

CALENDAR  
of the  
SUPERIOR COURT  
of  
HERTFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA  
Beginning April 17, 1922  
For Two Weeks

Hon. O. H. Allen, Judge Presiding  
D. R. McGlohon, Clerk Superior Court

FIRST WEEK

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1922

- 56 Mollie Cobb vs Louis Cobb.
- 98 L. M. Morris vs Annie Morris
- 99 Rosa Barnes vs Henry Barnes

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1922

- 66 E. S. Winbrow vs W. & P. Railroad Co.
- 12 Virginia Carolina Peanut Co. vs W. R. & S. Barrett
- 18 John D. Bridger vs H. C. Brett
- 59 Norman Herring et als vs J. D. Early
- 103 C. Greene vs J. C. Newsome & wife
- 147 F. S. Royster Guano Co. vs C. Greene
- 148 E. L. Chitty vs Scarboro Barrett

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1922

- 24 L. T. Odom et als vs J. T. Rawls et als
- 47 Annie Daughtry vs Eugene Daughtry
- 100 W. W. Rogers, Admr. vs A. C. L. Railroad Co.
- 109 Lula Carter vs Frank Urquhardt et als
- 184 Southern Dry Goods & Notion Co. vs Helen Benthall & Co.

FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1922

- 30 A. E. Garrett vs G. W. Baker & C. B. Godwin
- 41 A. J. Downs et als—EX PARTE
- 46 A. L. Joyner vs Luder Harrell
- 53 Hoggard & Stokes vs J. W. Godwin
- 82 A. C. L. Railroad Co. vs L. V. Parker
- 129 Polis Mfg. Co. vs A. Feldman

SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1922

- 71 Hertford Co. Farmers Union Warehouse Co. vs Jas. H. Mitchell
- 79 Ahoskie Live Stock Co. vs John Fleetwood
- 92 Jenkins & Willoughby vs E. Feldman
- 116 J. J. Piland vs H. C. Brett
- 123 Hoggard & Stokes vs J. T. Early

SECOND WEEK

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1922

- 58 Atlantic Coast Realty Co. vs C. Greene et als
- 65 C. Greene vs T. W. Sumner
- 69 J. P. Strickland vs S. E. & U. L. Vaughan
- 134 W. W. Rogers vs L. D. Powell Co.
- 142 Taylor-Clark Co. vs A. C. Railroad Co.
- 155 U. S. Gypsum Co. vs J. S. Lawrence
- 156 Chowan College vs J. S. Lawrence

TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1922

- 27 E. B. Bizzell et als vs H. B. Jenkins
- 72 R. C. Bridger vs E. V. Gaskins
- 128 G. C. Willoughby vs E. Feldman
- 135 J. M. Gwaltney Co. vs Lloyd M. Mitchell

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1922

- 51 S. E. Vaughan vs John Saunders
- 68 E. F. Turner vs J. T. Bowen & E. L. Jeffreys
- 112 E. J. Gerock vs American Railways Express Co.
- 152 H. M. Bramberry vs C. D. Nickens
- 154 D. V. Hoggard, Admr. vs A. C. L. Railroad Co.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1922

- 61 Z. V. Bellamey vs J. W. Godwin
- 108 Hammond & Bell vs E. J. Gerock
- 146 J. S. Holloman vs A. C. L. Railroad Co.
- 158 Winborne & Co. vs W. M. Vinson
- 185 J. D. Sessoms vs J. T. Early

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1922

- 101 E. R. Evans vs J. Watson & McK. Valentine
- 161 Frank Barnes vs T. C. Peed & Son
- 186 J. D. Sessoms vs J. H. Brown
- 192 E. H. Darden vs S. G. H. Turner et als
- 195 E. J. Gerock vs L. M. Mitchell
- 196 E. J. Gerock vs L. M. Mitchell

