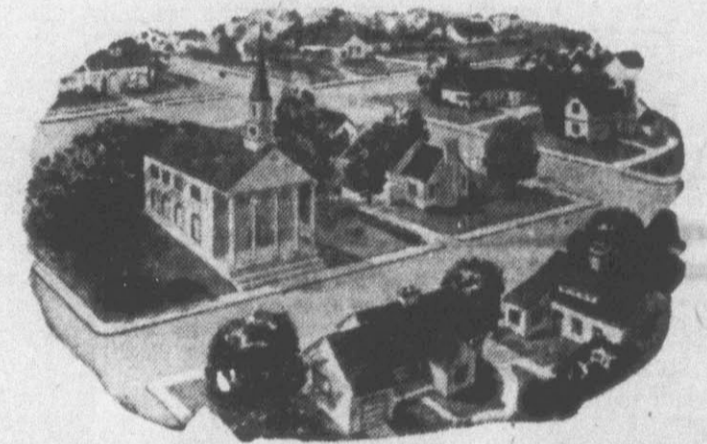
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grows. This means you can call more people than ever before, and

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It Costs Less When Tobacco Cured With Proper Method

Specialists Point Way To Economy

By JESS POINDEXTER
Admittedly, they're a frugal lot. Sell them short on the warehouse floor and they'll sneer at you 'til doomsday—if possible.

Nevertheless, and they're slowly coming around to admit it, many Pitt County tobacco growers are literally burning up thousands of dollars annually through their use of badly-constructed tobacco barns and improper curing methods.

Agricultural authorities are quick to explain that local tobacco farmers usually expend many, many dollars for fuel with which to cure their crops, oblivious of the knowledge that a portion of that expenditure does not benefit them one thin dime.

Authorities have contended for years—and that contention is finally beginning to gain some semblance of recognition—that much of the money spent for curing fuel can be saved when properly-constructed tobacco barns are made available.

Leaders in farm research emphasize that the most efficient tobacco barn—from the standpoint of overall fuel consumption and overall excellence in the cured product—is one of tight construction with proper ventilation.

Rules supported by agricultural research apply to both wood-fired barns and barns having oil burners installed.

The gable end of a barn should be constructed trim and tight, the same policy that applies to the body of the barn. The roof should be sheathed solid so as to prevent loss of heat that rises to the top of the barn when fires are raised.

It is the best policy to cover the roof sheathing with felt building paper before putting the roof cover down. All barns should be constructed with ridge and bottom ventilators, both of which will add markedly to ventilation control.

Best Ventilator
The oxford-type ventilator is considered to be one of the most satisfactory systems of tobacco barn ventilation by most authorities and county tobacco specialists. That particular type ventilator can be

Farm Bureau Will Oppose Bragg Expansion Plan
Greensboro, Farm Bureau Executive Vice-President R. Fluke Shaw announced here today that the American Farm Bureau Federation will oppose the proposed expansion of the Fort Bragg Military Reservation in Hoke County.

Shaw, who is a member of the National Farm Bureau Board, said the organization has filed a formal protest before the Army Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on behalf of the entire membership.

He pointed out that the Fort Bragg expansion program would deprive Hoke's people of some 44,370 acres, or about one-half of the land area in the county. "Our interest in this project is based on the 1933 American Farm Bureau Federation resolution regarding Land Ownership," he said.

The resolution states, "... In many cases, federal agencies have acquired fertile agricultural land when adequate acreages of poor quality and, frequently already owned by the federal government, are available. Land requisitioning by the federal government has been unnecessarily arbitrary and without adequate consideration of the interests of local people in such land and its water supply. We are opposed to such arbitrary and wasteful action. The right to appeal from such action should be provided."

Coccidiosis Can Reduce Total Egg Production

RALEIGH — A heavy attack of coccidiosis in a flock of chickens can definitely reduce total egg production, according to Thomas B. Morris, poultry specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service at N.C. State College.

Morris offers four tips to poultrymen, which he says will lessen the likelihood of an outbreak of this disease: (1) Avoid crowding chicks by allowing adequate floor space, (2) provide adequate feeding and watering space, (3) use good, deep litter, and (4) eliminate dampness in the house by good ventilation, wire covered platforms, for foundation, and hydrated lime in the litter—if its starts to get damp.

When coccidiosis, or any other poultry disease show up, Morris says, it is best to get a laboratory diagnosis. Treat your flock for the specific disease present — it's cheaper and more effective. Generally, Morris says, sulfaquinolone or sulfamethazine, when used according to directions on the container, will control outbreaks of coccidiosis.

Should an outbreak occur, treatment should be started immediately to prevent severe damages to pullets.

ened and closed arbitrarily for exacting control of heat and ventilation.

If a new barn is to be constructed—barn building in Pitt County has about reached the saturation point—concrete blocks turned so the holes therein are open to the outside should be used for ventilation. One layer of blocks turned thus should be laid all the way around the foundation, and holes may be closed with fiberglass whenever necessary.

Holes in the cloaks should narrow to a quarter or half-inch slit on the inside of the barn. That type block is ordinarily considered a half-block size and is set bottom-side out in a row all around the barn—thus forming the bottom ventilator.

Regulate As Desired
That lower-level ventilator can be regulated by stuffing rockwool or fireproof cotton into the holes that are not needed for curing purposes at any desired time.

Inside the barn vertical distances between tier poles should be from 22 to 26 inches—in some cases even more—apart, depending upon the size of tobacco consistently grown on that particular farm. The longer-leaf tobacco currently being produced requires more distance between tier poles than was the case when most of the older barns still in use were built.

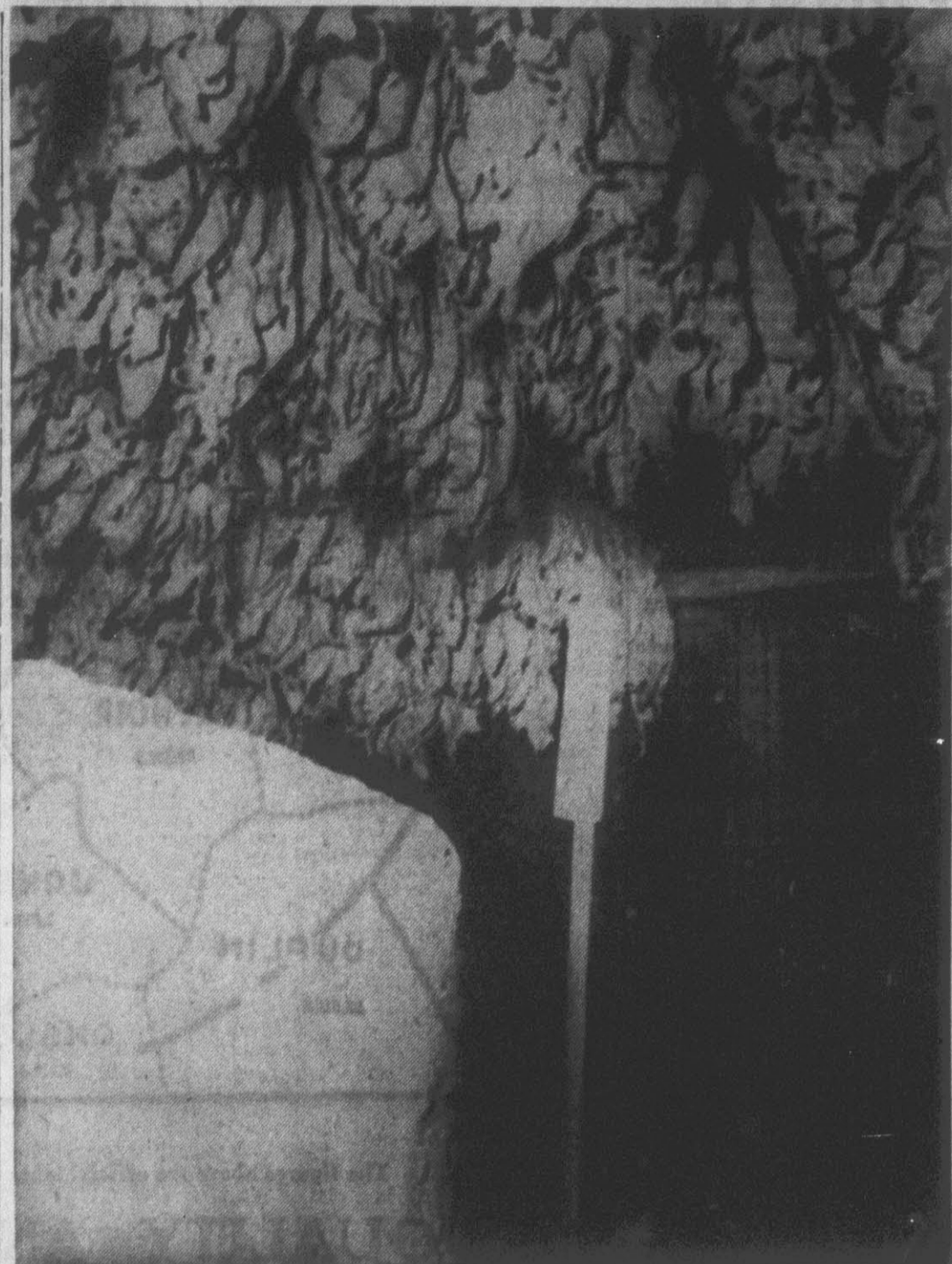
The number of green leaves per hand going on a stick should be limited to about three—varying from two to four—again depending upon the size of the tobacco leaves. Total number of hands on each stick should be limited to from 32 to 36.

For best curing results sticks should be hung from eight to 12 inches apart on tier poles.

Uniformity Necessary
A uniform performance of the barn and curing system cannot be expected or obtained if there is no uniformity in the amount of tobacco housed at each curing. Five to eight leaves per hand, 40 or more hands per stick and crowding too many sticks into a barn—all those practices will seriously interfere with satisfactory results.

A tobacco leaf loses 35 percent of its moisture during the "yellowing" stage in curing procedure. The ridge ventilator should be open during the "yellowing" process to allow moisture to escape from the barn when it leaves the leaf. That will help to prevent sponging, which normally occurs when the heat is raised with too much moisture present in the barn.

When the tobacco leaf is dry, the ridge ventilator should be closed. Its being closed will enable the curer to dry the stems of the tobacco with less fuel and also reduce the length of time necessary to "kill it out."



BETTER CONSTRUCTION BRINGS BETTER RESULTS:—Pitt Tobacco Specialist Sam J. Weeks emphasizes the importance of good tobacco barn construction to best curing results. He contends that approved construction practices not only bring about more satisfactory results in the cured leaf but save farmers a great deal of money — money expended on wasted fuel — as well.

Insulation Pays
In old—or comparatively old—barns which are poorly constructed, the farmer will save a great deal of fuel and reduce his curing time by insulating the walls and roof of the barn with some recommended insulation material.

In a curing demonstration conducted in Pitt County recently, a 20 feet by 20 feet frame barn constructed with one thickness of boards on walls and gable ends, and covered with a single thickness of asphalt roofing, was insulated with fiberglass throughout the inside.

Its original construction plan was altered to the extent of installing an oxford-type ventilator. Accurate records were kept for four complete curings of tobacco. There was an average of 923 sticks of tobacco in the barn, average curing time was 102 hours per barn and average fuel consumed per barn was 117 gallons of oil.

Average Cost Low
That computed to show an average cost of about one-and-one-half cents per stick. Cost of curing a barn of tobacco to many farmers in the county is more than three cents per

stick, as they use from 150 to 200 gallons of oil per barn. Tobacco barns in this immediate area range in size from 16 feet by 16 feet to 20 feet by 20 feet. The average size barn for most farmers is about 16 feet by 20 feet, with a capacity of approximately 800 sticks.

It is reported that about all the new tobacco barns going up in Pitt County at this time are replacements for old barns which have served out their availability. In most instances, authorities say, farmers have ample barn room to take care of their reduced allotments.

Over 750 Rural Telephone Subscribers Added In Pitt

Carolina Telephone and Telegraph Company has installed service for more than 750 new rural subscribers in Pitt County during its post World War II expansion program.

Frank Harrington, Greenville manager for the company, disclosed recently that the number of rural telephones in Pitt County increased from 314 in January 1946 to more than 1,070 at the present time. In order to provide the new telephone service, the company completed approximately 30 rural projects, most of them involving construction of new open wire- or cable lines into sections previously without telephones.

Service To New Communities
Most of Pitt County's rural telephones are connected to the Greenville exchange while others are from the Farmville, Ayden, Fountain, Snow Hill, Bethel, Grifton and Washington exchanges of the Carolina Company.

Rural telephone projects completed during recent years and connected to the Greenville Exchange have brought new service to the Bell's Crossroads, Winterville, Grimesland, Simpson, Renston, Bell Arthur, Balders Crossroads, Black Jack, Stokes Town and Calico communities and to a number of other areas including the Farmville and Winterville High-

way sections. Rural projects providing service from the Farmville exchange have been completed to Marlboro, Lizzie and Walstonburg since World War II. An additional project brought rural telephones to the area along Highway 258 north out of Farmville.

Greatest Rural Expansion
Telephone lines from Ayden were built to serve the Ormondsville community and the Cannon's Crossroads, Venters and Scuffleton sections. From Fountain a rural project brought telephones to the Falkland Highway area. All of these projects, the telephone manager said, were completed by the Carolina Company in its greatest period of rural telephone expansion.

Harrington added that rural lines from Bethel brought telephone service to sections along the Tarboro and Greenville Highways and to the Whitehurst Station section during recent years.

Post-War Gains
Post-war gains in rural telephones throughout Pitt County were made in the Greenville area where 406 were added, in Farmville where 127 were added, in Ayden where 87 were added, while 27 were newly provided in the Fountain section, 82 in the Snow Hill area, 19 in the Bethel territory, 25 near Grifton and about 12 in

Pitt County working out of Washington.

The telephone manager said that the Carolina Company has spent about \$140,000 in Pitt County to expand its rural service since January 1946. This expenditure, he said, resulted in the 240 per cent gain in Pitt County rural telephones.

Harrington said that other rural projects are to be built this year in Pitt County to provide additional service and he added that although the demand has not, and will not soon be completely met, the company has made good progress on its rural telephone program in this area.

Horse Pays Off With 151 To 1

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (UP) — Nags Head, a bay three-year old proved Monday that even the horses are aware of Louisville's inflated Derby week prices when he won the fifth race at Churchill Downs at 151 to 1 and paid \$306.00 for \$2—the longest price record so far this season at a major track.

When the British coronation chair was made for Edward I near the end of the 13th Century, the man who made it was paid five pounds.

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FULL SIZE CHENILLE Bed Spreads
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Sizes 1 to 6
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MENS WORK SHOES \$2.00
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"Save With Safety"

HAIL STORMS COME WHEN YOU LEAST EXPECT IT.

So Don't Wait Until Your Tobacco Has Been Hit and Say 'I Am Sorry.'

INSURE IN TIME

Then Trust In Mutual Insurance Not In Natural Elements . . .

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For Sixty-Two Years, Pitt Tobacco Has Led The Field With Its Quality

By W. L. Whedbee, Supervisor of Sales

Each year for the past 62 years the attention of the tobacco world has been arrested and intrigued by Pitt County, North Carolina. This county, outstanding even among her sister counties, has consistently produced for the world's consumption bright leaf Virginia type tobacco, the quality of which is unsurpassed anywhere in the entire world.

Those who know tobacco best have accurately described Pitt County tobacco as "a fine light, naturally brighter and milder tobacco," the flavor and aroma of which can not be surpassed.

Those who are in the market for this choice, bright leaf, Virginia type, flue-cured tobacco will naturally turn to Greenville for a large percentage of their 1953 purchases. The reason for this statement is obvious.

A glance at the acreage map accompanying this article will convince you of its accuracy. Two sentences alone are sufficient to give you the details.

FIRST: Greenville is the capital city, the county seat, and the largest tobacco market in Pitt County.

SECOND: Pitt County is the world's largest producer of bright leaf, flue-cured tobacco.

This year, with a United States Government allocation of 36,889.1 acres, Pitt County will, as it has for many years, produce and sell

more bright leaf tobacco than will be produced and sold in any county in the United States, or, for that matter, in the entire world.

WHY? Why should this one county outstrip all the other counties? Why would Pitt County, the very heart of this district, to which the world looks for its finest tobaccos, outstrip its sister counties every year, without fail?

ANSWER IS SIMPLE? The answer is simple. In Pitt County, tobacco growing is a profession, and tobacco lore is handed down from father to son, and from one generation to the next. Pitt County farmers pride themselves on their intimate and accurate knowledge of this precious crop which they produce. Starting with a soil, which is, by nature, made rich and loamy, the Pitt County farmers sow into their plant beds only the fresh, clean, sterile seed of the type which he has, through long years of experience, found most suitable, and which will produce the finest quality of rich full-flavored leaf.

From its very inception, this small seedling is protected against every hazard, and, until it has reached the size which will justify its being taken from the cloth-covered plant bed and transplanted into the rich, loamy fields, it receives, daily attention. Only thus can the farmer be assured that he will have strong, healthy plants to produce this crop of outstanding quality, for which Pitt County is famous.

HOW IT IS DONE After the tobacco plant has been taken from the plant bed and transplanted into the field, each individual plant is watered, nurtured and cultivated by hand. Then, as the small plant grows into maturity, Pitt County farmers watch day after day, with experienced eyes, for the exact, right moment to take or prime the leaves from the stalk, and prepare them for curing. When the leaf on the stalk has matured and ripened, to the exact degree that the Pitt County farmer wishes, he pulls or primes it and sends it to the stringing shed, where it is bundled and strung on a stick with other leaves which have been gathered judiciously from his entire crop. Then these leaves are hung into specially prepared barns where they will be flue-cured.

Once the fires have been lighted in these large curing barns with their precious contents, no mother ever watched more carefully over her child than these same Pitt County farmers watch day and night, without sleep, over the curing of this precious leaf tobacco. Day and night, for several days, this tobacco needs constant attention every minute, in order that temperatures inside the barn may be advanced until they reach the "killing out" point, and, thereafter, lowered until the tobacco may be taken from the barn.

