

COTTON CROP REPORT

The following is an extract from the cotton crop report issued by J. W. Jay & Co., Cotton Commission Merchants of New York.

We hand you herewith the result of our investigation covering the condition of the growing cotton crop, and the acreage planted to cotton, with such information as may be pertinent thereto. This report is made up to and including June 17th.

The indicated percentage condition for the United States is 71.0.

The indicated INCREASE in acreage for the season 1922-1923 is 9 per cent.

SUMMARY BY STATES

Virginia—Ten days late. Cultivation fair. Stands fair to good. Weather favorable. Plant normal. Plenty of labor. No insect complaints. Prospects good.

North Carolina—Normal to ten days late. Cultivation poor to fair. Stands fair to good. Too much rain first part of month. More favorable since June 11th. Plant normal to undersize. No scarcity of labor. Some complaints of root lice. Weevil active in South and Southwestern counties. Prospects poor to fair.

South Carolina—From ten to sixteen days late. Cultivation fair to poor. Stands fair to good. Weather unfavorable up to June 12th. Too much rain and nights too cool. Plant normal to undersize. Plenty of labor. Weevils doing considerable damage, in many cases puncturing squares. Prospects poor.

Georgia—Ten days to three weeks late. Cultivation poor to bad. Stands poor to fair. Entirely too much rain and nights too cool. Warm dry weather with occasional showers needed. Plant undersize. Plenty of labor. Weevil doing much damage and are more active than usual at this time of the year. Farmers discouraged as to the prospects, which at this time are poor.

Florida—Normal to one week late. Cultivation and stands fair to good. Too much rain until June 12th. Warm dry weather needed. Plant normal to slightly undersize. Weevil appearing and damage reported. Prospects fair to good.

Alabama—About two weeks late. Cultivation fair to good, except in some scattered localities where it is reported poor. Stands fair to good. Too much moisture until June 10th, since then clear and warmer. Plant normal to slightly undersize. No shortage of labor. While weevil not active now, damage is expected later, as they are present in large numbers. Prospects poor to fair.

Mississippi—Normal to twelve days late. Cultivation and stands fair to good. Weather more favorable now, although earlier in the month was wet and nights too cool. Plant normal to slightly undersize. Plenty of labor. Weevil numerous and correspondents expect heavy damage later on unless have hot, dry weather. Prospects fair.

Louisiana—Fully two weeks late. Cultivation poor to fair. Stands poor to good. Entirely too much rain and cool nights until June 7th. Since then weather more favorable. Plant normal to undersize. Labor plentiful. Weevil more numerous than usual at this time of the year. Only warm, dry weather will restrict the activity of this insect. Prospects poor to fair.

Texas—Ten to eighteen days late. Cultivation poor in some sections, but on average fair. Stands poor to fair. Weather of a mixed character, was too wet early in month. Recently favorable, causing improvement and allowing planters to clean the fields quickly. Plant irregular in some counties, normal to undersize in others. No shortage of labor. Weevil active and much damage feared unless have dry, hot weather. Prospects poor to fair.

Arkansas—Normal to about eight days late. Cultivation and stands fair to good. Weather conditions favorable. Rain needed in some scattered localities. Plant normal to slightly undersize. Weevil reported in western and southern counties, elsewhere not so active at present. No shortage of labor. Prospects fair to good.

Tennessee—Ten days early to ten days late. Cultivation and stands good. Weather favorable. Plant normal. While weevil have appeared no damage as yet. Labor plentiful. Prospects good.

Missouri—Ten days late. Cultivation and stands fair to good. Favorable weather conditions. In some scattered localities showers would be beneficial. Plant normal to undersize. Plenty of labor. Correspondents in Eastern and Southern counties report weevil activity. Prospects fair to good.

California—Fully fourteen days late. Cultivation and stands good. Weather ideal. Plant normal. Plenty of labor. No insect complaints. Prospects good.

