

COUNTY FARM AGENT ADVISES FARMERS TO MIX THEIR FERTILIZERS

County Farm Agent Says Much Cheaper to Mix Own Fertilizers Than to Buy Ready Mixed, This Year

The prices of mixed goods this year are almost prohibitive when you consider the low price the farmer got for his produce last fall, and yet to try to raise a crop without some fertilizer would be absurd for most of the farmers. The soil improvement association at Atlanta made the statement that one hundred pounds of 8-3-3 guano, would give an acreage increase of 200 pounds of seed cotton to the acre. Whether this statement would hold good or not your farm is another matter, but I think everyone in this county will agree that the proper and judicious use of fertilizers does pay.

Since the price of mixed fertilizers is too high and since we must have fertilizer to farm economically, there is only one solution and that is to buy the raw material, such as Nitrate of Soda, Acid Phosphate and Kainit, and mix your own guano at home. Don't let some one tell you that you cannot mix this properly and that it isn't as good as ready mixed guano, for, with the possible exception of tobacco, what you want in fertilizer is pounds of plant food per acre, and you do not care whether it comes from soda or what not, so that you get it cheapest. And, as for mixing it, anyone who can use a shovel and knows how to use a pair of ordinary scales can do this all right.

HOW TO MIX 8-2-2.
1,000 pounds of acid phosphate; 250 pounds of nitrate of soda; 80 lbs. of muriate of potash or 300 pounds of 14 per cent kainit; 670 pounds of sand; making a total of 2,000 pounds at a cost of \$17.00. Ready mixed 8-2-2 is selling on an average for \$26.

HOW TO MIX 8-3-3.
1,000 pounds of acid phosphate; 400 pounds of nitrate soda; 120 lbs. of muriate potash or 425 pounds of 14 per cent kainit; 480 pounds of sand; making a total of 2,000 pounds at a cost of \$20.00. Ready mixed 8-3-3 is selling on an average at \$30 per ton.

HOW TO MIX 8-4-4:
1,000 pounds of acid phosphate; 500 pounds of nitrate of soda; 160 pounds of muriate potash; 340 pounds of sand; making a total of 2,000 lbs. at a cost of \$24. Ready mixed 8-4-4 is selling on an average of \$34.00 per ton.

You can buy the materials to make it yourself at about the prices I have indicated. If you don't know where to get the cheapest, write me. But better still, if after reading the above article, you are convinced that you can and ought to buy the raw materials and mix it yourself, and you are willing to buy the materials on a plan similar to the way you bought your nitrate of soda from the government during the war, if you will write to me and indicate how many tons of the different mixtures you will want, we can, by a little cooperation in buying, even do better than the prices given above.

H. L. MILLER, County Agent.

HERALD GETS BOOST FROM HERTFORD MAN

The following letter has recently been received at the Herald office, and our thanks are extended to the writer for his high opinion of Hertford County's only newspaper:

Elizabeth City, N. C., Feb. 18
Hertford County Herald,
Ahoskie, North Carolina.

Mr. Editor:—In January, 1922, I wrote you a letter about my people in Hertford County. This letter was very kindly published in your paper and it brought the desired results. I have heard from nearly all, through one or the other families; and it was a great pleasure to me to hear from them. I know of no other way than I could have heard so promptly from them than through your fine paper, and your kindness in printing my letter. It pays to advertise (it pays to read any good, clean paper, also) and surely the Hertford County Herald is all of that; and I am glad to know that it goes into so many homes.

With best wishes and much success,
Very respectfully yours,
L. W. HOLLOMAN.

Tanlac strengthens the nerves and brings back the normal state of health through its effect on the appetite and nutrition of the body. C. H. Mitchell, Advertisement.

LOCAL BANK EXPECTS MANY PEOPLE TO ATTEND INAUGURATION EVENT

Large Number Expected to Attend Inauguration Day at the Farmers-Atlantic Bank Next Saturday, March Fourth

In celebration of the opening of its new Savings Department, the Farmers-Atlantic Bank is preparing to keep open house on Saturday, March, 4th.

Many unique and pleasing features have been planned and the officers of that institution have sent a broadcast invitation to all the people of this city, county and section of North Carolina to visit them on the date named above.

The announcement carries an atmosphere of old time hospitality and from present indications there will be a large crowd on hand.

The banking rooms will be open from 2 to 5 p. m., and it has been arranged to have splendid music, refreshments, guessing contests with handsome cash prizes in gold and valuable souvenirs—which will be presented with the compliments of the bank.