GRADING, SORTING

From this curing barn the tobacco is carried, stick by stick, into the pack houses, where for many days, it is carefully sorted and graded into the various grades, according to color and quality, and is also freed of all foreign material, which might mar its value to the tobacco manufacturer.

Leaves are then tied neatly into bundles, and, at long last, this golden leaf is ready for market.

Tobacco is grown in many parts of North Carolina, and also in many parts of the world. However, over a period of years, the tobacco manufacturers, both domestic and foreign, have found from experience that, right here in Pitt County, grows the tobacco which is best suited for their manufacturing purposes.

They have found that nowhere else have soil and climatic conditions and experience, care and skill of growers, been so combined as to produce this top-flight, highest grade, full-flavored, rich aromatic Virginia type, quality leaf tobacco.

POPULARITY OF PITT COUNTY

The world-wide popularity of our cigarette tobacco is now firmly established, and is a matter of common knowledge. Furthermore, since taste and aroma form the chief enjoyment for cigarette smokers, it is now unlikely that foreign grown tobaccos will ever again be able to compete with tobacco grown in Pitt County, North Carolina, in world trade, under normal conditions.

In short, the world-wide tobacco trade recognizes the superiority of our product, and, frankly, they want it in large quantities, in order that they may not have to resort to substitutes of an unpalatable nature.

ALL BUYING COMPANIES IN GREENVILLE

It is little wonder, then, that, when the marketing season opens, in August, it finds Greenville a virtual "bee hive" of activity. Representatives of all of the important tobacco buying companies in the world are here in Greenville, anxiously awaiting their chance for competitive bidding for the world's finest bright leaf flue-cured tobacco.

The following tobacco companies have invested millions of dollars in factories and storage warehouses in Greenville to process the tremendous volume of quality leaf which is annually sold here: American Suppliers, Inc., O. L. Hull, branch manager; Export Leaf Tobacco Company, L. T. Shotwell, branch manager; E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company, J. S. Ficklen, President; Greenville Tobacco Company, C. W. Howard, Jr., Executive Vice President; Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, J. L. Klugo, branch manager; Imperial Tobacco Company Ltd., W. T. Lipscomb Jr., branch manager; R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Lawrence Reese, branch manager; and Person-Garrett Company, Inc., W. S. Bost, President, and R. M. Garrett, Chairman, board of directors. These millions were spent for one

purpose and one purpose only - the business men who manage the affairs of these tobacco companies know that on this market will be offered, year after year, an abundance of the exact types of tobaccos which they most desire.

Greenville operates five sets of buyers simultaneously, every day, over its 21 warehouse floors. One of these warehouse floors, alone, covers over eleven acres. The floor space in Greenville devoted exclusively to the sale and processing of leaf tobacco is well over three million square feet.

To give you some idea of the size of the Greenville market, it has not been uncommon in the past few years for the Greenville market to pay out over a million dollars a day for the purchase of tobacco upon its warehouse floors. Daily sales have been as high as 2,135,920 pounds per day, bought by Greenville's five sets of buyers.

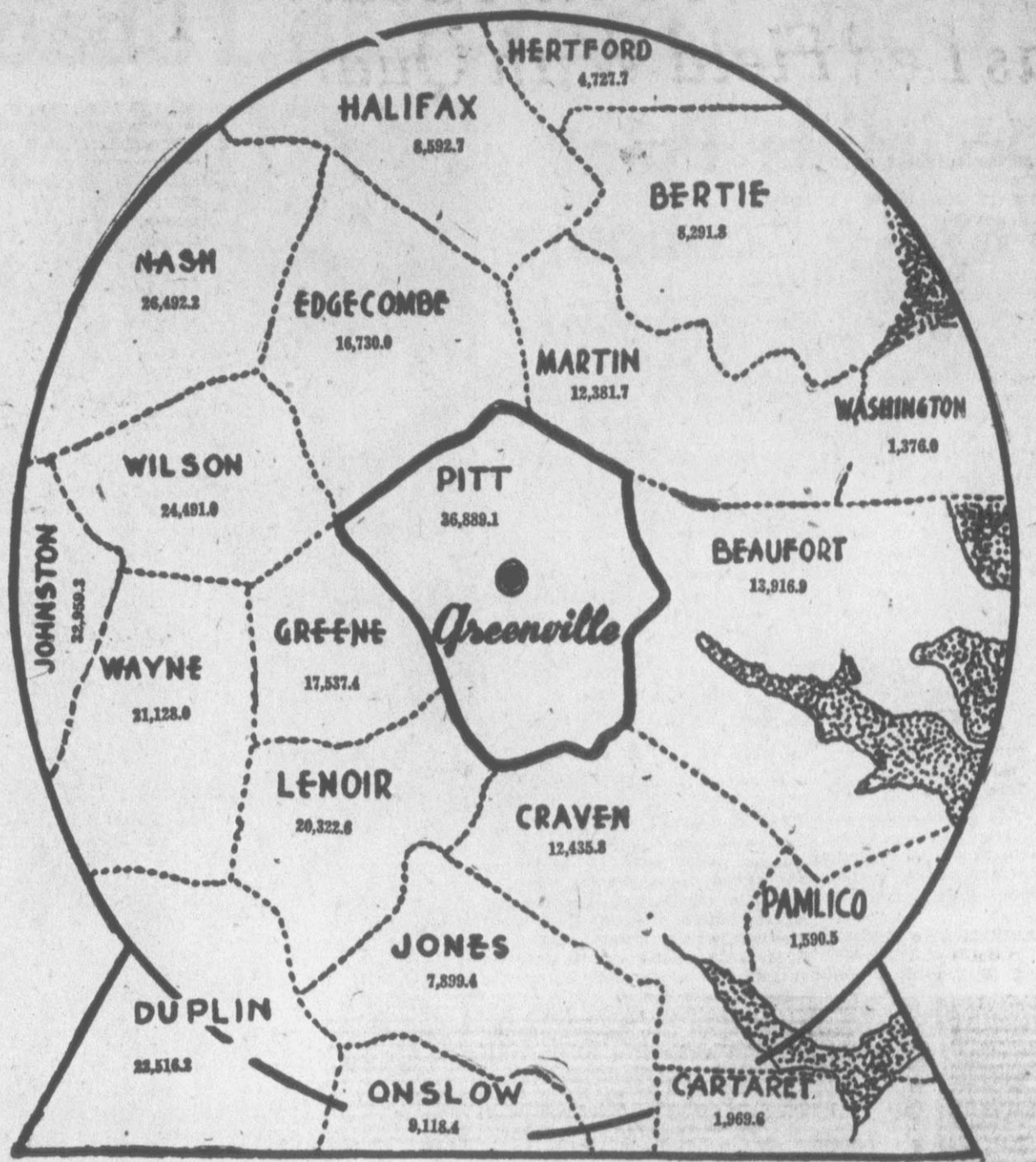
GREENVILLE'S INDEPENDENT COMPANIES

The three independent tobacco companies, which are domiciled, and which operate in Greenville, are known throughout the tobacco world wherever leaf tobacco is bought, sold or exported. It would be impossible to find three companies whose standing in the tobacco profession is any higher than that of E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company, Greenville Tobacco Company and Person-Garrett Company.

Year after year they have rendered to the tobacco trade of the world such outstanding service that it is axiomatic, wherever the word "tobacco" is of any importance, that "an order placed in Greenville is an order satisfactorily filled."

Friendships, built up by many years of satisfactory business deal-

(Continued on Page 5-A)



The figures above are official tobacco acreage allotments for year 1953

QUALITY AND QUANTITY GREENVILLE

NORTH CAROLINA, U. S. A.

This year Pitt County, as usual, will produce and sell more bright leaf flue-cured tobacco than will be produced or sold in any other county in the entire world. Those who are in the market for choice bright leaf, full-flavored aromatic tobaccos will naturally turn to Greenville for a large percent of their 1953 purchases.



W. L. WHEDBEE, Supervisor of Sales



E. C. WILKERSON, President of Greenville Tobacco Board of Trade

GREENVILLE

"The Best Tobacco Market In The State"

Built By Better Services And Higher Prices

21 WAREHOUSES 8 FACTORIES 5 SETS BUYERS

THE GREENVILLE TOBACCO MARKET IS NOW EQUIPPED TO HANDLE ONE HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS OF TOBACCO.

LET'S EVERY CITIZEN BE A BOOSTER FOR GREENVILLE! WHEN GREENVILLE GROWS YOU GROW TOO.

Greenville Tobacco Board Of Trade

W. L. WHEDBEE, Supervisor

For 62 Years Pitt Tobacco Has Led Field With Quality

Farm Bureau Sets New Records

(Continued from Page 4-A)

ings throughout the entire world and over the entire section of the United States in which tobacco is grown and marketed, have placed these independent companies in a uniquely favorable position to render outstanding services to their world-wide customers.

E. B. FICKLEN TOBACCO COMPANY

E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company, Inc. was established in 1896, and is now operating in its 57th year. During this time it has built up export business in all parts of the world. James S. Ficklen, twice president of the Tobacco Association of the United States, and past president of the Leaf Tobacco Exporters Association, is president of the E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company, Inc., and chairman of its board of directors. L. S. Ficklen and A. C. Ruffin are vice presidents; J. T. Cheatham, Jr. is assistant vice president; O. L. Alexander is secretary; James E. Ficklen, Jr., treasurer; and E. O. Parkinson, Jr., assistant secretary; M. F. Jolly, who has had many years' experience in the leaf tobacco business, is supervisor of buying. L. S. Ficklen is immediate past president of the Greenville Tobacco Board of Trade.

E. B. Ficklen Tobacco Company, Inc., has highly skilled personnel, and is prepared to buy, expertly process, pack and store tobacco orders for either foreign or domestic trade.

GREENVILLE TOBACCO COMPANY

The late C. W. Howard was pres-

ident of the Greenville Tobacco Company until his death on February 19, 1953. Until his death he elected, the management of the affairs of the Greenville Tobacco Company is in the hands of his son, C. W. Howard Jr., executive vice president. E. C. Wilkerson is secretary and H. L. Narron is assistant secretary.

By continual modernization of their plant, together with the insistence of their highly trained personnel that each individual order be filled exactly as the customer wishes it, the Greenville Tobacco Company has been a large factor in building for the Greenville market, and, for themselves, as well, an enviable reputation in world-wide tobacco trade.

It is proud of its fine personnel. But, also, it is proud of the fact that there is no tobacco company, in the trade, which has finer or more complete and modern equipment. Constantly, from year to year, improvements are being made to its plant and equipment.

This year the Greenville Tobacco Company has completed the construction of several thousand additional feet of floor space, in order to be able to take care of their increased business.

PERSON-GARRETT COMPANY

Person-Garrett Company was established in 1920 by R. M. Garrett, who served as its president from that date until July of 1950, when he was succeeded by W. S. Bost, who now is acting in that capacity. R. M. Garrett is now serving as the chairman of its board of directors.

Person-Garrett Company has its main offices in Greenville, but also operates branches in Fairmont, North Carolina, and Lumberton, North Carolina. L. G. Stanfield is in charge of its Fairmont branch, and E. K. Howard, of Lumberton, is in charge of its Lumberton branch.

Person-Garrett Company, whose plant superintendent is O. R. Waters, has a present capacity of approximately one-half million pounds of tobacco per day in its modern re-drying plant in Greenville, and a million pounds per day in its three combined plants.

The company purchases and processes leaf tobacco for both foreign and domestic concerns, being now equipped to handle both foreign and domestic orders of any quantity. In addition to their re-drying facilities, Person-Garrett Company is now equipped with modern steel and concrete storages, with capacity for approximately 12,500 hogsheads.

Greenville is now equipped to sell and process over one hundred million pounds of tobacco annually. The 1953 season should be the best in Greenville's history.

NEW BARLEY

FRESNO, Calif. (UP) — The University of California's agricultural extension office reports a new barley variety now under development shows average yield increases of 18 per cent. It combines the disease-resistant qualities of Atlas 46 and the smooth awn and higher yield of its parent, Lion. The new breed will be ready for growers in about three years.

The Pitt County Farm Bureau set two records of achievement in 1952. By writing a total of 4,304 membership cards the organization attained the highest membership in history. When 53 Pitt County Farm Bureau members attended the State Convention in Charlotte that broke all previous records for local attendance at a convention.

"The Farm Bureau has been the salvation of the farmer," officials of the local organization contend. "Through the efforts of the Farm Bureau, Pitt County agriculture has advanced to its rightful place in the economy of county, State and nation."

The Pitt County Farm Bureau was born in the dark days of 1936, the year the Agricultural Adjustment Act sanctioned by President Franklin D. Roosevelt was declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

National President That year Edward O'Neil, president of the American Farm Bureau, was called to Pitt County to address a mass meeting of farmers who admittedly faced one of the great challenges of the century. He convinced local farmers that Farm Bureau was at least partially an answer to their problem.

Because J. E. Winslow of Greenville had been instrumental in promoting and pioneering the new organization, its neophyte members chose him as their first president. Since that time Winslow also has served as president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau.

Several contributions of the Pitt County Farm Bureau to the interests of agriculture have been co-sponsoring the Pitt County Fat Stock Show and Sale, and making Production and Marketing Administration handbooks available to local farmers.

Bureau Officers Officers of the organization for 1953 are: president, Arch J. Flanagan of Farmville; first vice-president, J. B. Speight of Winterville; second vice-president, Noel Lee Jr. of Pactolus; secretary-treasurer, Woodrow Wooten of Falkland; associate director, W. H. Woolard of Greenville; and immediate past president, William Little of Grimesland.

Pitt Farm Bureau directors for one-year terms are: W. C. Wilson and Vernon White of Winterville; P. Milton Moore, L. W. Cherry, Mrs. H. B. Randolph and Johnnie Hardee of Greenville; Charlie Phillips of Fountain; Carl Scott of Belvoir; Judson Whitehurst of Stokes; and W. Jasper Smith of Bethel.

Two-Year Directors Directors for two-year terms are: W. C. Chauncey of Grifton; M. E. Dixon and Mrs. Hazel Hart of Ayden; Douglas Spencer and C. D. Langston of Winterville; W. W. Young of Beaver Dam; Jack Lewis of Farmville; and W. P. Thigpen of Bethel.

Commodity chairmen for 1953 are: tobacco, R. D. Rouse of Farmville and B. B. Sugg and Hugh Winslow of Greenville; field crops, J. B. Speight of Winterville; livestock, Charles Quinley of Farmville; fruits and vegetables, Arch J. Flanagan of Farmville; poultry, W. P. Thigpen of Bethel; dairying, Norman Coward of Greenville; cotton, Irvin

Morgan of Farmville; and peanuts, E. M. Dupree of Greenville.

Parent Body The Pitt County farm agency's parent body, the North Carolina Farm Bureau, attests to being a non-governmental, non-partisan, independent group of 70,864 farm families, and is by far the largest agricultural organization in the State.

It is affiliated with the world's largest farm organization, the American Farm Bureau Federation, which has a total membership of 1,500,000 farm families in the 48 states in the United States and Puerto Rico.

"Farm Bureau members throughout the country are bound together in one common cause," says R. Flake Shaw, executive vice-president of the N. C. Farm Bureau. "That cause is to work for a fair share of the national income for all farmers—sharecroppers, tenants and landlords alike."

The Farm Bureau as it is commonly known was organized at the turn of the century to form the "missing link" between farmers and their administrative and legislative branches of State and national governments.

Voice Opinions A representative of the organization meets with every legislative committee in Raleigh and Washington that has anything to do with agriculture. As Shaw puts it, "In all instances they voice the opinions on Farm Bureau membership as laid down in resolutions passed."

In the national as well as the State organizations, the Farm Bureau utilizes the commodity committee system because of its flexibility in dealing with farm problems. The national body has separate committees on livestock, poultry, fruits and vegetables, dairying and field crops.

Under that comprehensive but unified system all four geographic Farm Bureau regions have three of their top commodity leaders on each of those committees.

The same system applies on the State level of organization. The N. C. Farm Bureau has commodity committees on cotton, field crops, fruits and vegetables, livestock, poultry, peanuts, dairying and tobacco. Those committees meet regularly to work on such problems affecting their respective interests as legislation, production and marketing.

All action taken by the various Farm Bureau commodity committees is referred to central organization's board for final approval before it is adopted as official policy.

Accomplishments According to Shaw, some of the

more important accomplishments of the North Carolina and American Farm Bureaus are:

1. Organized the first non-partisan agricultural bloc in Congress (1921) to voice farmers' demands for parity.
2. Sponsored and pushed through Congress the first Agricultural Adjustment Act (1933).
3. Led the movement which was successful in securing passage of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.
4. Helped reduce fire insurance rates on North Carolina farm buildings from \$1.04 to 52 cents per \$100 valuation.
5. Secured legislation providing that no ceilings on agricultural products could be set at less than parity.
6. Supported the flexible system of 90 percent parity.
7. Established the plant disease research fund at N. C. State College.
8. Played a leading role in establishing Tobacco Associates, an organization to promote the sale of American tobacco abroad.
9. Set up the Flue-Cured Tobacco Co-operative Stabilization Corporation, an organization which guarantees the farmer at least 90 percent of parity for his tobacco on the warehouse floor.

You Can't Burn Out Boll Weevil, Says Specialist

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP) — "You Can't Burn Out the Boll Weevil." This fact is also the title of a folder issued by North Carolina State College Extension Service. The cover of the folder depicts a raging forest fire in full color — often the result when farmers burn over their fields. The author, Extension Forester John Gray, writes: "You can't burn out the boll weevil unless you burn down all your barns and out-buildings, burn up all your haystacks and stored corn, burn up all woodpiles and stacks of refuse, and get all your neighbors to do the same." Even then, Gray writes, you would destroy only a very small percentage of the over-wintering weevils. "Fifty years' experience has shown that the only effective way to control boll weevils is to fight them in the field with recommended sprays and dusts," Gray says.