Arizona—Season about six days

late. Cultivation and stands fair to good. Favorable weather conditions. Plant normal. No complaints of insect activity. No shortage of labor. Prospects good.

RESUME

Since our May 17th survey, our correspondents report improved conditions in some parts of the belt, and unfavorable in others. The average indicates a substantial improvement for the month.

In the East, low night temperatures and cold, wet weather and heavy weevil infestations caused a decline in crop prospects.

In the Central part of the belt, where the conditions were quite similar early in the month, the weather (except in widely scattered territory) was favorable after June 7th, and gave farmers an opportunity to clean the fields and the plant has shown improvement.

West of the Mississippi River the recovery has been unusual for such a short space of time (as it was entirely too wet and nights too cool until June 5th). The prospects would be promising were it not for the heavy weevil infestation.

The boll weevil is present and numerous in all of the large producing states, and unless the weather henceforth be ideal the outlook is rather discouraging.

The indicated acreage is for an average increase of 9 per cent compared with last season. A slight gain over last month.

There is really not a great deal to say about the cotton crop this month, other than it is what may be called a Wet Weather Crop. Owing to the continued rains during May and the early part of June, the plant has developed mainly lateral roots and this situation, except in certain favored sections, requires warm, dry weather with rains at proper intervals to furnish moisture at the right time. It will, therefore, be noted that throughout the season, this year's cotton plant will be particularly susceptible to continued dry weather, whereas hot, dry weather is needed to curtail the activities of the boll weevil.

Using the Government's formula for estimating the probable yield, the acreage and percentage condition shown in this report indicates, with normal weather conditions henceforth, a yield of about 11,100,000 bales linters excluded.

MENOLA NEWS

Mr. J. M. Eley and daughter, Mrs. Cyril Pierce spent Monday in Winton visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Parker and little daughter Minnie Louise, motored to Ocean View Saturday morning. They will spend a few days at the beach before returning home.

Miss Annie Brown left Saturday to spend a few days with her friend, Miss Pearl White of Belvedere.

Miss Omigna Horton of Norfolk, Va., is spending this week as the guest of her aunt Mrs. H. U. Griffith.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey Vinson spent a few hours in Woodland Friday afternoon.

Miss Doris Chitty of Murfreesboro spent last Wednesday night as the guest of Miss Janie Parker.

Misses Estelle Clarke and Anna Lee Carter and Messrs. John Bruce Joyner and Clarence Dickerson were Sunday afternoon guests of Miss Thelma Brown.

Mrs. Mary Brown and daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Thelma, spent Thursday and Friday with Mrs. W. B. Pollard of Winton.

Mr. Alvin Eley spent last week as the guest of his brother, Dr. Clayton Eley in Norfolk.

Mr. Edward Outland of Woodland, was a Sunday afternoon visitor in town.

Dr. and Mrs. Raleigh Praker and baby of Woodland, spent Sunday afternoon with their mother, Mrs. H. U. Griffith.

Don't forget about the play "Bar Haven" to be given at the school building on the night of the 13th.

Mr. I. F. Snipes was a business visitor in Ahoskie Saturday afternoon.

Quite a number of our young people held a picnic at Colerain Beach last Wednesday afternoon.

NOTICE

The Womans' Missionary Union of the West Chowan Association will meet with Ahoskie Baptist church, Ahoskie, N. C. on Wednesday, July 26th, 1922.

All delegates and visitors coming by rail and desiring entertainment over night will please notify the chairman of the Hospitality Committee, not later than July 20th, the time of their arrival. MRS. J. A. WILLIAMS, Chairman Hospitality Committee, Ahoskie, N. C.

All kinds of Commercial Printing neatly and promptly done at the HERALD office.