MOTIONS

- 6 J. H. Mitchell vs J. E. Garrett
- 10 J. T. Bilton et als vs J. T. Baggett, Jr. et als
- 26 Jos. H. Sharp vs Rosa Sharp
- 29 Jordan & Parker vs J. Lang & L. M. Mitchell
- 32 Oxweld Acetylene Co. vs S. Hare
- 37 John Brown vs John T. Early
- 42 Ida Sears vs H. C. Faison
- 76 H. W. Stokes vs A. B. Cowan
- 88 E. L. Banks vs Albermarle Steam Nav. Co.
- 89 E. L. Banks vs Albermarle Steam Navigation Co.
- 90 E. L. Banks vs Albermarle Steam Navigation Co.
- 91 E. L. Banks vs Albermarle Steam Nav. Co.
- 113 Jenkins & Willoughby vs J. D. Cullens
- 117 C. S. Reed vs G. W. Baker, Green et als
- 119 E. Modlin vs Garrett & Lawrence
- 122 J. R. Rives vs J. D. Cullens
- 124 J. T. Barnes vs G. W. Baker, Green et als
- 127 J. L. Bellamy vs James R. Rives
- 137 R. Hill vs W. P. Pearce & Wife
- 176 Jenkins & Willoughby vs L. W. James

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MILITARY STATUS  
FOR ARMY NURSE

Army School of Nursing Soon to Be Brought Under Federal Control.

ALWAYS DEMAND FOR NURSES

Present Training School Exists Only by Order of Secretary of War—Want School Put on Regular Army Basis.

Washington.—That the army school of nursing will soon be made an integral part of the army organization is the hope of Maj. Julia Stimson, superintendent of the army nurse corps. The nurse corps believes in preparedness for service—in peace or an emergency. And preparedness, from the point of view of the corps, means a training school for nurses, corresponding in a general way with the training school for officers at West Point.

We have such a school, but it exists only by an order of the secretary of war. This may be a permanent enough existence, but it has an indefinite sound. Congress is to be asked, therefore, to give this important school a military status so that it may be a part of the army and so that the student nurses may have the relative rank of cadets, instead of the status of civilian employees of the medical department of the army.

Until the recent war the army maintained a small standing corps of nurses in time of peace and when it needed large numbers recruited them from the Red Cross nursing service. But during the World War the army opened its own training school to fit women for service, and it proved a successful venture. The first class of 500 young women was graduated last June. They served during their training at Walter Reed and Letterman General hospitals, and other army hospitals in this country, and in that way rendered valuable service.

Training for Civilian Service.

The school of nursing cannot use all of its graduates in ordinary times, but those who are not needed go out well trained to give service in civilian fields. Some of the army nurse graduates have gone into the newest line of nursing, public health work. Others have gone into private hospitals, homes, institutions and factories. There is need for every one of them, for there are never enough nurses graduated from first-class schools, it seems. It is because of this great need for well-trained nurses and because it is an economy to the government to get its nursing done partly by students—as most hospitals do—that the army school of nursing expects to continue.

The school is really two schools. Walter Reed hospital in this city takes the greater part of the students, but to make it easier for Western girls to take the course, training is also given in San Francisco at the Letterman General hospital.

It is interesting to visit the school at Walter Reed. One goes with the vague idea, perhaps, that first aid is the prominent subject in any army nurse's course. He would not be surprised to find one of the demonstration rooms fitted out like a camp with dummies dressed in khaki to be used as models for dressing imaginary wounds.

One finds, however, that there is very little of the emergency atmosphere in the school. Hospital and transportation facilities for wartime nursing have been developed so highly during the late war that the army nurse can count on having practically the same apparatus as the nurse in any civilian hospital.

Nor is the army nurse taught only the technique needed in treating battle cases. She goes through the same course of training that the civilian nurse does.

One of the instructors points out with patriotic pride that the army school is one of the few schools of nursing in the country that is able to cover the entire course recommended by the League of Nursing education.

"The army can do this," said the nurse instructor, "because the students are on ward duty less than in most hospitals. And then, too, there are so many instructors from the army medical school who can be called on to lecture for us."

"Besides the unusual opportunity of studying with so many specialists, the army nurse student has an opportunity to visit and study in other hospitals. There is no provision for teaching public health nursing at Walter Reed, nor for mental nursing, nor care of children nor maternity cases. For these subjects, the army affiliates with hospitals specializing in such cases. Students spend at least a third of their three years in these other hospitals. For public health nursing they have been going to the famous Henry Street Settlement in New York, and for other subjects to New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and to St. Elizabeth's, the government hospital for the insane, in Washington."