New Method For Brooding Chicks

ROBBINSVILLE — Claude Williams, a Unit Demonstration Farmer of the Mountain Creek community of Graham County, has adopted a new method of brooding baby chicks which eliminates the normal cost of fuel.

Williams, according to W. H. Flake, Graham County farm agent for the Extension Service, uses burnt motor oil and a homemade

brooder made from a 50-gallon steel drum, sheet metal and a length of copper tubing. He says Williams cut a door in one end of the steel drum, feeds oil through the top and fashioned a large hover of sheet metal to keep the heat close to the floor. The birds are now eight weeks old and Flake says the mortality rate is very low.

The nation's 23,996,000 head of milk cows and heifers on farms January 1 represent a 3 per cent increase of the number on farms a year earlier.



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LOOKING OVER PITT'S MONEY CROP: Brantley Speight and W. L. Whedbee, supervisor of sales, Greenville Tobacco Board of Trade, are looking over Pitt's main crop. Shown is Speight's Certified Dixie Bright 27 tobacco on Speight's Seed Farm near Greenville.

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Here at the **GUARANTY BANK & TRUST COMPANY** many of the estates and trusts in our care are comprised mainly or partly of valuable farm property.

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We are now ready to accept orders for Smith's Jet-Tobacco Fly Exterminator. Complete information has been mailed to all dealers on our dealer list. If your dealer can not supply you, write us direct, or stop at our plant for a demonstration.

LOOK AT THESE TESTIMONIALS

Feb. 26, 1953

This is to certify that my brother and I used one of these fly catching machines last season, and that we trapped a large quantity of tobacco flies during the season, and our tobacco was not bothered with tobacco worms. We did not use any poison, and two of our neighbors stated it attracted tobacco flies from their fields, thus causing only a small amount of worms on their tobacco. James P. Grant, Snow Hill, N. C.

This is to certify that I witnessed the operation of the fly catching machine, now being manufactured by Smith's Heating, Inc., last season, and the machine really does catch the flies, and I believe that with enough of these machines in operation, that we will do away with tobacco flies and tobacco worms. L. B. Fields, R.F.D. No. 2, Snow Hill, N. C.

This is to certify that I witnessed the operation of the fly catching machine, now being manufactured by Smith's Heating, Inc., last season, and the machine really does catch the flies, and I believe that with enough of these machines in operation, that we will do away with tobacco flies and tobacco worms. J. W. Wooten, R.F.D. No. 2, Snow Hill, N. C.

This is to certify that I witnessed the operation of the fly catching machine, now being manufactured by Smith's Heating, Inc., last season, and the machine really does catch the flies, and I believe that with enough of these machines in operation, that we will do away with tobacco flies and tobacco worms. Wayne Dixon, Snow Hill, N. C.

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Place your order now.

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Forrest H. Smith, President and General Manager

4-H Members Count Heavily On Help Of Their Sponsors

By C. J. GOODMAN
County Farm Agent
and
JOSEPHINE CUSICK
Assistant Home Agent

(Editor's Note: The following article was taken from a radio script which was broadcast over WPTF in Raleigh with four Pitt County 4-H Club members taking part. Those who appeared on the broadcast were Sybil Jones, Phyllis Corbett, Dock Moore, and Jimmy Hendrix.)

Four-H club members in Pitt County feel that sponsors are a vital factor in the success of the 4-H club program. We know that our sponsors give us an incentive to do a better job. They are making it possible for many of us to achieve goals that without their help would be impossible.

Livestock Raising
Four-H livestock, particularly the brood sow, is one of the most popular of the projects. Club members enrolled in this project can become members of the livestock judging team. Those boys growing purebred swine compete for prizes at the Pitt County Fair.

In 1952 Don Manning of the Greenville club exhibited the grand champion pig and was presented a trophy by Drum's Hatchery & Feed Store. Cash awards based on the

Danish system of judging were presented to all participants by the Fair Association. Following the judging, the Greenville Chamber of Commerce entertained the boys and their parents at a banquet. This junior swine show is the largest of its kind in Eastern North Carolina.

When help is needed, the 4-H club members know they can depend on the FCX. In Pitt County the FCX is sponsoring the Corn-Pig Club and to selected boys the FCX gives one purebred pig and enough hybrid corn to plant one acre. In 1952 prizes were awarded to the three highest producers of corn, J. D. Briley, Donald Warren and John Dilda. The pigs were exhibited at the county fair and additional prizes were awarded to the boys by the FCX.

Dairy club work, sponsored by the FCX, was started in Pitt last year. The Ruritan clubs in the county are especially active in sponsoring pig chains. Purebred pig chains have been started by the Ruritan Clubs in the Fountain, Pactolus, Falkland, Winterville, Belvoir, and Stokes communities. The boys grow out the young gilt and give one pig from each of the first two litters to other 4-H boys. Then, the original pig becomes the club members' property.

The chambers of commerce, Farm Bureau, merchants and industries throughout Pitt sponsor the Fat Stock Show and Sale. Awards and

a banquet are given by the sponsors in honor of the participants. This project is so popular that the number of participants is limited.

Poultry Chain
Our first poultry chain was started in the county in 1952 by the Sears Roebuck Foundation. Ten 4-H club members were given 100 certified baby chick pullets. The pullets were grown out to about six months of age. Then 12 mature birds belonging to each participant were exhibited and ribbons and awards were given to the exhibitors.

The pullets are sold at auction for continuation of the chain. This project is rapidly becoming popular, and serves as a splendid demonstration in each of the 30 communities.

Outstanding Club Members
Each year the Greenville Junior Chamber of Commerce gives beautiful bronze plaques to the girl and boy who have been most outstanding in 4-H club work during the year. The plaques are presented at our annual Achievement Day program and are highly coveted awards.

In 1952 plaque winners were Phyllis Corbett of the Farmville Club and William Harris of the Belvoir Club.

Crop Raising
In 1952 the Greenville Tobacco Board of Trade sponsored our first Junior Tobacco Show and Sale. Since

Pitt County is the largest producer of flue-cured tobacco in the world, this project was destined to be successful. A total of 20,294 pounds of tobacco was displayed with each participant entering four hands of lugs, cutters, leaf, and smoking leaf to compete for prizes.

Earl Hardee of the Grimesland Club was the winner of the production and sweepstakes award. The boys and their parents were entertained at a banquet following the show.

The Bethel Storage Company is sponsoring a sweet potato production contest for 4-H club members in 1953. There will be awards on the club and county level. Better methods of production and marketing will be stressed.

The Plant Food Institute has long sponsored a crop production contest for 4-H club members on cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. State winners received a free trip to the National 4-H Congress in Chicago.

State winners from Pitt County were: Curtis Lee and Brooks Mills, tobacco; and William Harris, peanuts. District winners in 1952 were: Earl Hardee, tobacco; and Larry Dilda, corn.

Pitt County's first State Field Crops winner was Howell Bone of Pactolus and he received a free trip to the National 4-H Congress in

1952. Howell's trip was sponsored by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company.

Dress Making
Greenville department stores have been most generous in their sponsorship of the girls' clothing project. Belk-Tyler and Blount-Harvey have given lovely prizes to winners of the County Dress Revue. Lelia Davenport of Pactolus was our 1952 dress revue winner and represented Pitt County in the dress revue at the State 4-H Club week last summer. Our local department stores also give a 10 percent discount on materials for making the girls' 4-H club uniforms.

Food Preparation
The Carolina Dairies of Greenville has been an interested sponsor of the girls' Dairy Foods Demonstration program. They have given cash awards to the winners of the county Dairy Foods Demonstration Contest. Rachel Speight, Linda Garris, Betty Lou Copeland and Nina Perkins were our 1952 county winners. Carolina Dairy has donated 'ice cream for refreshments at county council meetings and parties.

County Food Preparation winners are grateful to the Foley Manufacturing Company for sponsoring this project. Valuable cooking utensils were awarded by the company to Bobbie Jean Sutton and Linda Garris, senior and junior food preparation project winners for 1952.

Electric Projects
One of the newest and most welcome sponsors is the Rural Electrification Association. The REA serves about 11 per cent of the farm families of Pitt County and sponsors some phase of the 4-H Farm-Home Electric Project work in our county. Two radios and one electric clock were awarded by the REA to Parrish Home Electric winners in 1952. Winners of the awards were Phyllis Corbett, Ronald Whitehurst, and Vance Taylor.

The Virginia Electric Power Com-

pany also sponsors 4-H electric projects. Phyllis Corbett and Ronald Whitehurst also did outstanding work in the Farm-Home Electric project and were given free trips to the state 4-H Electric Congress in Charlotte last fall. VEPCO sponsored the trips.

Health and Wildlife
The annual Health Coronation is a big event in Pitt County. Junior and Senior Kings and Queens of Health are selected on the basis of health improvement made within the year. Greenville Lions and Rotarians give a \$10.00 cash award to each of the four winners with the understanding that the money will be applied on trips to 4-H camp or short course.

The Pitt County Wildlife Club is the sponsor of our Wildlife Conservation program. The State Wildlife Camp at Millstone is sponsored by the Federal Cartridge Company and the Extension Service. Dan Mills and Clarence Elks were our delegates to Wildlife Camp. The delegates received training in wildlife conservation, nature study, and marksmanship.

The Kiwanis-Club, Altrusa Club, and other interested friends of 4-H club work sponsor college scholarships for outstanding 4-H club members in our county who need assistance of this type.

Public Speaking
The Bankers Association sponsors public speaking contests in Pitt County. Robert Bright was state 4-H winner in public speaking in 1952 and was an alternate for a national scholarship. The Greenville Lions, Rotarians, Farm Bureau, and interested individuals sponsored Bright's trip to the National 4-H Congress in Chicago. Sybil Jones of Chiloc was the girl winner in our county public speaking contest and also entered the 4-H district competition.

Surely it is understood why club members in Pitt County feel that sponsors are a vital factor in the

4-H Club Agent Guides Scores Of Rural Youths



CLAUDE J. GOODMAN
Pitt 4-H Club Agent

A teacher of vocational agriculture in the public schools of North Carolina prior to his venture into farm agent work, Goodman is eminently qualified to counsel rural youth on their farm problems.

The Pitt 4-H club agent was born in Stanley County and, like the other two local farm agents, boasts an agricultural background. He was graduated from N.C. State College in 1927 with a B.S. in Biology. In 1940 he took a degree in vocational agriculture from Clemson College, South Carolina's school of agriculture and engineering.

Before coming to Pitt in 1949, Goodman served as assistant county agent in Caldwell and Martin counties. "But after being here in Pitt County for the past five years, I feel that Pitt is really my home," he declares. He makes his home on East Fourth Street in Greenville.

Works With Adults
In addition to working with youth, Goodman also does a lot of work with livestock—beef and dairy cattle and swine—with the adult farmers of the county. The greatest problem in that respect, he says, is growing out livestock free of parasites. "I feel that the greatest feeding loss to Pitt County farmers among their livestock is caused by parasites," he asserts. "That is particularly true in the swine industry."

Goodman says that he has an unusually strong interest in action of parasites on livestock because he did a great deal of work in the field of entomology while at State College. "A good, sound parasite-control program in the county will go a long way toward eliminating the problem," he concludes.

Work Earned Recognition

This year Pitt County was recognized both state-wide and nationally through boys from 4-H clubs in the county who were declared tops in various fields on a state and national level.

In addition to the four boys who took honors on the two levels, two other members of 4-H clubs in the county won district honors in tobacco and corn.

As a state award, an expense paid trip to the national club congress in Chicago was given to Bone. He won his state award for his outstanding work in growing outstanding yields of corn, tobacco, and sweet potatoes. During the six years he has been enrolled in Field Crops his corn yield has been more than 100 bushels per acre, with a top yield of 122 bushels.

His one-acre plot of tobacco yielded 1,822 pounds and his two-acre plot of sweet potatoes yielded 300 pounds.

Harris, 18-year-old member of the Belvoir club, who took top honors in the national competition in soil and water conservation.

Harris won a \$300 scholarship as first prize which was presented him at the national 4-H congress in Chicago. He is county, state, and sectional winner in that category and in 1950 Harris was declared state peanut champion.

The youth has been engaged in 4-H work for seven years.

In 1950 he was a delegate to the 4-H club congress as a state tobacco project winner.

Bright, 18-year-old member of the Belvoir club, who was winner of the State 4-H Club Public Speaking contest.

Bright won over five other district winners in the state-wide speech competition. His address was entitled "What 4-H Has Done for Me, My Home, and My Community." He was also runner-up in the district speaking contest in 1951 and district winner in 1952.

Last spring, Bright won the county-wide "I Speak for Democracy" contest sponsored by the Greenville Jaycees. In addition, the youth is also a member of the 100 bushel corn club and is very active in other club work, community and church activities.

Other top winners on a national and state level are Jimmy Hendrix of Greenville; Larry Dilda of Fountain; and Earl Hardee of Grimesland.

High honors in a national vegetable growing contest was awarded Hendrix during the closing session of the National Junior Vegetable Growers' Association convention in New York.

As a North Carolina winner in the contest, young Hendrix won a share in the \$6,000 A and P Stores scholarship fund. Hendrix grew 17 varieties of vegetables this year, harvesting crops valued at \$156.

District winners this year were Larry Dilda who excelled in hybrid corn production and Earl Hardee tobacco production.

Dilda's winning production quota was 83 bushels of hybrid corn per acre and Hardee's production record was 1,898 pounds of Dixie Bright 101 variety per acre.

County agent C. J. Goodman said he was proud to have so many winners from Pitt County clubs this year on all levels. "All of the boys have worked hard this year and deserve the honors given them," Goodman said.



Howell Bone, 18-year-old member of the Pactolus 4-H club, took honors on a state level in field crops. He was county corn champion in 1948 and is a member of the elite 100 bushel corn club.



Another outstanding member of 4-H clubs in the county, is William Harris, 18-year-old member of the Belvoir club, who took top honors in the national competition in soil and water conservation.



Also receiving top honors in 4-H club work this year is Robert Taylor, 18-year-old member of the Belvoir club, who was winner of the State 4-H Club Public Speaking contest.

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\$4.15 4/5 QT.
\$2.60 PINT

86 Proof

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HE GOT THERE
HARTFORD, Conn. (UP)—Councilman John J. Mahon, Jr., cast the deciding vote on several controversial budget issues. He was so determined to attend the budget meeting that he left his bed at St. Francis Hospital and was taken by ambulance to the council chambers.

About seven per cent of U.S. men of draft age are ineligible for military service because of eye defects.

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Ask Mr. R. E. Rogers to demonstrate the type Tharrington installation whereby your fifth stove does not require a burner pot—BUT reaches a higher temperature than the corner stoves. This saves 25% to 40% fuel.

Manufactured by: J. A. Tharrington & Sons, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Pitt Corn Suffered Last Year

The long summer drought which caused Pitt County to be declared a disaster area last August created greater damage in the corn fields than to any other group extensively cultivated locally.

Pitt Farm Agent Sam Winchester estimates that corn production figures in the county were reduced by 38 to 40 per cent by the lengthy dry period of 1952.

"In 1951," the farm agent recalls, "the 78,000 acres of Pitt soil devoted to corn cultivation produced approximately 2,600,000 bushels of corn. Last year dry weather cut the annual production figure to little more than 1,500,000 bushels."

According to Winchester, in years past Pitt farmers were accustomed to selling about 1,500,000 bushels of corn off the farm almost immediately after it was harvested. Not too much of the annual crop was stored and held over until spring in anticipation of higher prices.

Damaging Economy
"That relatively common practice is damaging to the entire agricultural economy of the county," the farm agent declares. "If farmers would feed that amount of corn to livestock increased on their farms primarily to consume it, income to farmers from that source would double the selling price of the corn."

He explains that the short corn crop last year cut down greatly the amount of corn sold out of the county. Also, he adds, local farmers are using more home-grown corn than previously because of the presence of more livestock in the county.

Winchester said with the sharply-reduced yield last year, and the cut in tobacco allotments, he expects Pitt farmers to plant nearly 80,000 acres of corn in the county this year.

And the surprising thing about corn as a crop in the county is the almost unbelievably high percentage of the entire 80,000 acres that will be planted in hybrid varieties. In 1952 Pitt farmers devoted approximately 53,000 of the total 78,000 acres of corn in cultivation to hybrids.

Hybrid Increased
"This year," Winchester predicts, "at least 70 percent, or nearly 56,000 acres, of the total anticipated corn acreage of 80,000 will be planted in approved hybrid seed. More and more farmers are coming to realize that hybrids are not only more resistant to corn diseases than old-line varieties, but they consistently produce higher yields."

Two seed farms and at least one private farmer produce various varieties of hybrid seed corn for sale locally and throughout the State. The two large farms producing hybrids are Speight Seed Farm at Winterville, and M and W Seed Company at Bethel.



THAT'S ONE WAY OF DOING IT:—Approximately 80,000 acres of Pitt County soil has been turned this year — some by mules, as above, and some by tractor — to be planted in some variety of corn. Corn cultivation accounts for more acreage in the county than any other crop, and in good production years Pitt County consistently harvests up to 2,600,000 bushels. Last year's drought drastically reduced corn yields in the county, but predictions regarding the corn crop this year indicate a bumper yield.

A private producer is Mark H. Smith of Bell Arthur. Smith has installed on his farm a comprehensive field irrigation system, and the farm agent reports that last summer, when fields all around him were parched, Smith's farm stood out like an oasis in the desert.

In all three instances of hybrid seed corn production in the county, all seed is grown under the regulation and constant inspection of the North Carolina Crop Improvement Association.

Close Registration
"From planting, through cultivation, picking and processing, the local producers of hybrid seed are subjected to rigid requirements and specifications by the state organization," Winchester discloses. "Every phase of the operation is carefully regimented and checked, and every conceivable precaution is taken to

assure farmers the quality and variety they pay for."

There are perhaps a dozen different varieties of hybrid corn. Some are crosses between various old-line varieties, and some are of revolutionary origin. And seed may be obtained for both white and yellow corn.

Among the yellow varieties are N. C. 27, N. C. 1032, Dixie 82 and Dixie 18. A few of the white varieties available are N. C. 28, N. C. 31, Coker 811 and Dixie 17. All are resistant to disease and have been both at experiment stations and in the field.