The inauguration of the Saving Department is in line with the bank's policies of community development, they believe that the future of our country is in quite a large degree dependent upon individual thrift; it is to further its past efforts in encouraging thrift that the bank institutes the new department, believing that this increase of its facilities will be a further incentive to the good people of this section to save.

Advices from the bank's officers indicate that a large number of people have signified their intention of being the bank's guests on this occasion and the prospect for an enjoyable and history making event is bright.

YOUNG MAN OF RICH SQUARE WAS KILLED BY NEGRO TUESDAY

Herman Chappel, 25-Year Old Young Man Shot by Negro on Roanoke River Farm—Citizens of Northampton County Searching for Negro and the Feeling is Running High

Herman Chappel, 25-year old young man of Rich Square, was shot and almost instantly killed by Charlie Lawrence, a negro, late Tuesday evening. The shooting occurred on one of the large Roanoke River farms, about nine miles from Rich Square, Chappel being overseer of the farm. Up until Wednesday night the negro had not been apprehended, although many armed citizens of Northampton County were diligently searching for him. Two other negroes who were present at the time of the shooting are being held and will be tried before a magistrate today, Thursday.

From the reports current here, the three negroes, including Lawrence, were quarreling among themselves in the lot adjoining the house in which Chappel was living. Chappel hearing them left his house and went out to the lot to order the negroes away from the plantation. Lawrence left, going to his house a few hundred yards distant, and returned with a shot gun, which he turned upon Chappel. The load fired from the gun took effect in Chappel's abdomen. Chappel fell to the ground, and lay there for some time before other white persons could be notified. He lived just long enough to tell who did the shooting.

The dead man was the son of Mr. Jim Chappel, a very highly respected citizen of Northampton County, living just outside of Rich Square. Feeling is running pretty high over in Northampton.

Notice of Administration

Having qualified as administratrix of the estate of J. R. Blow, deceased late of Hertford County, North Carolina, notice is hereby given that all persons holding claims against the estate to present them to the undersigned for payment on or before the 1st day of Feb., 1923, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate payment.

This January 25, 1922.
Mrs. J. R. Blow, administratrix.
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USE HERALD WANT ADS IF YOU WANT RESULTS. tf.

GROWING SEASON FOR MANY CROPS

Hotbeds and Cold Frames Enable Gardener to Protect Plants From Weather.

OPERATIONS STARTED EARLIER

Beds May Be Utilized Throughout Spring and Summer—They Are Inexpensive and Easily Operated—Ventilation Essential.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hotbeds and cold frames enable the home gardener to lengthen the growing season for his crops. With them he can start his operations a few weeks in advance of the last chilly days of spring, before which it is not possible to plant out of doors. Throughout the spring and summer these beds may be utilized, and after the first fall frost they furnish protection for late vegetables. They are inexpensive and easily operated, any garden specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Making a Hotbed Sash.

Standard hotbed sash are 3 by 6 feet, and it is customary to make a home garden hotbed with one, two, or more sash, according to the size of bed desired. Select a well-protected and thoroughly-drained spot, dig a pit 12 to 18 inches deep and a little larger than the bed is to be made. Throw the good top soil to one side. For a two-sash bed about one good wagonload of fresh horse-stable manure will be required. The manure should be thrown in a flat pile a few feet away from where the bed is to be constructed and the pile turned about twice at intervals of three or four days. As it is turned the outer portion of the pile is thrown to the middle and the inner portion to the outside, in order to get uniform heating throughout. Then put the manure into the pit, each forkful being shaken to break it apart and spread it evenly. It should be well tramped. Put in a layer about 3 inches deep, then another layer, treading each until the pit has been filled level with the ground. It should be just moist enough to pack reasonably solid, but springy under the feet.

The frame of the bed, made of wood, is then set on top of the manure and the earth from the bottom of the pit banked up outside of the frame to keep out the cold. The north side of the frame should be 6 inches higher than



Preparing a Hotbed to Get Ahead of Jack Frost.

the south side. The good soil from the surface of the pit is spread on the packed manure. It is a good plan to mix a little well-rotted manure with this soil.

Put the sash on and leave the bed to heat for several days. First the manure will become very hot, then after two or three days it will gradually cool. The temperature will then remain more moderate. No seeds should be planted until the temperature of the soil has fallen below 85 degrees. Use a thermometer, the bulb of which is buried about 3 inches deep in the soil. Feeling the bed with the hand is not a reliable method of taking the temperature. Have a piece of old carpet or a burlap mat to throw over the sash for protection on extremely cold nights.