Woman Finds Bear on Porch, Berwick, Pa.—There was real excitement here when Mrs. Samuel Zimmerman, coming downstairs the other morning, discovered a large black bear on the porch. The animal quickly fled when Mrs. Zimmerman opened the door.

BIG PROBLEM TO  
MANAGE LETTUCE

Plant Must Be Kept Growing Without Check and Needs Heavily Fertilized Soil.

LEAF IS EARLIEST VARIETY

Head is Most Popular Commercially, but Cos is Making Determined Bid in Favor of Home Garden Planting.

Lettuce growing is becoming a science, since this best-of-all salad vegetables has become a staple article of diet, and is in the market 365 days of the year. Commercially the head lettuce has almost displaced the older leaf varieties, but the home gardener knows that leaf lettuce is the earliest of all and just as finely flavored and tender as the big cabbage varieties. It is also the first lettuce to mature for table use, so a small planting of a good leaf variety is advisable to give a crop before the head varieties are ready to cut.

Bid for Popularity.

Romaine or cos lettuce is making a very successful bid for home-garden popularity. It is much easier to grow than the head lettuces, especially after the weather is warm, and it is fully as delicate.

The leaves, being long and narrow, and growing upright, naturally blanch the heart and this process is easily assisted by tying the tips of the leaves together lightly. It matures quickly.

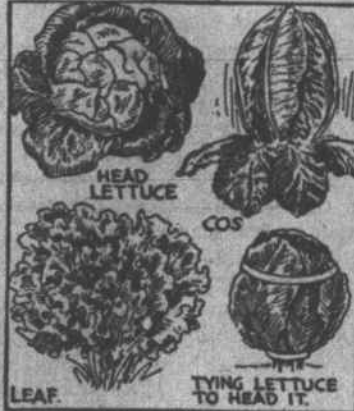
Sowings of leaf, head and cos lettuce give a good succession.

The real way to get head lettuce that will really head, and the only way, is to start the plants either indoors or in a hotbed or cold frame, when the weather will not permit planting in the open and have the plants growing along to transplant as soon as the weather permits. Lettuce can be grown in the open ground for the greater part of the winter in many portions of the South and in others, with a cold frame protection, it can be kept going all winter.

Gives Much Trouble.

Head lettuce gives gardeners a great deal of trouble, largely because they drill the seeds into the soil and leave them too thick in the rows until they are so far advanced in growth the thinning does no good. Transplanting is most essential as the check to the growth seems to thicken up the plant and start it on its way to a head. When transplanting, after three or four leaves have been made, cut off half of them, that is, snip the tops of the leaves for about half their length.

Lettuce must have heavily fertilized ground and the highest standard of cultivation. The plants must be kept



Popular Varieties of Lettuce.

cultivated and growing at top speed. Water should be supplied when a dry spell impends. If the ground is rich, well tilled, the plants given a distance of at least six inches apart in the rows after transplanting and kept well cultivated, there is no reason why any gardener shouldn't have reasonably good head lettuce. The great problem in lettuce growing is to keep it growing without a check.

BEST RESULTS FROM MANURE

On Heavy Soils Fertilizer Tends to Open Up Compact Land if Plowed Under.

Manure on heavy soils gives better results if plowed under. It can be mixed better with the soil and the decay tends to open up soils having a compact texture. Straw manure, if not plowed under in fall, gives best results when turned under early in spring. Fine manure gives better results for top dressing. On poor land use part of the manure for top dressing clover and grass to get a good stand, rather than apply all of it to corn land.

HIGHWAYS HAVE BIG BURDEN

Farmers Must Study Situation and Help Officials Solve Better Road Problem.

High freight rates and the greater convenience of short-distance motor-trucking is diverting more and more heavy freight upon the highways, while the number of pleasure cars, many of them constantly being driven at a high rate of speed, mean that the roads will have an almost insupportable burden to bear. Farmers will indeed have to study the situation carefully and help their road officials solve the problem by every means of co-operation within their power.

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