Cost Per Bushel

After being processed hybrid seed corn costs the farmer from \$8.50 to \$11 per bushel, depending on the grade. New seed must be bought each year, because hybrid seed can be planted only one season. "Farmers should not be deceived by the appearance of the seed grains," the farm agent emphasizes, "because hybrid seed looks, for all practical purposes, like nubbins or cull ears."

He explains that the average corn yield in the comparatively good production year of 1951 was 36 bushels per acre, including production figures of both hybrid and old-line varieties planted. "Under the same conditions and on the same land, hybrid corn will easily produce 20 percent more yield than open-pollinated varieties."

The easiest and quickest way to increase net crop income is to increase production, asserts the farm agent. In the same vein, the easiest way to increase production is to use good seed, good cultural practices and an adequate fertilizer program.

Cultural Program
And a good per-acre cultural program is to use 300 to 500 pounds of 6-8-6 or 5-10-10 analysis fertilizer at planting time, with 80 pounds of pure nitrogen or its equivalent applied as side dressing when corn gets about knee high.

At least 80 pounds of pure nitrogen can be supplied from 500 pounds of nitrate of soda, 375 pounds of calcium nitrate or nitrate of lime, or 250 pounds of ammonium nitrate.

Winchester concludes with the suggestion that farmers feed more surplus grain to livestock obtained for that purpose, and store the remainder by approved methods so they may realize the highest possible dollar value from their corn when it finally is sold next spring.

"Of all crops produced in the county last year—including the highly-touted tobacco—corn contrib-

uted the highest financial per-man-hour return to local farmers," discloses the farm agent. "Corn produced a return of \$5.25 per man hour."

Winchester goes on to explain that the figure is based on net returns over direct cash expenses. He says the per-man-hour return from corn is high because its cultivation is so highly mechanized—much more than most other crops.

Pitt Farm Agent Strongly Favors Diverse Crops



SAM C. WINCHESTER
Pitt Farm Agent

A staunch advocate of diversified farming, even in large tobacco-producing counties, Sam C. Winchester has played a stellar role in progressive agriculture during his seven years as Pitt farm agent.

Currently a smiling, ever-jovial 40 years old, Winchester has brought his love of Piedmont agriculture to blend harmoniously with long-established practices of the Coastal Plains. Local authorities have inspected the mixture and found it good.

the Pitt County farm agent was born and reared on a farm in Gullford County. He attended N. C.

State College and in 1935 was graduated with a B.S. degree in Agronomy. During the next few years Winchester served as assistant in cotton adjustment in Granville County under the old AAA program, and as assistant farm agent in Johnston County.

In 1941, he first came to Pitt County as assistant farm agent under R. B. Bennett. Later he went back to Johnston County as farm agent, but in 1946 came home to Pitt as full-fledged farm agent. Here he has remained until now.

Pushing Livestock
Winchester and his wife, the former Miss Grace Barnes of Johnston County, are at home in the Red Oak community on the Farmville highway. The couple has three children, Sam, Jr., 17; Jane, 6; and Kathryn, 10.

"We realize that tobacco is the farmer's first consideration here in Pitt County, and it should be so," Winchester remarks. "But other

than tobacco what we are pushing in the county is increased production of domestic livestock and feed. "In the day when tobacco prices may fall, a sound, well-balanced livestock and feed production program might be of great benefit to local farmers. We definitely endorse expansion in production of

dairy and beef cattle and swine, as well as increased acreage of permanent and temporary pastures and small grains."

The United States' 1953 barley crop was small. Reserves on farms April 1, some 57,000,000 bushels, were 21,000,000 less than a year earlier.

FOILING AROUND
SCRANTON, Pa. (UP)—An amateur actor, John Setta, 37, threw himself so wholeheartedly into his role as the swashbuckling hero of the operetta, "The Vagabond King," during a fencing scene rehearsal that he stabbed himself in the left leg — missing the villain entirely.



CHALLENGE TO THE INDUSTRY

-the new GMC 400-27 that outpowers and outclasses its field

GMC's new 18,000 GVW hauler not only dwarfs trucks of 16,000 and 17,000 GVW, but overshadows—and underprices—those rated at 19,000.

In fact, the GMC 400-27 is designed to outhaul any truck up to 19,500 GVW.

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20,000 GVW—157" or 149" wheelbase in trucks; 161", 179" or 197" wheelbase in tractors (9- and 12-foot platform or stake bodies optional).

ALSO STANDARD EQUIPMENT: 4,500 pound capacity front axle—Hydrovac-actuated brakes—Moraine M-400 main and connecting rod bearings—Tocco-hardened crankshaft.



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Dairy Sanitation Standards 'Up'

By MURIEL SHOTWELL
Reflector Staff Writer

Through education and ordinances governing the production and sale of milk in and for Pitt County, the dairy sanitation situation in the county is at a higher level than ever before.

"Through the cooperative efforts of the milk producers, Carolina Dairies, the Pitt County Health Department, and the county agents' office, a superior quality of milk is now available to the consuming public," stated Dr. Walter Humbert, director of the local health department.

Dairy Inspections
There are now 21 Grade A milk producers supplying milk to the Carolina Dairies, of which 17 dairies of the 21 are located in Pitt County. This year five dairies were degraded temporarily until they could make the necessary improvements to meet the standards of a Grade A dairy.

Dairies are graded regularly by local sanitarians to see that they are continuously conforming to the strict rules and regulations which govern the production of milk for the consuming public.

Such items as the health condition of the dairy cows are inspected in addition to the dairy barn which is graded on its ventilation, lighting, and general cleanliness. Screening, lighting, ventilation, and cleanliness is also noted by the inspectors in the milk rooms. Approved toilet facilities for dairy workers and the health condition of the workers is an additional item that is noted by the trained inspectors.

Each worker at Carolina Dairies is required by law to have an annual physical examination and workers in a milk producing barn are required to have an examination if the local health officer deems it necessary.

Educational Meetings
In cooperation with S. C. Winchester, county agent, bi-monthly meetings of dairy producers who supply milk to Pitt are held at the local health department.

At the meetings, state health officials have appeared to speak to the dairymen on all phases of milk production and sanitation, including animal diseases that can effect milk; breeding; and the basic items which effect quality milk production.

A meeting has been planned for the first week in May in which a talk will be given on dairy herd improvements, which is an additional means of striving to improve the quality of milk.

Milk Ordinances
In order to protect the consuming public from diseases which can be spread through milk, strict rules and regulations have been adopted by governing bodies of the county regulating the production, transportation, processing, and storing of milk.

The first milk ordinance for Pitt County was passed in December, 1947, and amended this past February. The amendments were drawn up in cooperation with the Institute of Government at Chapel Hill and reviewed in the attorney general's office for legality and constitutionality.

They were adopted by the Pitt County Health Department to bring the 1947 ordinances up to date. Recommendations from various state agencies dealing with milk sanitation, production, and processing were used in drawing up and adopting the amendments.

High Standards
"Since the milk producer is one of the most important cogs in the wheel of quality milk," said Dr. Humbert, "it is pertinent that his dairy herd and dairy meet the highest standards."

"First in the importance of milk production is the health of the dairy cows," pointed out the county health director. He explained that diseased cows effect the economy of the dairy farm as well as presenting a serious health problem. "Therefore, it is important that cows be free of tuberculosis, brucellosis or bang's disease, and mastitis," Dr. Humbert emphasized.

He also pointed out the importance of the cleanliness of dairy cows and the fact they must be milked in a clean, well-lighted and well-ventilated barn with clean hands and milking machines. In addition, it was emphasized that the milk must be cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit and

maintained at this temperature until delivered.

"And also important," Dr. Humbert stated, "is that in the process of transportation, the milk must be protected from dust, rain, air, and constantly refrigerated. There have been more epidemics spread through milk than any other food," he declared.

Milk samples from dairies and distributors serving Pitt County are taken monthly to be tested for bacteriological content, butter fat content and any adulteration. Samples are run in an approved laboratory in an adjoining county.

Universal Food
"Milk is a universal food which young and old can utilize but es-

pecially advantageous in those that are ill," explained Dr. Humbert. "It is a perfect food by itself but is a basis for many prepared foods. It and wheat can sustain life indefinitely."

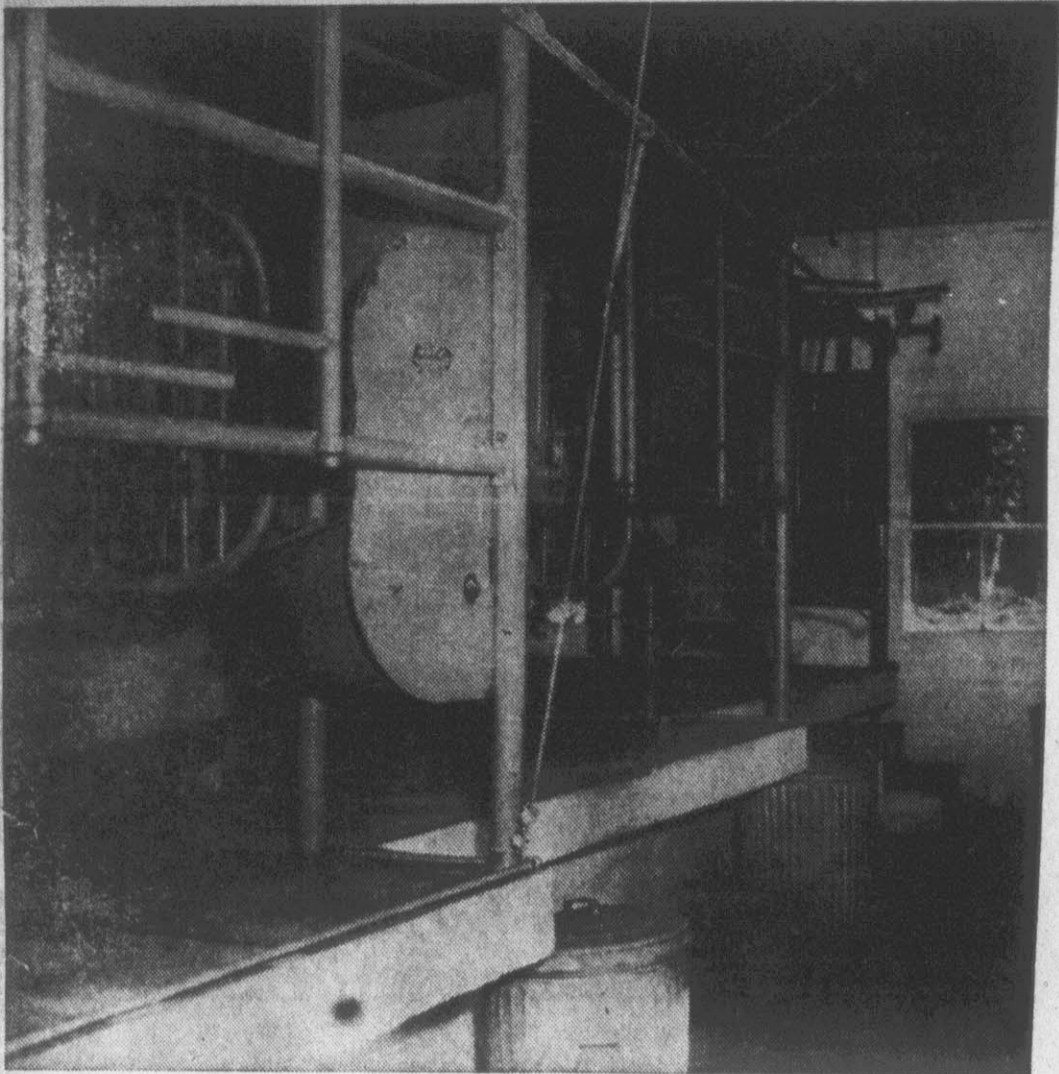
"Therefore, milk is a food which can be utilized by young and old, ill and healthy, and a food that is so dangerous if it is permitted to become contaminated. It is necessary that constant vigil be maintained at all times to see that it is not only pure but wholesome in quality content."

"Public health, medical practice, and dairy interests all working together have in the past 25 years wiped out milk-borne disease epidemics. Not later than 1925 there were in the United States every year numerous epidemics of typhoid and scarlet fever which have gone the way of the western wind because of modern health practices."

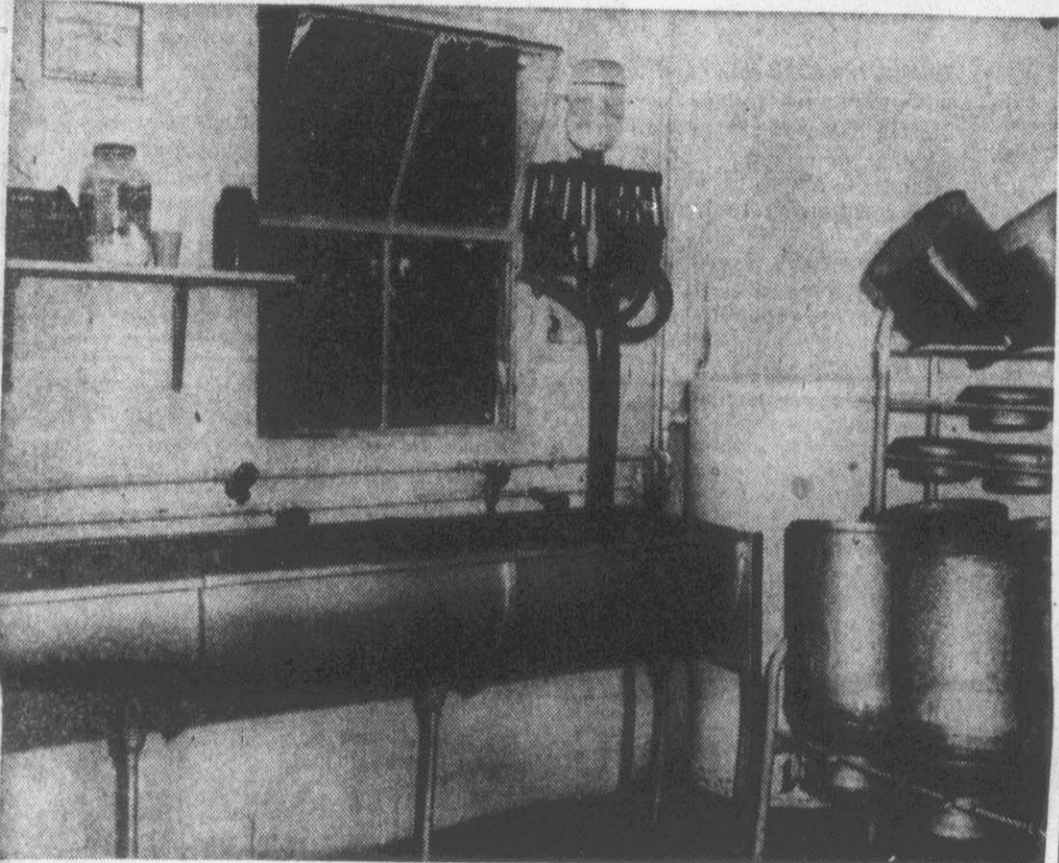
"Tuberculosis of the intestine and TB of the bone are now rarely seen because this type of tuberculosis in humans usually resulted from drinking unpasteurized milk from TB infected cows."

"Today there is still the possibility of getting infected cows of tuberculosis and brucellosis in dairy herds but by modern methods of public health practice they are soon detected and by law eliminated."

"The greatest safeguard for pure milk is the process of pasteurization."



MILKING PARLOR: Another example of a sanitary milking parlor which meets standards set up by the health department is on the dairy farm of Heber Fleming. (Reflector Photo by Muriel Shotwell)



MILK PROCESSING ROOM: A clean, well-equipped milk processing room on the dairy farm of J. W. Rawls is shown above. In rooms of this type milk is strained, washed, and cooled. (Reflector Photo by Muriel Shotwell)

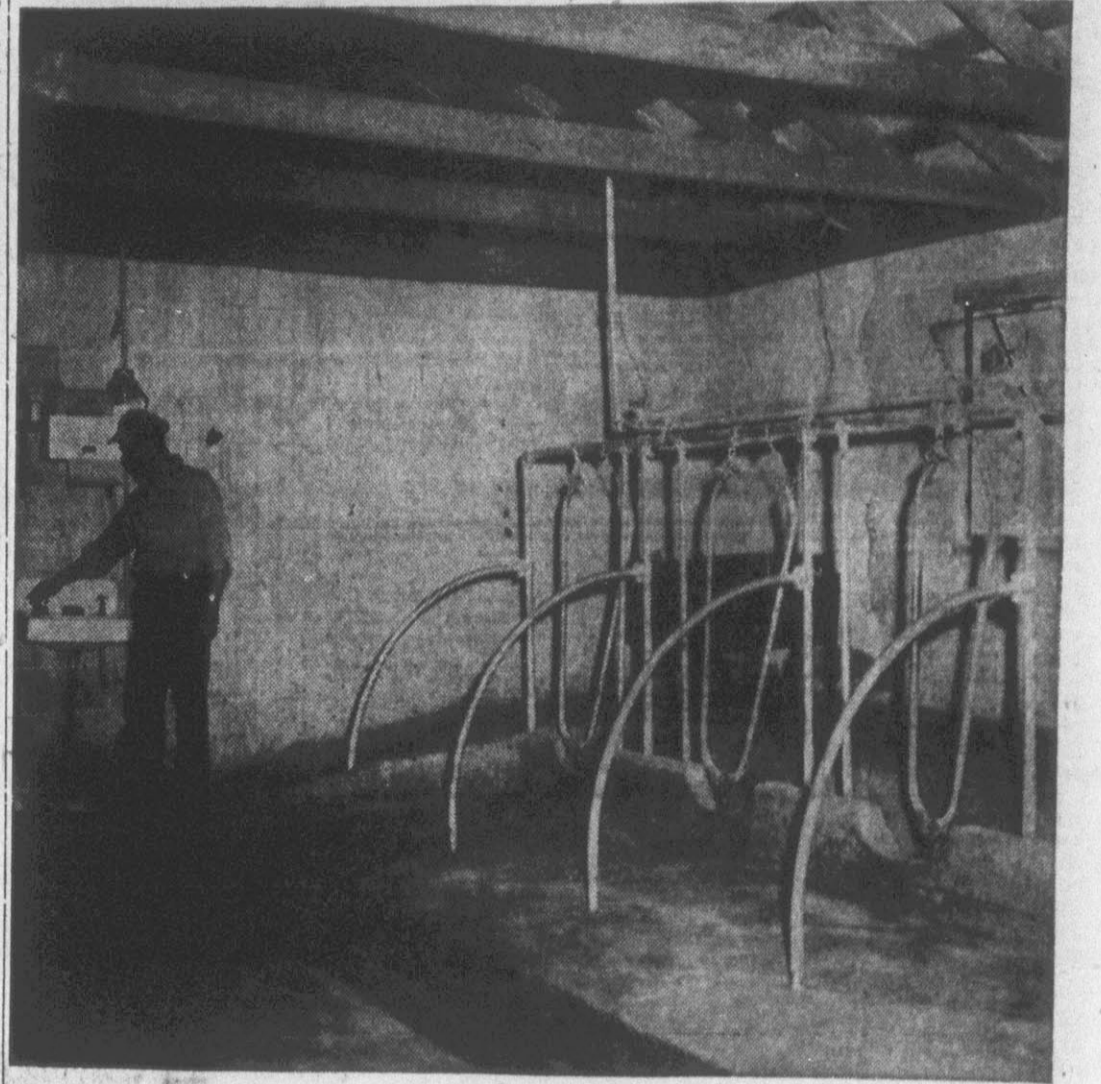
Cotton Grade In State Is 'Good'

RALEIGH Some 193,000 bales of 1952-crop cotton in North Carolina were classified as to grade, staple and preparation, according to D.H. Stancil, cotton marketing specialist for the Agricultural Extension Service at State College.

