

COTTON CROP REPORT

The consolidated and detailed report of the cotton crop was prepared by J. W. Jay & Co., New York and it covers the dates up to and including August 17th.

The average indicated percentage of the cotton crop was found to be 60.0.

CONDITION BY STATES

Table with 2 columns: State and Per Cent. Rows include Virginia (65.7), North Carolina (64.9), South Carolina (51.1), Georgia (47.1), Florida (63.3), Alabama (63.5), Mississippi (62.1), Louisiana (61.7), Texas (60.1), Arkansas (67.2), Tennessee (67.9), Oklahoma (62.3), Missouri (62.3), California and Lower California (93.2), Arizona and all others (83.5).

SUMMARY BY STATES

Virginia—Ten days late. Cultivation poor to fair. Plant normal to slightly undersize. Fruiting fair to poor. Shedding more than usual. Prospects for top crop poor. No shortage of labor. Weather unfavorable, too wet. Outlook poor to fair.

North Carolina—Normal to twelve days late. Cultivation good to fair. Plant normal with many sections reported oversize on account of excessive moisture. Fruiting poor to fair. Shedding normal. Prospects for top crop not promising. Need clear, warm weather. Weevil active in south and southwest. Labor plentiful. Prospects poor, except in north.

South Carolina—Normal to ten days late. Cultivation good to fair. Plant normal to slightly undersize, and in some counties above size, because of excessive rains. Fruiting fair to poor. Shedding more than usual. Poor prospects for top crop. Plenty of labor. Continued wet weather causing heavy weevil damage. Correspondents are not optimistic as to final yield. Outlook poor to bad.

Georgia—Ten days early to two weeks late. Cultivation good to fair. Plant normal. Fruiting fair to poor. Shedding more than usual. No top crop expected. Labor plentiful. The continued excessive rainfall caused great destruction by the weevil. Clear warm weather will improve conditions somewhat, although planters are discouraged as the prospects are poor to bad.

Florida—Ten days early to about seven days late. Cultivation fair to good. Plant normal. Fruiting fair. Normal amount of shedding. Top crop prospects poor. No scarcity of labor. Because of the excessive rainfall weevil active and doing considerable damage. Outlook poor.

Alabama—About ten days late. Cultivation fair to good. Plant on average normal. Fruiting good to poor. Shedding normal, except on sandy land where more than usual. Very little top crop expected. Where moisture excessive weevil active, although on the whole damage slight so far because of clear weather. Plenty of labor. Prospects poor.

Mississippi—Ten days early to ten days late. Cultivation fair to good. Plant normal. Fruiting poor to fair. Shedding more than usual. Prospects for top crop not promising. Weevil and army worms active, and together with hot winds have caused heavy destruction. Need beneficial showers as weather too dry. No scarcity of labor. Prospects poor.

Louisiana—Normal to ten days late. Cultivation good to fair. Plant normal. Fruiting fair to poor. Shedding more than usual. No top crop expected. Entirely too much rain caused heavy weevil damage. Dry weather with occasional showers needed. Labor plentiful. Outlook poor.

Texas—Normal to ten days late. Cultivation good to fair. Plant normal to undersize. Fruiting good in some counties—fair to poor in others. Shedding more than usual. Because of excessive high temperatures top crop prospects poor. Weevil active and destructive in localities where had rain. In other sections their activity restricted on account of dry, hot weather. Most of state in need of occasional showers. Plenty of labor. Prospects poor.

Arkansas—Ten days early to one week late. Cultivation fair to good. Plant normal. Fruiting on average fair. Dry weather causing more than usual amount of shedding. Prospects for top crop poor. Complaints of army worms and some weevil, but in latter case activity greatly restricted because of hot dry weather. A good rainfall needed, otherwise crops will further deteriorate. Plenty of labor. Prospects poor to fair.

Tennessee—Ten days early to ten days late. Cultivation fair to good. Plant normal. Fruiting fair to poor. Shedding more than usual. Need good general rainfall as weather too dry and hot. Prospects for top crop not promising. Outlook poor to fair.

Oklahoma—One week early to ten

days late. Cultivation fair to good. Plant normal. Fruiting fair to poor. Shedding more than usual. Need good general rainfall as weather is too dry and hot. Prospects for top crop not promising. Outlook poor to fair.

Missouri—Normal to one week early. Cultivation good. Plant normal. Fruiting good to fair. Shedding more to usual. Prospects for top crop only fair. No insect complaint. Need beneficial showers. No scarcity of labor. Outlook fair.

California—Normal to one week late. Cultivation good. Plant normal. Fruiting excellent. Shedding less than usual. Prospects for top crop good. No insect complaints. Labor plentiful. Outlook good to excellent.

Arizona—About one week late. Fruiting good. Shedding normal. Cultivation good. Plant normal. Top crop prospects good. No insect complaints. General prospects good.

RESUME

The weather, since our last investigation as of July 18th, was indeed most unfavorable. The continued excessive rainfall in Georgia and the Carolinas caused heavy destruction by the bell weevil. In the central part of the belt, and west of the Mississippi River, rapid deterioration took place, because of lack of rainfall and unseasonable high temperatures, thereby causing heavy shedding.

Unless all the states west of Georgia except Louisiana receive beneficial rains within the next week or two there will be a further decline in the percentage conditions. In the Atlantic district dry weather and seasonable temperatures are urgently needed.

In the west the weevil have been kept in check to a great extent, by the hot weather.

Since our investigation as of average date, August 17th, weather conditions have continued unfavorable.