Care of Hotbeds.

Hotbeds must be watched during bright weather to prevent them becoming too warm, as the sun shining directly on the glass soon brings the temperature above that suitable for the growing of plants.

Ventilation is provided by propping the sash up at one side or the other according to the direction of the wind. Have the wind blow over the opening and not directly into the bed.

Cold frames are hotbeds minus artificial heat—simply sash-covered frames with no pit under them but banked up on the outside to keep out the cold. They are useful for growing plants that have been started in hotbeds, and for hardening plants to get them in condition to plant in the garden. Sometimes a bed about 12½ feet in length covered by four regular hotbed sash is divided into two parts, one part being made into a hotbed and the other a cold frame. This is an excellent arrangement and one that is not expensive.

IMPORTANT—Dehorned cattle as a rule outsell those with horns. Cattle should be dehorned or horn tipped before put on feed, so buyers urge.

Hogs.
"Top" is the day's extreme high price for carload lots.

"Bulk" is a term meaning the preference of sales for the day or period.

"Dockage" is a specified weight deducted from sows and stags originally used for breeding purposes and are coarse and rough—on sows dock is 40 pounds, on stags 70 pounds.

"Prime heavy" hogs weighing 300 to 400 pounds, prime condition, form and quality. Usually 10 months to 18 months and are heavier as well as older than the majority of the hogs marketed.

"Medium heavy"—Good hogs weighing 240 to 300 lbs. Both the prime heavy and medium heavy hog depends largely for outlet upon the packer. Most popular in fall and winter.

"Butcher hogs"—Most popular class on the market. Must be of right weight for the butcher block from 190 to 270 pounds in most cases, (although at times lighter or heavier)—of good qual-



Mutton Sheep.

ity and proper condition. Nothing grading less than a good hog has a place in this class.

"Shipping hog."—Shipper is a hog of good form, condition and quality used to supply order trade. The requirements vary, but for the most part call for animal weighing 175 to 200 pounds.

"Lights" are hogs weighing 160 to 190 pounds, consisting principally of young light weight barrows or clear sows, graded good, common and inferior.

"Light-lights" weigh from 180 to 160 pounds; graded good, common and inferior.

"Pigs" are graded as choice, good and common, and are subdivided as follows. Strong weights, 130 to 150 pounds; medium, 110 to 125 pounds; light, 90 to 110 pounds.

"Pewees" young small pigs from 60 to 80 pounds. Usually sell at a considerably lower figure than the heavier pigs.

"Roasters" are pigs weighing 15 to 40 pounds. They are rarely seen, except around Thanksgiving or Christmas.

"Roughs" are throw-outs too common to grade, lack condition, form and quality.

"Stags" are male hogs castrated after maturity. As they are wasteful in dressing dockage of 70 pounds is imposed.

"Boars" are not usually marketed until their days of service are over and therefore old and coarse. As most stockmen have found from experience that it does not pay to send boars, very few of them come to market. They sell for much lower price than stags.

"Mixed packers"—This class involves the heavy hogs that do not have the quality to grade as prime stock and the lighter weights that are not good enough for butchers or shippers. In short, it takes in all of the throw-outs of the aforementioned classes, except those too coarse.

"Singer"—A hog of narrow back and straight belly, particularly used for its lean bacon. Weight 160 to 200 pounds largely, although there is no standard weight. Must be of good quality, not necessarily fat, popular in Canada and England but not common in this country.

Sheep.
"Trimmed lamb"—One that has been castrated. Such sell to best advantage on the market.

"Culls" are inferior grade lambs or sheep thrown out of consignment by buyers and sold at a lower price than the remainder of the lot.

"Skip"—A light, trashy, common lamb. The plainest grade of cull lamb.

"Mutton sheep" are fat ewes or ewes and wethers mixed used for killing. Wethers are often sold separate as such.

"Choppers" are aged ewes in medium flesh, not good enough to grade as fat.



A Heavy Yearling.

"Canners" are very thin sheep, which as the name implies are used for canning purposes.

"Docked lamb"—One that has had its tail cut off. Many lambs come to market with their tails badly gummed up, which hurts the sale. All stockmen are consequently urged to adopt the practice of docking their lambs when young.

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THE Ford chassis at only \$295 now makes possible a light motor delivery car at a cost so low that merchants cannot afford to overlook it. And the noted dependability of Ford products means a surer delivery service.

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