Stancil, quoted in the April 17 Cotton Newsletter, prepared by the State Cotton Working Committee, says that of the 193,000 bales classified in the State, only 1.3 per cent showed a rough preparation. This compares most favorably, the News letter states, with the 10 to 15 per cent rough preparation "that was almost an accepted fact just a few years ago in North Carolina."

The Newsletter notes that the staple length of cotton grown in North Carolina was shorter in 1952 than normal because of the excessively dry, hot weather.

Prospects for the 1953 crop of peaches in 10 Southern states are very good in all areas. The 80 per cent condition reported April 1 is 8 per cent above a year ago, 15 per cent above two years ago and 11 points above the April average.



MILKING BARN: A clean, well-ventilated and lighted milking barn on a Pitt dairy farm meets standards set up by the local health department. A lavatory is furnished for workers, which is one of the new regulations set by the county board of health. (Reflector Photo by Muriel Shotwell)

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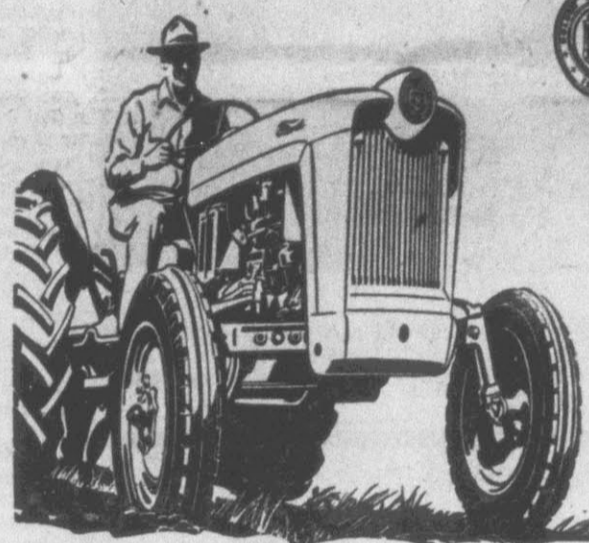
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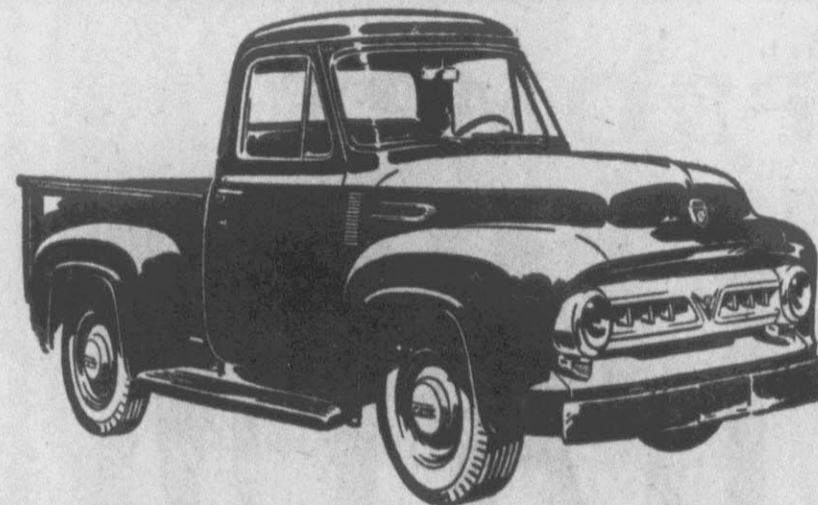
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John Flanagan Buggy Company Inc.

Future Homemakers Of America Truly Lay Groundwork For Future



FFA MOTHER AND DAUGHTER BANQUETS: Most of the Future Homemakers of America Clubs in the county entertained their mothers at a banquet sometime during the year. In the top photo, a member of the Chicod club, Jane Tucker, gives a toast to the mothers. In the bottom photo, the large number of persons attending the Winterville banquet is shown.

Future Homemakers of America—just what the names imply, the future homemakers in the rural and urban homes of America.

The girls who make up the Future Homemakers of America clubs in Pitt County are now school girls who have joined together in a common interest, homemaking. Most of the girls who are members of the clubs in the county are intensely interested in the culinary arts, and some of them are members because of a social interest.

Whatever their main interest is it is afforded them in being a member of the club which emphasizes work and play in the home.

Projects and Activities
Throughout the school year each of the clubs have a number of projects and activities in which club members, and outsiders, participate. All of the clubs took part in National F.F.A. Week and each day of the week was set aside for some type of activity.

To raise funds some of the clubs undertook selling household articles and magazines. The Winterville chapter reported selling magazines and dishcloths and the Grimesland chapter sold vanilla flavoring and Christmas cards. The Grimesland chapter also maintains an ice cream bar at the school.

For their project the Belvoir-Falkland chapter redecorated their classroom and the Bethel chapter learned to upholster a chair. The Bethel chapter also sent a Red Cross box overseas and the Ayden chapter prepared a Christmas box for a needy child. They also had a pen pal project with students from England.

The Farmville chapter fixed first aid rooms at the school and the Grimesland chapter added a lace table cloth and three porcelain garbage cans to their department.

The Chicod chapter undertook as its project the redecorating of its cottage. With the help of the Future Farmers of America in the school, the club members cut down the cabinets in their kitchen and added new curtains. New draperies were added to the living room and bedroom. With the help of the F. H. A. members, cornices were made for the windows.

On the social level, the Grimesland and Belvoir-Falkland girls entertained the eighth grade girls in their schools. The Belvoir-Falkland club also entertained girls at their high school day and the Chicod club was host to other girls at a county rally in September.

The third year members of the Chicod School entertained the school faculty before the Christmas holidays and the Winterville girls sponsored a Christmas party. The Farmville Chapter entertained the F. H. A. boys at a New Year's party. Both the Chicod and Grifton chapters had their annual banquets with F. H. A. members. The Grifton chapter, at their banquet, entertained their mothers, the F.F.A. members and their fathers.

The Ayden chapter and Farmville chapter had a Mother's Day picnic and the Winterville and Grimesland chapters entertained their mothers at a Mother-Daughter banquet.

Statewide Activities

Twelve members of the Grimesland chapter are planning to attend the F.H.A. State Convention in Raleigh in May. From the same chapter, 22 members attended the Pitt County Rally at Chicod last Fall and 12 attended the district meeting at East Carolina College where other clubs were also represented.

Several members from the Bethel club also plan to attend the State Rally and members of other clubs have also indicated they will attend. At the State Rally two members of the Winterville Club, Faye Branch and Joan Averette, will receive state degrees for their work in F.H.A. activities. Eight or ten members of the Bethel chapter will also receive degrees.

Membership Increase
Membership in the eight chapters in the county now totals 416. Most of the chapters show a large increase over last year with the Winterville chapter increasing by 20 members over last year.

The Winterville F.H.A. began last year with 73 members and at the beginning of this year had 93 members enrolled. The Ayden chapter also noted a big increase of 15 members this year, making their total membership 54. The Farmville chapter now has 43 members, their increase in membership for the year totalling eight and the Belvoir-Falkland chapter jumped from 50 members to 60 this year.

The Chicod chapter records a membership of 52 and the Bethel chapter jumped from 25 members last year to 29 this year. The Grifton chapter's membership jumped by 15 and they now have 35 members and Grimesland records 50 members this year.

Presidents and Advisors
Leading the activities of the clubs are the presidents who work closely with the rest of the officers and members and always standing nearby for guidance are the advisors who teach home economics in the schools.

Presidents and advisors of each of the clubs in the county are the following: Chicod—Hattie Lou Mills, president, and Mrs. Eunice Casey, advisor; Belvoir-Falkland—Peggy Lewis, president, and Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, advisor; Farmville—Emilie Cannon, president, and Elsie L. Seago, advisor.

Ayden—Barbara Bradshaw, president, and Mrs. Nora Lee Craft, advisor; Winterville—Joan Averette, president, and Ayla Ray Taylor, advisor; Bethel—Carrie Ayers, pres-

FFA Training Develops New Skills Benefitting Pitt Youths

In recent years the realization of a need for instruction in the fundamentals of rural living has caused the formation of nine Future Farmers of America clubs in Pitt County.

Consequently, that furthering of vocational agriculture training in the various county schools has availed Pitt's rural youth, of the latest technical training in farm pursuits and brought state-wide recognition to the county.

The objective of vocational agriculture and the FFA clubs is to prepare boys for the business of farming and for a happier and more useful life on the farm. The teaching program is outlined so as to give the students an overall outlook on crops and livestock and practical experience is gained through projects on which accurate records are kept.

Seventy-six farm boys are enrolled this year in vocational agriculture at the Farmville High School, as compared with 63 last year and 39 in 1947 when the department was reopened after being inactive for two years during the war.

All of these boys are members of the Future Farmers of America and the Farmville chapter is headed by Harold Flanagan, president, and E. P. Bass, advisor. The chapter was organized in 1939.

Activities and projects for the year at Farmville have included 10 boys attending the FFA camp at White Lake last summer; placing an exhibit at the county fair which won third place; and participation in the Fat Stock Show and Sale by three of its members.

Last summer a team composed of three members competed in the state contest of tool identification and others have taken part in the county in livestock judging, public speaking, ritual and parliamentary procedure.

The Ayden chapter now has 56 members and is headed by Darrell Worthington, president, and S. F. Peterson, advisor. This club received its charter in 1935.

Projects which the members have taken part in include beef cattle, corn, tobacco, swine, dairy cattle, and market garden. All of the projects together have realized the club a net profit of \$10,014.08.

Their activities this year have included participation in the State camp at White Lake; grading grounds and planting trees and shrubs around the new cafeteria building; developed a pig purchase plan with the First National Bank of Ayden that has placed 24 registers; gift with members for projects; and secured a pickup truck for the agriculture department.

The Ayden chapter had eight members, Mrs. Lucille Mayor, advisor; Grimesland—Mary Jo Fleming, president, and Mrs. Floyd Hendrix, advisor; and Grifton—Hilda Buck, president, and Mrs. Bruce Hart, advisor.

steers in the recent county Fat Stock Show and Sale. This year, the Ayden chapter has two candidates, Milton and Melvin Worthington, for the Carolina Farmer Degree that will be conferred at the State Convention in June.

The Bethel Future Farmers of America, under the leadership of S. D. Dewar, has an enrollment of 40 members and the club is headed by Larry Tetterton, president.

The group projects undertaken by this chapter consists of exhibits put on at the county fair and entries of livestock and shop work. Last fall the Bethel chapter won the blue ribbon for the best exhibit in its division and the Norman Chambliss award for the best overall exhibit.

In the dairy show at the fair, Michael House had the Grand Champion calf and won first place in showmanship. This year R. I. Taylor owned the Reserve Champion at the Fat Stock Show and Sale and won second place in showmanship.

In addition to group projects on the county level, each boy is required to carry a home project which are supervised and provided practical experience for the boys in carrying out a project and keeping records.

There are at the present time 49 boys enrolled in the Belvoir-Falkland Chapter which is under the direction of P. W. Taylor and

Billy Ross, president. This chapter was organized in 1949. Atlas Wooten assists in teaching and is in charge of the Veteran Farmer Training Program of which 20 veterans are enrolled in the school.

During the past year FFA projects grown by individual boys have included corn, tobacco, soybeans, sweet potatoes, and peanuts. Individual livestock projects have included dairy calves, beef cattle, swine, and poultry.

Chapter projects have been a trip to FFA camp; a trip to the state fair; and distribution of 200 pounds of rat poison bait. The FFA chapter also had an exhibit at the county fair last year and individual members put on individual crop and livestock projects at the fair.

In the Fat Stock Show and Sale this year one of the members, Robert Thomas, was owner of the Grand Champion and in 1952 Dan Wooten owned the Grand Champion.

The Winterville Chapter was organized in 1935 with an enrollment of 35 boys and last year the enrollment reached 44 students. Now the enrollment has reached 72 boys.

Of this number, 32 have a total of 52 acres of corn as their project; 22 have 76 pigs as their project; 10 boys have a brood sow each as their project; 12 have an acre of tobacco each; seven have an acre of soybeans each; six have the growing of eight acres of sweet potatoes; two boys have the growing of an acre each of soybeans; nine have the growing of 900 chicks as their project; four have the growing of a garden; and four have the growing of seven acres of cotton as their project.

Some of the boys are still at work and a number have completed with their while others are just beginning. The projects are discussed in the classroom and a great deal of interest is shown throughout the year.

The 44 students who were enrolled in the club last year had projects which were valued at \$10,767.55 with expenses of \$6,475.73, giving a student labor income of \$4,291.82. They worked a total of 2,281 hours on their projects and valuing their labor at 50 cents per hour, the boys had a net profit of \$3,151.32.

The Grimesland chapter has a membership of 63 boys and is headed by John Taylor, president, and A. H. Tucker, advisor.

This year the members of the chapter have participated in such tool identification, and seed identification.

The boys have worked on 65 projects this year which are: Corn, 18 boys, 29 acres; tobacco, eight boys, 8.5 acres; feeder pigs, eight boys, 38 head; sows, eight boys, eight head; dairy calves, two boys, two head; baby chicks, 16 boys, 1,100 head; feeder steers, three boys, three head; turkeys, two boys, 75 head; sweet potatoes, one boy, one acre; and cotton, one boy, one acre.

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Outstanding Leaders Guide HD Clubs

With the coming of each year in home demonstration work, new leaders take over the county council, which outlines the year's work of county clubs, and in addition, many women from the county hold district and state offices which further guides the work of the clubs.

This year, the home demonstration agents in Pitt have recognized some of the most outstanding club women in Pitt because of their work in the county, district, and state. The women have all held offices and are leaders in home demonstration work in Pitt.



MRS. ALTON MOORE
Mrs. J. Alton Moore of the Fountain Home Demonstration Club is secretary of the Pitt county council and is also past president, secretary, and treasurer of her local club.

Mrs. Moore is food and nutrition leader in her club and also a 4-H club leader in her community. She has been in home demonstration work for the past six years and is charter members of the Fountain Club. She has a three year perfect attendance record.



MRS. J. T. DUPREE
Mrs. J. T. Dupree of the Belvoir Club is treasurer of the county council and has been president of her local club for three years. In the past Mrs. Dupree has been vice-president and secretary of the Belvoir Club, she has been a member of a home demonstration club for 15 years and has a six year perfect attendance record.



MRS. ROBERT STARLING
Mrs. Starling, who is chairman of the 22nd District, is also a member of the State Board of Directors and is a member of the Pitt County Executive Board. She is also family life leader in the Red Bank Home Demonstration Club, recreation leader in the club and co-chairman of the Pitt County publicity book.

In the past she has served as: First vice-chairman of the 22nd district; second vice-chairman of the district; president of Pitt County Council; vice-president of the council; president of the Red Banks club for two years; and county recreation leader.

In a state-wide homemaker's creed contest Mrs. Starling was one of the six first place winners. Her creed was published in the Farm Journal magazine. She was also the local winner in an international essay contest conducted by the Associated Country Women of the World.

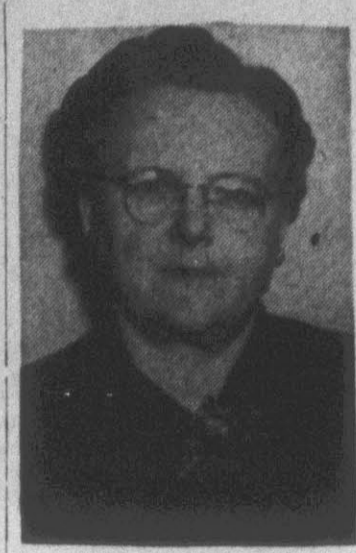
Mrs. Starling has been recently informed that a statewide committee selected her as one of the four associate delegates to represent North Carolina at the international meeting of the Country Women of the World which will be held in Canada.



MRS. HOWARD MOYE
Mrs. Howard Moye of Farmville helps guide home demonstration work in Pitt County as chairman of the county council. On a higher level, Mrs. Moye has served as

second vice-president of the 22nd District. She has been vice-president and county board member of the county council. In addition, Mrs. Moye has served as county project leader in foods and nutrition. On the club level, Mrs. Moye has served as president, secretary and vice-president of the Ballards club of which she is a member. The club house of the group was built at Langs Crossroads at the time she was president.