TALC AND SOAPSTONE PRODUCTION IN 1921

The production of talc and soapstone in 1921 showed a great decline as compared with that in 1920. The quantity sold was the smallest since 1908 and was about 40 per cent less than the average for the five preceding years, according to Edward Sampson, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

The total quantity of talc and soapstone sold in 1921 was 126,000 tons, valued at \$1,821,000, as compared with 211,000 tons, valued at \$3,035,000, in 1920. This represents a decrease of 40 per cent in both quantity and value. Vermont, which since 1917 has been the largest producer, maintained its position by producing 38 per cent of the total quantity. New York produced 33 per cent of the quantity, but for the first time took second place in the value of its product. Virginia, which produced 14 per cent of the total, ranked next to New York in quantity, but for the first time led in the value of its output, owing to the fact that soapstone industry in that State was not nearly so much affected as the ground talc industry, on which the other principal producing States depend.

The production and values by States was as follows: Vermont, 48,648 tons, \$438,534; New York, 41,937 tons, \$530,154; Virginia, 17,721 tons, \$601,878; California, 8,233 tons, \$128,188; Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 7,205 tons, \$76,912; North Carolina, 731 tons, \$17,048; Georgia, Maryland, and Massachusetts, 1,959 tons, \$28,737.

The quantity of ground talc sold by producers in 1921 was 106,900 tons, valued at \$1,181,000, as compared with 178,500 tons, valued at \$2,143,000, in 1920. A canvas of the producers made to determine the quality of talc consumed in 1921 by different industries shows that the paper industry used 38 per cent of the total and that the average value was about \$10.60 a ton. Most of the supply was obtained from Vermont and New York. The paint industry, which requires a high grade talc, used 23 per cent of the total. Nearly all the supply was obtained from New York, and the average value was about \$14.10 a ton. The roofing industry consumed 18 per cent of the total and drew its supply almost entirely from Vermont. The requirements for talc used in this industry are not exacting, as is shown by the average value, which was only \$8 a ton. The rubber industry used a large quantity of talc for filler and in 1921 consumed 9 1-2 per cent of the total. Vermont furnished most of the supply, which had an average value of about \$9.50 a ton. The textile industry used about 4 per cent as a filler for cotton cloth. The average value was about 9.40 a ton. Only 2 1-2 per cent of the domestic output was used for toilet powder, the demand for talc for that use having been supplied largely by imported material. California supplied most of the demand for domestic talc for this purpose, and the average value was \$18.60 a ton.

The latest figures available show that in 1920 the United States furnished about 65 per cent of the world's supply and consumed about 68

FAST LIVING

The big goal among aviators is to fly around the world in 15 days of actual flying time. Ten years from now, such an achievement will be so commonplace that no one will pay much attention to it.

Bert Acosta recently flew more than 200 miles an hour. At that rate, he could fly around the world at the equator in five days.

When Andrew Jackson went to Washington to become president, it took him 30 days to make the trip from Tennessee.

Compare Andy's speed with the modern airplane, and the thing that strikes you most is the terrifically fast speed at which we moderns live.

The first men to sail around the world were in the Magellan expedition. The trip took, roughly, three years and a month, and the goal was reached in 1522—exactly four centuries ago.

Jules Verne in 1873 wrote "Around the World in 80 Days With Notebook and Camera." Such speed seemed visionary, impossible, at the time.

But 16 years later Nellie Bly circled the globe in 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes.

In 1913 John Henry Mears made the trip in 35 days 21 hours, 35 minutes.

Now the aviators confidently set forth to fly around the earth in 15 days—which would be 75 times as fast as the Magellan trip.

In every way, we constantly live faster. By conquering space and partially eliminating the time element, we are able to cram more and more into our lives. That is equivalent to prolonging life. Measuring life in terms of actual living, we—compared with our ancestors live 1000 years.

TRULY MARVELS OF NATURE

Immense Trees in Calaveras Grove, California, Worth Trip Across Country to See.

One of the most interesting sight-seeing places in California for the nature lover is Calaveras Grove, famous for the grandeur and age of its big trees. The grove is privately owned and is in a small valley near the head waters of the San Antonio, at an elevation of 4,702 feet. In the grove are ten trees, each 30 feet in diameter and more than seventy trees between 15 and 30 feet in diameter.