Mrs. Moye has been a member of the Ballards' club for 17 years and is now in her eighth year of perfect attendance. She has won reading certificate for several years and has received one advanced reading certificate.



MRS. ALTON CHAPMAN
Mrs. Alton Chapman of the St. John's Home Demonstration Club is now third vice-president of the 22nd District in addition to being past president of County council and an advisor.

On the county council she has served as secretary, vice-president, and president. On the club level Mrs. Chapman has held offices as treasurer, secretary, and president.

She has been recognized as one who has a four year perfect attendance record.



MRS. J. PAUL DAVENPORT
The progress of music in county home demonstration clubs in past years has been partially at-

tributed to Mrs. J. Paul Davenport of Paoctous who is now serving as State Music Chairman. In addition to being chairman on a state level, Mrs. Davenport is also county music chairman and accompanist for the Pitt County Mixed Chorus. She is secretary of the county council and president of the Paoctous Home Demonstration Club. Mrs. Davenport is also education project leader and family life project leader in her club.



MRS. ROBERT LITTLE
Mrs. Robert Little of the Simpson Home Demonstration Club is secretary of the 22nd district and in the past has been secretary of the county council.

At present, she is county home beautification leader and in this capacity has given many demonstrations on home beautification at various clubs in the county. In the past, she has also been county family life leader.

Mrs. Little has been past president of the Simpson club and has been a member since it was organized seven years ago.



MRS. JAMES ALLEN

Mrs. James Allen of the Red Oak Club is now serving as vice-president of the county council and is also treasurer of her local club. In addition, she is vice-president of the Pitt County Choral Club. Mrs. Allen has in the past served as treasurer of the county council and president, secretary, and treasurer of the Red Oak Club, of which she has been a member approximately 30 years.

She was county chairman of the flower show this year and has attended Farm and Home Week events in Raleigh for the past six years.

In addition to club work, Mrs. Allen is a Sunday School teacher, co-director of her local vacation Bible school and has been president and secretary-treasurer of her local church council.



MRS. OBED CASTELOE
In addition to being treasurer of the State Home Demonstration Building Fund, Mrs. Obed Casteloe of the Renston-Nobles Home Demonstration Club, is also a member of the State Legislation Committee. In the past, she has held such offices as president, vice-president, and director of the county council. At the present Mrs. Casteloe is publicity co-chairman of the county council.

She has also been president of her local home demonstration club and vice-president. She is now education chairman for the local club. Mrs. Casteloe is a charter member of her local club which was organized seven years ago. For those seven years, she has received a perfect attendance award.

BETTER LATE
LACONIA, N. H. (UP)—Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses E. Prescott celebrated their 66th wedding anniversary a day late because there was no Feb. 29th this year. They were married Feb. 28, 1888.

Cheapest television sets in Italy cost about \$230.

Tree Seedling Program Enjoys Successful Year

More than 200 "spot checks" of forest plantings in widely scattered sections of North Carolina reveal that tree seedlings grown at the state-owned nurseries in 1951 and planted in 1952 have been unusually successful.

Pitt County Forest Ranger N. S. Kid Tyson of Greenville said State Forester Fred H. Claridge reports that a survey revealed that plantings were successful on about 97 per cent of the land that was planted to seedlings during the season. Tyson quoted reports of the N.C. Department of Conservation and Development, North Carolina Extension Service, vocational agriculture teachers and numerous foresters representing private industries.

He said reports show that findings of surveys serve to point up the value of the policies the forestry division is carrying on at the two state nurseries located near Clayton and Hendersonville. State foresters are convinced that production of higher quality seedlings will be a major factor in the furtherance of a more effective program in North Carolina, he added.

Upwards of 10,000,000 seedling trees are produced at the Clayton nursery. They are of the loblolly, longleaf, shortleaf and slash pine varieties, although rather large numbers of red cedar, black locust, black walnut, and yellow poplar seedlings are also grown at the nursery. Seedlings produced at the Hendersonville nursery are of the white pine, yellow poplar, black locust and black walnut species.

For the first time in 26 years, the Clayton nursery was unable to fill all the orders for seedling trees this season. A similar shortage of seedlings prevailed at Hendersonville. Some of the paper and pulp mills in North Carolina bought made large purchases of seedling trees, the report states.

Landowners planning to order seedling trees should address their orders to the State Forester, Raleigh, N.C., or to the nearest district forest ranger, county farm agent, county forest ranger stated.



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FIRST IN RUBBER

More Blue Mold Than Last Year

By JESS POINDEXTER
Reflector City Editor

Plant disease and spring frosts have joined destructive forces this year to make the Pitt County tobacco farmer nearly three weeks late in planting his 1953 crop.

County Tobacco Specialist Sam J. Weeks projects that revelation in commenting on widespread activity of blue mold—the scourge of the tobacco grower—which this year is present in the county on a somewhat larger scale than in 1952.

"The plant outlook is good, nevertheless," Weeks contends, "but the tobacco crop will be later this year than was previously anticipated." He declares that at one time farmers expected to get their plants in the ground about April 1.

The tobacco specialist attributed the late 1953 crop—which is expected to be markedly later than last year's—was delayed in planting due to blue mold infestation of tobacco beds and nipping frosts which damaged some plants already in the fields.

Prevent Damage
"Much of the blue mold damage to plants could have been prevented," Weeks says. "And farmers doubtless would have been successful with their control measures if heavy rains had not come immediately after spraying and dusting treatments of beds."

The revoltingly familiar fungus known universally as blue mold was first discovered in North Carolina in 1931. It came "out of the night" so to speak, and swiftly developed into one of the many major problems with which tobacco growers

are burdened. The estimated annual financial cost of between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 to farmers constitutes a three-fold loss. The ever-present threat and fear of blue mold causes farmers to take precautionary steps that are expensive and which, at the same time, still do not guarantee him of immunity from devastating loss.

Weeks discloses that the parasitic fungus which causes blue mold produces two types of spores, or seed-like bodies. One type dies at the end of each planting season, while the other boasts a protective envelope which allows it to live over in the soil of seedbeds where the disease has occurred.

Seed Fresh Beds
"It may well start the worrisome disease the following year if the old seedbed is used again for plants," the tobacco specialist explains. "For that reason it is advisable to seed new beds on fresh or properly treated plantbed sites."

According to Weeks, the fungus that causes blue mold is spread by small spores from the fruiting body of the fungus itself. When ripe, or mature, these spores drift like smoke in air currents to healthy plants nearby—thereby infecting them. "Spores so small can be blown by the wind for as great a distance as 100 miles," he says.

Contrary to popular opinion damp weather does not cause blue mold, but it does have a direct effect on the development, severity and spread of the disease.

"When the temperature is between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit at night, with cool, moist weather

brought about by rain, fog and heavy dew, then that condition is most conducive to spread of the disease," Weeks conjectures.

Germinate Quickly
When the small spores which are carried through the air for great distances finally contact the top side of the young tobacco plant leaves, they germinate and grow through the leaf to the underside, where an abundance of additional spores is produced.

Wherever that condition is prevalent there will be a bluish cast to the underside of the diseased leaves. That same bluish-gray color is what accounts for the name blue mold which has been applied to the extremely-unwelcome disease.

Weeks emphasizes that the spray-dust control treatment for blue mold is merely a preventative and definitely not a cure. "In fact," he said, "there is no known cure for blue mold at the present time. Once you get it you've got it for the season."

According to Weeks there are three recommended chemicals for blue mold control. They are dilthane "Z" 78, ferimate and parzate. Either of the recommended fungicides may be sprayed or dusted on the top side of young plant leaves. Those chemicals are to prevent blue mold spores from germinating and penetrating the leaf.

Recommended Amounts
Recommended amounts of each chemical to be added to water for spraying are two-and-one-half tablespoons of dilthane "Z" 78 or parzate to each gallon of water, or five tablespoons of ferimate to each gallon of water. When the dust treatment is preferred, farmers should

use 15 percent ferimate dust or 10 percent dilthane "Z" 78 or parzate dust.

Weeks discloses that fungicides may be applied through the plantbed cloths for the first three weeks of application, or until plants are about one inch tall. After that, the cover must be removed to get best results from each application.

Any type of spray apparatus is satisfactory so long as it has from 150 to 175 pounds pressure at the nozzle, and is equipped with an agitator to keep the fungicide used in solution. The tobacco specialist asserts. For dusting any crank-type duster with a wide nozzle is satisfactory.

Beds should be treated at least twice each week, and when rain washes the fungicide from plants they should be treated again as soon following the rain as the solution will adhere to the plants.

Believes In Treating

Weeks is a firm believer in treatment for blue mold control, and he explains that conviction by saying, "When blue mold strikes it usually strikes all over the county. If farmers don't treat their plants until blue mold is already present on the seedbeds, then it's too late to do anything about it, except borrow plants."

Direct effects of blue mold on the farmer, according to Weeks, are: 1. he sows far more plantbed yardage than he ordinarily would need; 2. if blue mold does strike his beds he may be delayed in planting to the extent that his crop may be too late to attain full growth; and 3. his plants may be completely annihilated, and if that situation is prevalent throughout the entire area he may be disenfranchised of his chances for a crop.

And in the end, Weeks sticks by a motto of long standing regarding blue mold preventatives. "Don't put it off, put it on."

Tobacco Specialist For County Knows His Crop



SAM J. WEEKS

Pitt Tobacco Specialist
Technical advice on production of their cash crop—tobacco—comes to Pitt County leaf growers from a slight, bespectacled fellow who knows his tobacco like some people "know their onions."

That man is 36-year-old Sam J. Weeks, county tobacco specialist in Pitt since 1942. Weeks' duties are varied, but essentially they are made up of conducting demonstrations, holding meetings and advising farmers on problems relative to tobacco production.

The local tobacco specialist was born in Sampson County, but was reared on a farm near Fuquay Springs in Wake County. He graduated from N.C. State College in 1940 with a B.S. degree in Agronomy.

Upon graduation from college, Weeks worked for a short time with the Farm Security Administration in Reidsville. Shortly thereafter, he came to Pitt County as tobacco specialist.

Technical Advisor
Weeks has been on the job providing technical knowledge of Pitt's "green gold" since 1942—with one exception. During World War II he did a stint in the Army, returning to Pitt County on his discharge.

He is married to the former Miss Lillian Hines of New Bern and they have one 10-month-old son, Joshua Hines Weeks Jr. The couple has just recently moved into their new Greenville home in Brookgreen.

An extremely-interesting personality to talk with, the persevering Weeks has worked exhaustively on various tobacco demonstrations, and

from them has compiled records of results that will prove mighty beneficial to Pitt tobacco growers.

And his is still a host of weighty problems, because tobacco admittedly is king in Pitt County.

Farm And Home Week, June 8-11

RALEIGH — The 45th annual Farm and Home Week will be held on the campus at North Carolina State College June 8-11, it was announced yesterday.

The 1953 event is being held two months earlier than the traditional August date to avoid a conflict with the harvesting of crops, according to Oland F. Peele of Pikeville, president of the Farmers Convention, and Mrs. R.L. Yancey of Norlina, president of the North Carolina Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs. Mrs. Yancey and Peele serve jointly as president of Farm and Home Week.

The June date will allow farm families attending State College



THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM, OFTEN TIMES:—Anticipations of a good crop year in early season, as expressed in the scene depicted above, are often shattered by the destructive effects of Pitt County farmers' worst offender to plants in the seedbed—the dread blue mold. It strikes at random and experience shows that it has no choice of victims. Treating seedbeds is the only preventive, says Pitt Tobacco Specialist Sam J. Weeks.

graduation ceremonies on Sunday, June 7, to stay over for Farm and Home Week.

Approximately 200,000 persons have attended past Farm and Home Weeks, which are designed "to give farm people new information and ideas that will help them do a better job of farming and homemaking and participating in a richer rural life," according to F.S. Sloan, secretary of Farm and Home Week and head of program planning for the State College Extension Service.

Some 4,000 to 5,000 persons are expected to attend all or part of the week's program this year.

Some 1,466,000,000 bushels of corn on U.S. farms April 1, 39 per cent above the figure a year ago and 15 per cent higher than the April average.

Farmers Aiming At Prize Money

Nearly 600 Carolina farmers have enlisted in "helping to build a finer Carolina" by building finer farms, according to reports reaching Carolina Power & Light Company, sponsor of the contest.

Only 17 of the 60 eligible counties have reported, but these indicate that 583 farmers have entered 176,176 acres of land in the contest, which offers \$2,800 in prizes for soil and water conservation practices.

Enthusiastic response also from the other eligible counties was predicted by E.N. Pope, CP&L advertising manager and director of

the "Finer Carolina" contest, in which 108 towns are competing for \$6,750 of additional prize money offered for community development.

Plant 12 Kinds Of Hybrid Corn

WINTON — Hertford County farmers are keeping an eye on a corn variety demonstration recently conducted on the E.J. Babbage farm in Harrelsville Township. In the demonstration, 12 different varieties of hybrid corn were mixed together in equal amounts and planted.

All practices used in the field will be the same, including fertilization, spacing and cultivation. The experiment should give farmers a good idea just which hybrid variety will grow best in Hertford.



RIDING'S NOT SO MUCH FUN IN EVERY INSTANCE:—It's transplanting time again and back to the fields go thousands of farmers throughout Pitt County. No man can predict the future, but in every case the next year's prospects are always brighter for those calloused sons of the soil.

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- Inspect tires and rotate for longer life.
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Rural Sanitation Poses Problem

Disposal Of Waste And Water Supplies Dubious

By MURIEL SHOTWELL
Reflector Staff Writer

Posing a major health problem in the rural areas of Pitt County is water supply and the means, or lack of means, in which human waste is disposed of.

"Rural sanitation in this county is one of the major problems because we have so many substandard private methods of disposing of human waste, and a certain group of the population have no means at all," said Dr. Walter Humbert, director of the county health department.

Few Approved Units
Dr. Humbert estimated that only 20.4 percent of the farm population have approved sewage disposal units. There are approximately 9,800 homes in Pitt County which depend on private sewage disposal units and of this number, there are only an estimated 2,000 homes which have approved disposal units.

Rural families in the county installed 136 approved septic tanks in 1952 and 12 approved privies. It was noted that a very large percentage of persons living in the county still use the "back house" type of privy, which, said health officials, some are of the approved type, meeting certain standards.

Private water supplies are also a big hazard in many areas of the county. "There are many places in

the county where the water supply is grossly contaminated," said Dr. Humbert. "We need to see that all private water supplies such as wells are adequately sealed and protected from surface contamination and surface water drainage," he continued.

Results In Diseases
The two problems, toilet facilities and water supplies, are the main sources of diseases, such as typhoid fever. "It is a well-established fact that the improper disposal of excreted waste is a method of transmission of typhoid fever and pathological intestinal parasites," explained the health officer.

In Pitt County during 1952 and 1953, eight cases of typhoid fever were reported and one death resulted. It was brought out by Dr. Humbert that in the majority of typhoid fever cases, unsanitary conditions are the main causes and few cases are caused by a carrier.

"This county has one of the highest typhoid fever case rate incidents of any of the counties of North Carolina," said Dr. Humbert, "and, in addition, hookworm infestation is highly endemic among whole rural families."

He pointed out that school children lag in school and adults cannot produce anywhere near their maximum physical output because of hookworm infestation. Dr. Humbert

emphasized that it is necessary that every rural home have a sanitary and acceptable means of sewage disposal by the use of a sanitary privy or, if inside facilities, then an adequate septic tank.

Planning Survey
In combating the diseases resulting from unsanitary conditions, the Pitt County Health Department is planning an extensive survey of Pitt County to help eliminate some of the conditions that now exist.

In February of this year, the Pitt County Board of Health amended and brought up to date an ordinance requiring an approved sewage disposal unit to be provided at every place where people live, assemble, or congregate. "By having an approved sewage disposal unit unobtainable and suffering can be eliminated," a health department official stated.

Insect Infestation
Noting further outbreaks of diseases prevalent in rural areas, Dr. Humbert said that there is little malaria at the present time in the southeastern states, but it is still important that mosquito breeding grounds be eradicated because it is never known when the malaria type of mosquito is present, transporting diseases from one person to another.

"Although there is little malaria now, we still have a menace from the so-called 'nuisance' mosquito which, when present in overwhelming numbers, can cause irritation and skin infection from numerous bites," said Dr. Humbert.

The common housefly is a well-known carrier of many diseases, most common being the dysenteries, typhoid fever, and polio. Educational enlightenment of the rural popula-

tion in regards to proper screening of doors and windows is necessary if we are to combat the fly-borne diseases, said Dr. Humbert.

"Also it is necessary that people are trained to know and recognize fly breeding sources and keep them eradicated through proper management of compost houses for horse cow and mule manure which has long been a means of helping in the eradication," stated the health officer.

Diseases From Rodents
In addition to causing an economic loss of more than \$1,400,000 per year to Pitt County, rats are known to be the direct cause of many types of diseases of which some have occurred in Pitt County.

There has never been an outbreak of bubonic plague or endemic typhus in this section of the state but a number of cases of murine typhus, resulting from the bite of fleas from rats has been reported in the county. There has been one case of this typhus reported this year and several cases were reported last year.

However, from 1929 through 1951, there were 1,506 cases of endemic typhus reported in North Carolina. Of this number, about two percent of those infected died.

In an article published in the February issue of "The Health Bulletin" by Charles M. White, chief of the insect and rodent control section of the State Board of Health, it was stated that rat-bite fever has a case mortality of about 19 percent

in untreated cases. "In a study made of 93 persons bitten by rats, seven developed this disease," the article stated, "and children are usually the victims."

Rat Control
Among the most effective methods of rat control are those of rat-proofing, elimination of food and harborage, and killing the rats.

Of all these methods, the most effective one has been pointed out as the elimination of food and harborage. Since harborage is almost essential as food to rats, accumulations of trash should be eliminated in dwellings, business establishments, backyards, alleys, vacant lots, or any other places.

Poisoned bait or water is also an effective and most widely used method of elimination of rats but the use of poisons by others than highly trained experts is not recommended because most of the poisons are highly toxic to human beings and domestic animals.

JEFFERSON'S TREES

KENT, O. (UP) — Evidence of one of Thomas Jefferson's projects that didn't pan out can be found alongside the Jefferson cottage at Natural Bridge, Va., according to Martin L. Davey, tree expert. Experimenting with silkworms, Jefferson imported mulberry trees on which they could feed. The trees still stand.



INSANITARY CONDITIONS STILL PRESENT: The insanitary privy shown above is one of many which are still present on Pitt County farms. In addition to being unsightly, the type pictured often is the reason for diseases, such as typhoid fever. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

New System To Triple His Crop

RALEIGH — A Wilkes County farmer will triple his tobacco crop this year without increasing his labor supply.

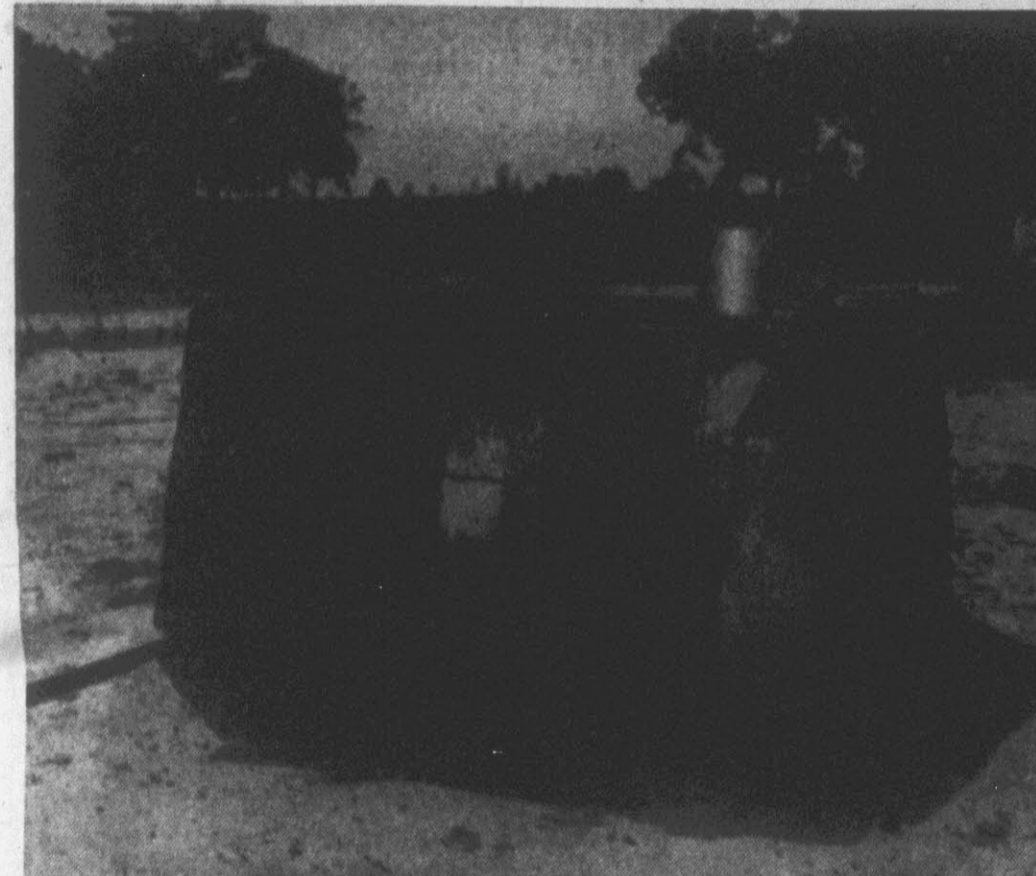
Ivery Glass of Roaring River has adopted new methods of harvesting and curing aromatic tobacco that will enable him to tend three to four times as much acreage with the same family labor, according to R.H. Crouse, agronomy specialist for the State College Agricultural Extension Service.

Glass and his family have averaged about \$600 from one-half acre of aromatic each year for the past four or five. With an average season this year, his income from two acres should approximate \$2,000, according to Crouse.

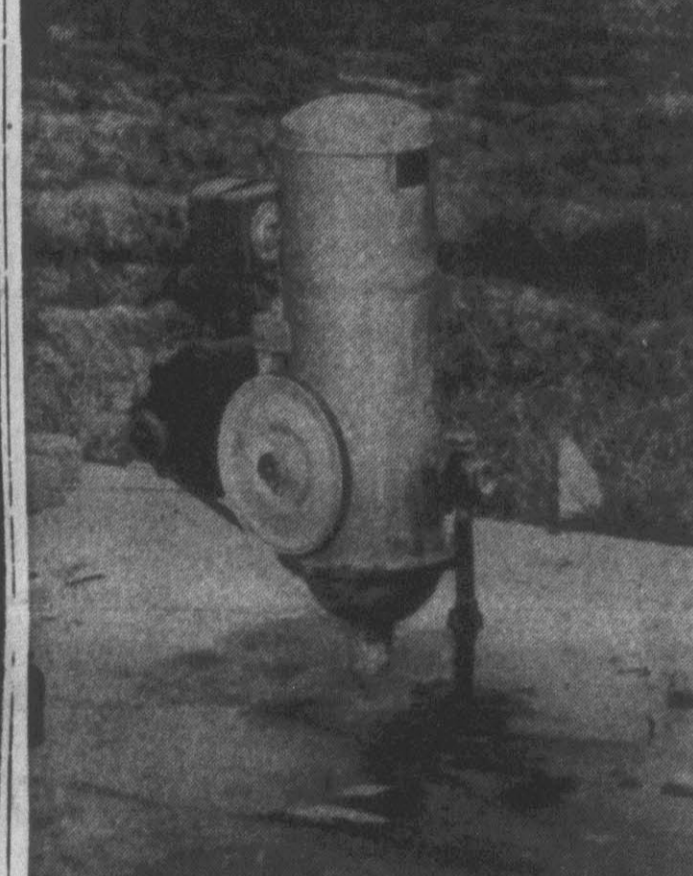
The Glass family also produces 12,000-15,000 broilers for market each year. Crouse reports that a combination of aromatic leaf and broilers fits in well with the small farming programs of Wilkes County.

Noticeable farm and home improvement, have already been made on these farms where aromatic tobacco has been grown for the past five years or so.

"This simply means that additional income can be made by those who have a desire to improve their family living on the farm without having to depend too much on off-farm employment," Crouse asserts.



TWO-WAY DANGER:—Not only are the old type open wells for water supply dangerous as a breeding place for germs but children playing around them are constantly in danger of falling in. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)



PROPER WATER SUPPLY: An example of a properly protected private water supply is shown but only a small portion of farms in the county have a sanitary water supply. Other farms still have the insanitary water supplies — pitcher pumps and open wells. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

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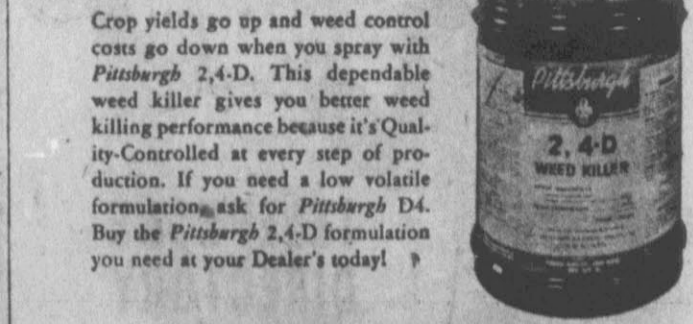
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Practice Of Soil Fumigation Shows Phenomenal Growth

By JESS POINDEXTER
Reflector City Editor

The most phenomenal increase in any of the numerous agricultural practices rapidly becoming common to Pitt County farmers in recent years has been experienced in the realm of soil fumigation.

"It definitely appears to be the up-and-coming thing in the tobacco production field," says Sam J. Weeks, Pitt County tobacco specialist. "It's a relatively new process, but it's growing by leaps and bounds."

To be more specific, since soil fumigation for plant nematode control was introduced experimentally in Pitt County in 1950, the practice has grown in such proportions that this year, Weeks declares, nearly 70 percent of Pitt's total tobacco allotment acreage will be treated.

In 1951, after fumigation was tried as an experiment on three Pitt farms the year before, approximately 1,100 acres of tobacco soil were treated. Last year the number of acres fumigated jumped to 10,000, and this year—if expectations are fulfilled—more than 25,000 acres of tobacco land have been or are in the process of being treated.

Become Necessary

Conceivably, in a few years soil fumigation will be as everyday a duty of local farmers as the use of fertilizer.

"However," Weeks explains, "fumigation is not the complete answer to nematode control; it is only an

integral part of an overall control program that should be followed to achieve greater degrees of success.

The tobacco specialist contends that in addition to fumigation for nematode control, farmers must learn to plow out roots of tobacco plants as soon as harvesting is completed. "That will throw nematode-infested plant roots out in the open air where the elements and heat from the sun may combine to kill nematode infestations."

Weeks cited a comprehensive program of crop rotation as part of the overall nematode control plan. "In this part of the State," he declares, "the best rotation crops are oats and crotalaria—a summer legume."

Rotation Plan

"For a two-year rotation plan, oats should be sown, harvested for grain or hay and the stubble allowed to stand pat in the field until the following spring. Land then may be used again for tobacco with a greater degree of security."

Not only is chemical fumigation of the soil to control the destructive action of nematodes new to Pitt County, but the practice is a comparatively recent one in the entire scheme of agricultural experimentation.

"But with nematode damage almost a universal evil, and with approximately 30,000 acres of tobacco soil in the county infested with the worms, fumigation should of necessity be on the increase," the tobacco specialist asserts.

"There are two distinct types of

nematodes. They are root knot (big root) nematodes and meadow nematodes, and both are present in infested soil at all times. They act by penetrating roots of plants and impairing ability of roots to absorb moisture and plant foods."

Fumigating Cost

Cost of fumigating soil against action of nematodes varies from time to time and among various agents, Weeks states. However, he estimates, the cost of fumigating last year ran about \$40 per acre if custom operators put the chemical out.

Enough chemical to treat one acre of tobacco soil retails for about \$34, with a charge of something like \$6.00 for applying it. "Those farmers who have built their own rigs and apply the fumigant themselves probably get the job done much more economically," he theorizes.

Plant pathologists explain that there are several different species of nematodes that affect various crops. Some crops affected are most types of vegetable crops, cotton, sweet potatoes, winter peas, corn, peanuts and of course, tobacco.

Demonstrations Held

Demonstrations have been conducted in Pitt County in which accurate records were kept on yields and prices of tobacco produced on treated and untreated areas of the same fields. Average yield in fumigated fields was 1,744 pounds of tobacco per acre, and which had a per-acre value of \$1,055.39.

By way of comparison, average yield from the untreated areas was

1,452 pounds of tobacco, valued at \$816.39. Thus, those records show an average increase of 293 pounds of tobacco per acre for treated areas over untreated, with an average increase of \$239 in cash value per acre under the same circumstances.

Weeks recommends two chemicals for use in nematode control—dichloropropane - dichloropropene, and ethylene dibromide. Both those fumigants are recommended as being equally effective for control of nematodes.

Application Methods

"Fumigants are most effective when applied in thoroughly-pulverized, moist soils," the specialist says. "Soil temperatures should be above 45 degrees fahrenheit for best results, and fumigants should not be applied when soils are extremely dry or extremely wet."

Two recommended methods of applying soil fumigants are the row treatment and the broadcast treatment. Weeks declares both methods have been used with varying degrees of satisfaction. Broadcast treatments have shown good results in almost every demonstration, whereas, results from row treatments have been spotted.

"From current reports, it seems that much more chemical is being applied by the row method this year," conjectures Weeks. "Even though the row treatment is being used more extensively this year, the broadcast method is still much higher recommended."

He adds that farmers get some protection from the row method, and admittedly the broadcast method is more expensive, but Weeks feels that greater effectiveness from the latter mode of treatment will justify the additional cost.

Broadcast Best

It takes only half as much fumigant to treat by the row method as compared with the broadcast treatment, but results from the former method have not always been satisfactory. The broadcast method treats the entire field area,

while the row method treats only the row, or list, made in preparing a field for planting.

Treated soils should remain undisturbed for two weeks after the fumigant is applied, and packing after application makes for greater effectiveness. If local farmers are in doubt as to whether they should fumigate, the tobacco specialist advises them to treat just a portion of the fields and view the results.

Weeks says that even though it will be additional expense to an already costly operation, he believes in order to compete with their neighbors farmers will of necessity be forced to fumigation as a standard farm practice.

Planted Treatment

"Of even more recent origin in Pitt County than fumigation of the fields is the chemical treatment of planted sites for nematodes, the specialist discloses. "It is felt that it would be virtually meaningless to treat a field and then re-infest it with diseased plants."

Since it is essential that plantbeds be treated, he states, two methods have been perfected for so doing. Farmers may pump methyl bromide gas under an air-tight tent covering the bed; or they may improvise with fumigants recommended for use in the fields.

"If either of the field fumigants is used," Weeks emphasizes, "it should be applied by the broadcast method and at twice the rate of application prescribed for field use."

An extensive research program relative to microscopic nematodes has been underway for several years, but it still is in the infancy stage. Too few people know too, too little about the organism that costs Pitt tobacco growers thousands of dollars annually.

REAL OBJECTIVITY

WAYNE, Me. (UP) — Holman Norris, 84, was so dismayed at the Prohibition Party's dwindling membership and selection of candidates that he quit. "I got so small," he said, "they asked me to be a candidate."



NOW HERE'S THE WAY IT WORKS—A group of Pitt County tobacco growers listen attentively as an agent explains the intricate procedure involved in applying fumigants to nematode-infested soils. Action of nematodes on tobacco roots causes damage running into the many thousands of dollars, and Tobacco Specialist Sam J. Weeks predicts that approximately 25,000 acres of tobacco land in Pitt County will be treated with chemicals this year.



IT'S NEMATODE DAMAGE ALRIGHT!—W. Haywood Dail of Greenville is shown inspecting tobacco plant roots removed from nematode-infested soils in Pitt County. The microscopic organism attacks plant roots, deterring their absorption of moisture and plant food. Soil fumigation seems the only answer to the nematode problem, says Tobacco Specialist Sam J. Weeks.

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Yekhtkian, 19, had a busy day. He answered a summons for district court to face charges of operating a truck without brakes, he went to police court to answer a parking summons, and a third summons took him to his draft board.

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Featured 3 Demonstrations

Among the demonstrations given each month at the Pitt County Home Demonstration Club meetings, three have been recently chosen as the most outstanding ones.

The three demonstrations—"Window Treatment, Draperies," "Fashions and Fabrics," and "Culture of House Plants"—given during the months of October, March, and April by the county agents and home demonstration club home beautification leaders were well-received by club members.

The demonstrations were given at each of the 22 home demonstration clubs in Pitt County and as a result, many club members carried the demonstration back to their homes by putting what they learned into practice.

Window Treatment, Draperies.
The demonstration of window treatment, emphasizing draperies, was given during the month of October to all of the clubs in the county by the home agents.

Through this demonstration, many kinds of fabrics were displayed, discussing how a homemaker could select her color scheme for a room from one fabric and how to make a room attractive with inexpensive fabrics. In addition, a discussion of "problem" windows and their treatment was brought into the discussion. The kinds of material, selection of color, and the actual construction, step by step, was included.

County agents reported that many club women began making definite plans to put the knowledge gained into use in their own homes.

of the club members asked for further assistance, and as a result many home visits have been made by the home demonstration agents to assist with house furnishing problems.

Sixteen non-club members met with the agent to discuss window treatment and in one community the women were so enthusiastic about the demonstration, that they had an extra meeting to show non-club members how to construct well-made draperies.

Club women asked numerous questions during the demonstrations and the progress that has been made since the demonstration proved it successful.

Fashions and Fabrics
With spring always comes the thoughts of new clothes, fashions, and fabrics.

The women of Pitt County centered their attention on fabrics during March in each of the home demonstration clubs. The demonstration, given by the agent to 355 club women, began with a description and display of the new finishes which are being given to cottons at the present time.

Examples of appropriate garments

to be made from each fabric were discussed and displayed. The agents brought out that sanforlan, the process that many woollens are now exposed to in order to limit their shrinkage and permit them to be washed, was discussed.

Agents said the club women were keenly interested as they learned the properties, characteristics, use and care of nylon, rayon, dacron, fiberglass, dnyel, and vicara. "Examining samples of various fibers blended into fabrics caused the women to realize the importance of a good label on all ready-mades as well as material which can be purchased across the counter," said one of the agents.

A comparison was made of the number of fabrics on the market 30 years ago and today. Clothing leaders in each club supplemented the demonstration by presenting timely reports on spring fashion. Colorful pictures were used by leaders as illustrative material.

The demonstration on new finishes and fabrics was presented by the home agent to the Child Welfare Department of the Ayden Woman's Club and at the district meet-

ing for the deaf which was held in Greenville.

Culture of House Plants
In spring women's fancies turn not only to fabrics and fashions but to flowers as well, flowers for the costume and flowers for the home.

With this in mind, Pitt County looked forward all winter with anticipation to a study of the "Culture of House Plants" at their April club meetings. Thirty leaders attended a training school in the home demonstration laboratory and they were welcomed by Mrs. Robert G. Little, county home beautification leader.

John Harris, extension horticulturist, trained the leaders so that they were prepared to take to their own club pertinent information on potted plants. The April demonstration was given this year by the club home beautification leaders since developing leadership is one of the purposes of club work.

Home beautification leaders discussed at the meetings the propagation of house plants by seed, cuttings, layering, and division. Each leader demonstrated the preparation of a soil mixture for potted plants.

Grange Membership Small, But Group Is Serving Rural Areas

The first of this century's various farm organizations to spring up in Pitt County was the Grange. Though still a small group locally, it remains as an effective influence in affairs of rural communities.