One of the trees, now down, "the father of the forest," must have been 450 feet high and 40 feet in diameter, according to a New York Times writer. In 1853 one of the largest trees, 92 feet in circumference and over 300 feet high, was cut down. Five men worked 25 days felling it, using large augers. The stump of this tree has been smoothed off and now accommodates 32 dancers. In 1858 a newspaper, the Big Tree Bulletin, was printed there.

Near the stump is a section of the tree 25 feet in diameter and 20 feet long; beyond lies the immense trunk as it fell, measuring 302 feet from the base to the extremity. Upon this was situated a barroom and tennis alley, stretching along its upper surface for a distance of 81 feet, affording ample space for two alley beds side by side.

TEXAS ONCE SISTER NATION

Interesting to Recall Time When the Great State Was an Independent Republic.

When Washington, capital of the United States, was little more than a village of mud streets between 1836 and 1846, says a bulletin of the National Geographical society, Austin was a similar world capital, the seat of government of the independent republic of Texas, which for ten years, immediately after independence had been won from Mexico, existed as the fellow-nation of the United States. Ministers and special envoys were accredited to the republic by the United States, and half a dozen or more of the leading nations of Europe, and the forms and amenities of world diplomacy were carried out punctiliously in the little capital.

Austin preserves a memory of the only republic to enter the United States in the name of its principal street, Congress avenue. Along this thoroughfare were situated the congressional halls of the nation. At the head of this avenue, on the crest of a commanding hill, is the present state capitol. Its architecture, like that of many other state capitols, is largely borrowed from the capitol at Washington, and it is almost as extensive, being the largest of the forty-eight statehouses.

What Poetry is Not.

Attitudes towards poetry are as various as its kinds. And the reader must have thought over these attitudes when he considered the problem of creating an audience or becoming part of one, says Jeannette Marks in the North American Review. Some excellent people, not ill-educated either, look upon poetry as one of the elegances of life, with a little superfluity. Others think poetry is sugar-water. It is, sometimes. So are some people, and there are no federal laws for putting them out of the way. Some men and women regard poetry as sentimental nonsense. In that it might be said certain types of poetry are like any cross-section of human nature to be found anywhere. The most damaging of all attitudes is that which holds that poetry is inimical to the facts of life and of science. Some poetry is. The greatest poetry, speaking the common speech of common human experience and love for nature, never is.

Sulphur Rains.

Strange stories are sometimes told of the wonderful things that have fallen in rainstorms. Occasionally it is frogs, again it is splashes of blood, or some mineral such as sulphur. Frequently there is a foundation for these stories, and investigation furnishes an explanation of the phenomena.

At Bordeaux for many years, in April and May, so-called "rains of sulphur" have been noticed, when the earth becomes spotted with what seem to be patches of sulphur brought down by the rain. This phenomenon was not long ago the subject of a scientific investigation, and it was shown that the supposed sulphur was really the yellow pollen of a species of pine, large forests of which exist south and southwest of Bordeaux. The rains referred to occur at the time of the flowering of the pines, the pollen of which must be carried to a great height in the air.

Odd Displays of Politeness.

The forms of courtesy and civility in Far Eastern countries have always been of the most extravagant nature. Abraham bowed himself to the ground to show his respect to strangers. So much time was taken up with polite salutation it is no wonder that when Elshah sent his servant in great haste on an errand he warned him, "If thou meet any man salute him not, and if any man salute thee answer him not again," there being no time to waste in ceremony. The Arab of today begins to bow as soon as he perceives a friend in the distance, inquires over and over again regarding the health of the family, kisses his own hand, kisses his friend's hand and gives thanks to Allah that they are once more permitted to meet.



It's Good For Your Children

You should encourage your children to eat plenty of ice cream. It is just as healthful as meat or eggs—and is a wonderful relief on a hot sultry day. Eating between meals is not harmful if the food is ice cream. The kiddies need that "extra-bite" to reinforce their ever-necessary reserve of energy. Be sure of sanitation. Send your orders to

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