In 1933, when Pitt County and the entire nation were gripped in the throes of economic depression and tobacco was selling for "peanuts," the Grange was quietly organized in the county.

Size of the local Grange ranges from small to a little bit bigger, but as a group unit it never has been large. At present its membership numbers "approximately 25," but what is lacking in size is made up a hundred-fold in enthusiasm.

Meet Often
The only local Grange organization in the county at present is Beaver Dam Grange No. 568 located at Ballard's Crossroads. There its members meet about twice a month in the Ballard's Crossroads Community Building.

Mark H. Smith of Bell Arthur, immediate past-master of the county Grange, says his organization serves a two-fold purpose in rural area: It is dedicated to community service, and also to furthering agricultural interests of the farmer by legislative connection.

According to the Bell Arthur farmer, noted throughout the county for his experiments with field irrigation, the Grange stimulates interests which actively contribute to the progressive betterment of rural society.

"Liaison" Team
Each year the local Grange holds open-house meetings for the benefit of farmers who have agricultural problems. The Grange serves as a "liaison" team between the farmer and the Pitt County farm agent, striving to work out a solution to the problem in question.

"At the same time," Smith explains, "the Grange cooperates with the county farm agent and works hand-in-hand with the agent to help him carry out his agricultural programs in the various farm communities."

In addition, each year the Grange holds "Go To Church" Sunday, sponsors outdoor picnics in June and indoor suppers during the winter months, and brings noted speakers to the county to address local farmers on the latest developments in farming and agricultural legislation.

1953 Officers
This year's officers of the Grange are: Master, F. S. Rasmussen of Farm-

ville; secretary, Mark H. Smith of Bell Arthur; treasurer, Elbert Tyson of Greenville; chaplain, Lawrence Tyson of Greenville; overseer, Flanagan Tyson of Greenville; and assistant steward, J. M. Smith of Greenville.

Officers of "Flora, Ceres and Pomona," the ladies' division of the Grange, are: Flora, Mrs. F. S. Rasmussen of Farmville; Ceres, Mrs. J. M. Smith; Pomona, Mrs. M. G. Tyson of Greenville; lecturer, Mrs. Elbert Tyson of Greenville; and assistant steward, Miss Prilbey Smith of Bell Arthur.

The Pitt County Grange group is defined as a subordinate group, which is affiliated with the State group, the North Carolina Grange, and the national organization, the National Grange.

Fosters Interest
The Grange is a many-sided organization but, like the Farm Bureau, perhaps one of the greatest contributions it makes to rural life is the part it plays in fostering the interests of agriculture in the halls of legislation.

Views expressed and resolutions adopted by local and county Granges are carried to the State Grange, and from there to the National Grange.

The program formulated as the result of that treatment becomes the legislative policy of the Grange. Behind the overall policy of organization goes the full weight of its membership and influence.

Informal Membership
According to Harry Caldwell, master of the North Carolina Grange, most of the local and county groups in North Carolina maintain legislative committees through which the membership is kept informed regarding the Grange's legislative program and the affairs of government.

During sessions of the General Assembly, legislative committees of the Grange are constantly on the alert to legislative trends, says State Master Caldwell.

Many of the county Grange committees on legislation arrange conferences with their representatives at which time they are informed as to outlook and position on certain matters.

The State Grange maintains full-time headquarters at Greensboro. During sessions of the General Assembly, the state master stays in touch with legislation affecting the welfare of North Carolina's rural people.

Committee Assistants
Members of the executive committee assist in handling various as-

pects of the legislative program.

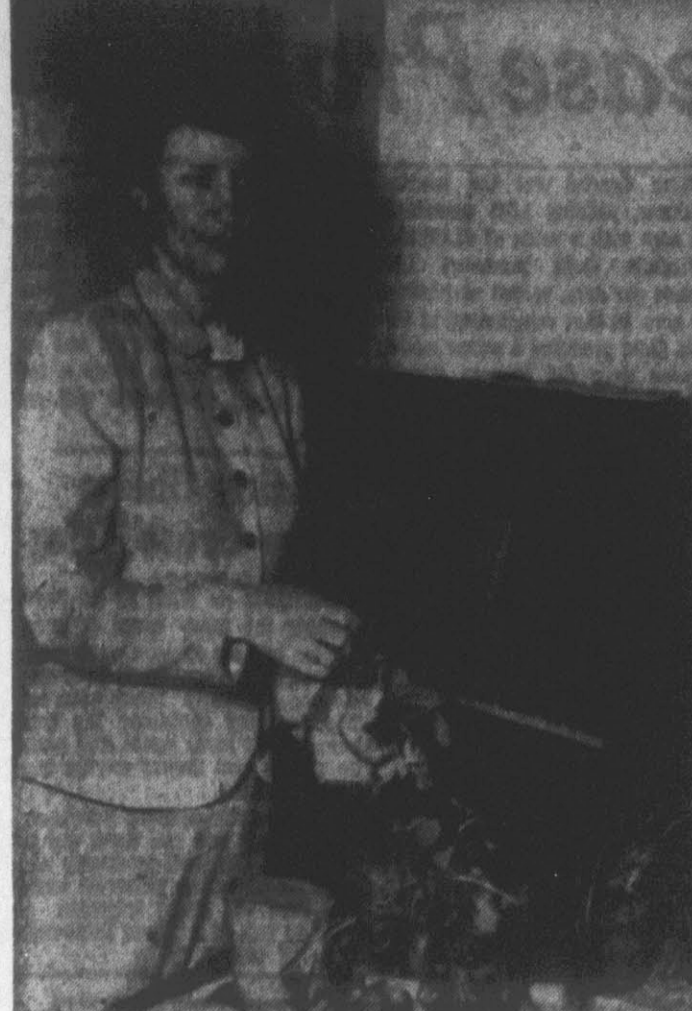
Grange members are particularly interested in legislation concerning agriculture, education, taxation, health and welfare and affairs of general rural concern. They have a definite program adopted at the last annual meeting of the State organization which will serve as guideposts in legislative activity.

Country-wide, the National Grange maintains a full staff of agricultural workers, economists and legislative representatives. Those men keep in close touch with current agricultural programs, present views of the Grange at hearings before committees of Congress and do all they can to protect and promote the interests of agriculture in every feasible manner.

IRISH BEAUTY DIES

DUBLIN (UP)—Mrs. Maude Gonne MacBride, Irish patriot whose beauty inspired poet William Butler Yeats, died at her home Monday night at the age of 87.

There are about 70 wild relatives of our present-day cultivated tobacco.



FINISHING TOUCHES ON EXHIBITS—Mrs. Lizzie Vandford and Mrs. James Allen put the finishing touches on dresses they will model in the home demonstration fashion show which is scheduled for tomorrow. Mrs. Allen is ironing her dress, and Mrs. Vandford is at the machine. (Reflector Photo by Muriel Shotwell)



FABRICS FOR DRAPERIES—Mrs. Anne Hodges, assistant home demonstration agent in the county, shows women the types of fabrics for use in window draperies. A demonstration of window draping was given this year and was one of the outstanding demonstrations for the year. (Reflector Photo by Roy Hardee)

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ON MAY 4, 1948 the first infringer of the Mayo Patent was judged guilty. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals declared the patented air-conditioning feature an original invention, owned exclusively by R. E. Mayo.

ON APRIL 11, 1949 a second manufacturer made payment to Florence - Mayo Nuway Company representing royalties on the curers they had made which embodied the air-conditioning feature.

ON SEPTEMBER 15, 1952 the last of the competitors met defeat in a Consent Decree and paid over to Florence-Mayo Nuway Company a considerable sum in damages, for infringement of the Mayo Patent.

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Tobacco Varieties Partially Overcome Disease Problem

Losses Due To Disease Have Been Greatly Cut

By JESS POINDEXTER
Reflector City Editor

Through the efforts of exhaustive research, plant breeders feel that at last they have at least partially solved the problem of losses to tobacco growers caused by devastating crop diseases.

Introduced locally a few years ago to soothe a recurring headache entailed by Pitt tobacco farmers as the result of consistent losses brought about by disease fields, resistant varieties—to coin a phrase—have "proven their metal."

It was only a short time ago—1950 to be exact—that a tobacco variety resistant to both black shank and Granville wilt was planted on a relatively large scale in Pitt County.

Since that time the tenacious, disease-resistant variety known as Dixie Bright has become a household word in Pitt County. In the short span of three years it has rapidly forged to the front as the overwhelming choice of tobacco growers throughout the entire county.

Wreaked Havoc
Prior to the coming of disease-resistant varieties of tobacco black shank wreaked havoc on farms throughout the county, causing damage in the score of thousands of dollars. Up to that time the dread word black shank monopolized the great majority of the farmer's numerous nightmares.

Although losses resulting from the ravages of black shank and Granville wilt—black shank especially—are still too high, they have been greatly reduced from the much more-serious losses experienced a few years previous to the arrival of resistant varieties.

Pitt Tobacco Specialist Sam J. Weeks says outbreaks of black shank in the county last year were about on a par with reported outbreaks during 1951. "Granville wilt

also is still present in Pitt soils," he discloses. "but resistant varieties are reducing crop damage wrought by wilt."

Such diseases as black shank, Granville wilt, fusarium wilt, root rot and scores of allied plant diseases have been waxing their destructive worst on Pitt farms since the early 1930's. As years passed damage from disease became progressively worse.

Agitation Began
As the great majority of farmers in this immediate area relied almost solely on tobacco as a livelihood, crop failures attributed to disease coming more and more frequently stimulated organized agitation for some form of relief.

Numerous old-line varieties such as Virginia Bright Leaf, Yellow Mammoth and Bonanza all are closely related to the basic White Stem Orinoca, and all are non-resistant varieties.

State experiment stations and plant pathologists soon developed newer broad-leaf varieties such as 402, Virginia Gold and Golden Harvest, which soon began to supplant old-line varieties in Pitt fields. Unfortunately, they too were non-resistant varieties.

Those broad-leaf varieties showed early they would produce more tobacco in the cigarette grade than any of the old-line varieties, and within a short time the broad-leaf strains had replaced all old-line varieties everywhere except in isolated areas where plant diseases were not so common an evil.

Recurred Often
However, the recurrence of black shank and Granville wilt with increasing frequency created a pressing need for disease-resistant varieties that would still produce good quality cigarette tobacco.

Many farmers, in Pitt County as

well as many others throughout the State, found black shank and Granville wilt in many of their most productive fields. The stark reality that the diseases had struck at home forced an interest in perfecting a variety that would resist both diseases.

In 1950, 21,000 acres of Pitt County's most valuable tobacco soil were infested with black shank. The disease has spread steadily since 1950, and it has been estimated that approximately 30,000 acres will reflect the presence of black shank this year. That is the greater percentage of Pitt's entire tobacco allotment.

Dixie Bright had been in research form for a number of years prior to its release to Pitt growers in 1950. Almost immediately it proved to be peculiarly adaptable to local soils and, to go one better, it was resistant to both black shank and Granville wilt.

Both Resistant
Both strains of Dixie Bright, 101 and 102, are resistant to the two diseases that caused Pitt farmers many sleepless nights. Both strains have good resistance to Granville wilt, and while 101 has only moderate resistance to black shank, 102 has good resistance to that disease.

The 101 produces a considerably higher yield than does 102, although both appear to perform well on medium to fertile tobacco soils. In both strains the proportion of cigarette grades is high, and neither is as severely affected by dry weather conditions as other varieties.

Both 101 and 102 should be spaced from 18 to 24 inches apart in the row and plants should be topped reasonably high. The average sucker count per plant, per season, will be higher with 101 than with 102. Sucker count for 101 will run about 15 per cent, while 102 is about 12 per cent.

Oxford 1 is a moderately resistant variety to black shank, having about the same resistance as Dixie Bright 101. However, Oxford 1 does not produce as high a yield or as good quality leaf as does 101.

Suit New Belt
Two other varieties resistant to Granville wilt are Oxford 24 and

tobacco. Each year, authorities at the county agent's office conduct a tobacco variety experiment test. Tobacco Specialist Sam J. Weeks says the reason for the annual experiment is to evaluate the different varieties available to farmers as to quality, yield and value of tobacco produced.

"Thus," Weeks contends, "we are able and willing to give local tobacco growers the latest information we have on varieties best suited to Pitt County soils."

Tests Conducted
One recent test conducted by the tobacco specialist was a comparison of resistant and non-resistant varieties. According to Weeks, it was designed to determine the production of various varieties—both susceptible and resistant.

TOB. VARIETIES & (Cont'd)
In the resistant varieties tests, the specialist compared Dixie Bright 101 with Dixie Bright 102 experimenting with two different spacings between the plants—in each instance 18 and 22 inches.

Dixie Bright 101 planted 18 inches apart produced 1,746 pounds per acre, with a total cash value per acre of \$1,037.57. The same variety planted 22 inches apart produced 1,805 pounds per acre, with a cash value of \$966.56.

Dixie Bright 102 planted 18 inches apart produced 1,441 pounds per acre, with a value of \$778.46. Planted 22 inches apart, Dixie Bright 102 produced more pounds per acre but with a cash value that fell below figures for the 18-inch plantings.

Heaviest Producer
The susceptible varieties tested were all planted 22 inches apart.

Bottom Special was the heaviest producer, yielding 1,881 pounds to the acre with a value of \$1,176.11. Virginia Gold produced 1,330 pounds per acre, valued at \$1,169.63 per acre. In that demonstration Virginia Gold produced a better quality tobacco than did Bottom Special, but not as much of it.

"Even though farmers are planting resistant varieties," Weeks declares, "tobacco should be grown in two- or three-year rotation patterns."

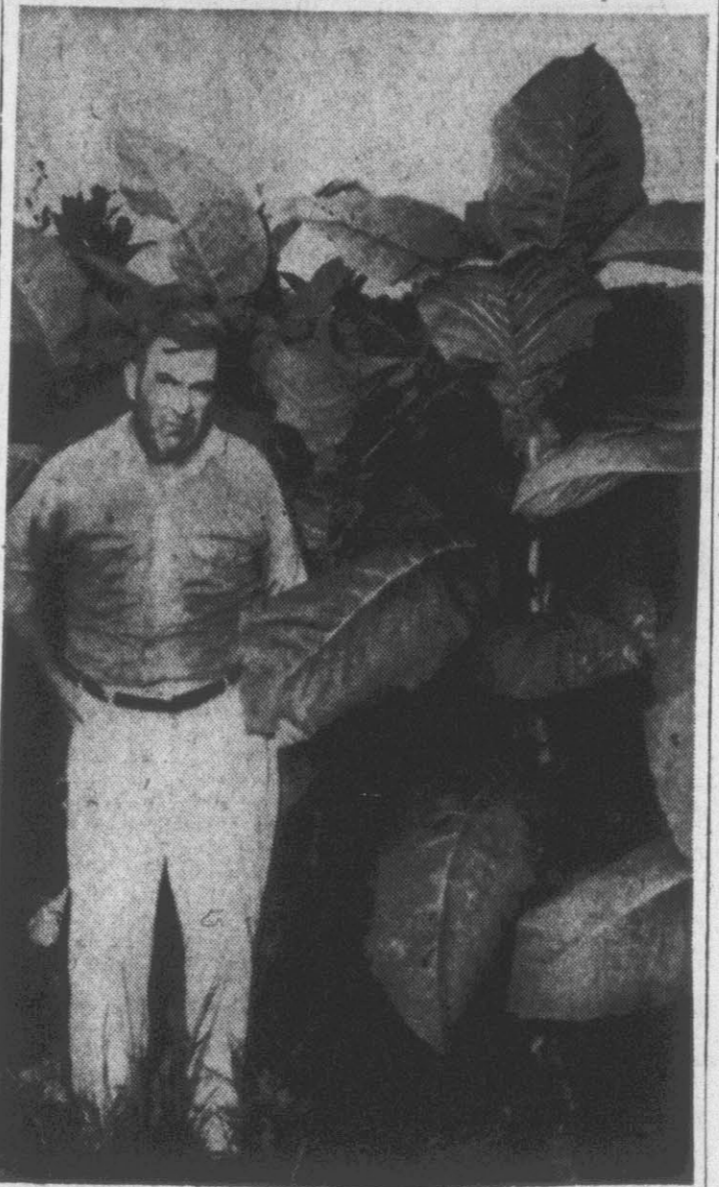
"Since that may be impossible for some farmers in Pitt County," the specialist concluded, "about the only thing left to do is stick with the resistant varieties that have already proven to be adaptable to this soil from the point of view of both disease and quality of yield."

Cattle-Guards Are Time-Savers
PITTSBORO — "It is amazing how much unnecessary time is spent each year on the farm opening and closing gates," says John Cooper, Chatham County assistant farm agent for the Extension Ser-

vice. Cooper has been assisting a few Chatham farmers in constructing cattle guards, which for years have adequately taken the place of gates. All you have to do, Cooper says, is dig a shallow pit and set the metal or wooden rungs a few inches apart. The cattle will not cross.

Grazing Sheep Keep Grass Trim
DURHAM — What to do about mowing the many acres of grass around tobacco storage warehouses was a problem for one of Durham's leading cigarette manufacturers. The company contacted the Durham County farm agent and came up with a real money saving answer — sheep.

The cigarette concern purchased 56 fine ewes and put them out on the grass. The wool-producing animals added to the pastoral scene and kept the grass trimmed at least as well as a two- or three-man team of gardeners.



PERIODIC CROP LOSS FORCED SOLUTION:—Towering well above the above farmers' head are flourishing plants of Dixie Bright 101, a disease-resistant tobacco variety perfected by research to combat staggering losses to black shank and Granville wilt. Dixie Bright has become the predominant choice of tobacco farmers throughout Pitt County, where upwards of 60 per cent of the tobacco acreage is infested with black shank.



CROP REVERSES CAUSE FOR WOE:—The primary cause for extensive research into tobacco varieties resistant to diseases—especially black shank—is pictured above. In the photograph black shank has struck early, and the ravages of that disease have cost Pitt County tobacco growers damages running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. It is estimated that well over 60 per cent of the county's tobacco acreage is infested with the destructive disease.

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