Using the Government acreage figures (allowing 1 per cent for abandonment of acreage), the percentage condition shown in the report indicates, with normal weather henceforth, a yield of approximately 11,000,000 bales (linters excluded).

Using Mr. Hester's figures. This season starts with a carry-over of American cotton as follows:

VISIBLE SUPPLY

Table with 2 columns: Category and Bales. Rows include Counted interior towns (312,000), U. S. Ports (450,000), European ports (1,149,000).

INVISIBLE SUPPLY

Table with 2 columns: Category and Bales. Rows include Uncounted towns and on plantations (964,000).

MILL STOCK

Table with 2 columns: Category and Bales. Rows include Southern (630,000), Northern (599,000), European (800,000).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Bales. Rows include Carry-over (all kinds, July 30, 1922 (lint cotton 4,572,000, linters 332,000) (4,904,000).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Bales. Rows include To which add the probable yield indicated in this report of (11,000,000) Linters (500,000).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Bales. Rows include Making the seasons supply (16,404,000) Against which we estimate consumption linters included).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Bales. Rows include In America (6,400,000), Foreign (6,300,000).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Bales. Rows include Leaving an indicated carry-over July 31, 1923 (3,704,000).

Table with 2 columns: Category and Bales. Rows include Of the lint cotton carried over in America the returns to Secretary Hester indicated 88 per cent tenderable on future contracts, 10 per cent not tenderable and 2 per cent very poor grades.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Bales. Rows include The large quantity of lowest grades, which accumulated during the war period, have passed out of sight and the cotton remaining is much higher in average spinning value than that carried into the season just closed.

This fact, coupled with a greater cloth durability, must, we think, be considered in attempting a forecast of the consumption of American cotton next season.

The average price of middling cotton for last year was 17.78 cents per pound compared with 16.08 in 1920-21, 38.21 in 1919-20, and 30.36 in 1918-19.

The gross weight per bale, including bagging and ties, was 508.35 pounds, compared with 514.25 pounds in 1920-21 and 510.28 in 1919-20.

The average grade was middling compared with barely middling, 1920-21, strict low, 1919-20, barely middling, 1918-19, middling, 1917-18.

Considering the consumption problem from all angles and anticipating no calamity in Europe other than painful reconstruction, and anticipating a higher average price for cotton this season by reason of the small supply, in our judgment the consumption will probably be, linters included, about as follows:—In the United States 6,400,000; Japan and China 900,000; Mexico and Canada 225,000; Germany and German Austria 1,000,000; Czechoslovakia and Poland 425,000; Holland, Scandinavia and Switzer-

WEDDING OF FEEBLE MINDS COSTLY TO N. C.

A feeble-minded man married a feeble-minded woman in 1895, and since 1911 the two, together with their six children have cost North Carolina in institutional care and detention in jails at total of \$6,677, while five members of the family, at present in institutions, are running the total up at the rate of \$1,500 annually.

This the result of investigations conducted by the State Board of Public Welfare into the record of Joe Frances and his wife, Winnie Frances, both of whom have figured largely in court records in Raleigh and Wake county during the past twenty years. It does not take into consideration two of the six children for whom no figures are available. One of them, Kelly Frances was in jail before he was twelve years of age, served a term in the workhouse, committed burglary in 1913 and hasn't been heard from in this territory since. The other was Raymond given away by his parents in 1911 at the age of three, and at present in a foster home. All the children are feeble-minded.

Joe Frances head of the family a feeble-minded alcoholic has at intervals served in the workhouse, the jail the county home, with more or less frequent police court appearances. In these places he has cost Wake county, in maintenance expenses, over \$622, while his commitment to the State Hospital this year creates a running charge of \$300 yearly on the State.

Winnie Frances, who only recently was sentenced to Wake county jail, when she was picked up out of a ditch in a drunken stupor, has been a regular jail boarder with an expense since 1911 of over \$475 for Wake county and Raleigh.

The history of Irene, Myrtle, Mattie and Floyd, whose birth dates were respective, 1898, 1899, 1902, 1905, run a close parallel beginning with the Children's Home Society and ending in institutions for the feeble-minded. Three of them Irene, Myrtle and Mattie, are now in the Caswell Training School. Floyd is in the South Carolina School for the Feeble-Minded. County home, jail, reformatory—those places of abode or temporary confinement run regularly through a chronological record of their lives.

Irene has cost Wake county, North Carolina, Massachusetts, and South Carolina, over \$2,230. Myrtle and Mattie have cost North Carolina over \$2,800 and Floyd has already cost \$550. Each one continues to cost \$300 yearly and the end is not yet.

In other words, the one family with the imperfect records available, have, since 1911, cost governmental agencies in the State half of the annual appropriation for the State Board of Public Welfare not to mention the burden of expense on churches, Associated Charities, Salvation Army, and private charity.

This is just one family, and as such families go, a relatively harmless family. Out of it have come no murders, no serious crimes against society, except, possibly, the burglary alleged against Kelly, whose record since 1913 is unknown.

But Mrs. Clarence Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare in the State, points to the record of this family as characteristic of hundreds of like families over North Carolina, whose members are crowding jails, county homes, reformatories and State institutions. Through the compulsory school law there is a method of getting in touch with the Joes and the Winnies of the State. Keeping in touch with them, through the recognizing social agencies and preventing the multiplication of social derelicts—that's—that's another matter. It can't be done for \$20,000 a year. Unless it is done the \$20,000 North Carolina is spending on its public welfare work isn't a drop in the bucket to the thousands of dollars poured out in their maintenance or confinement, not to mention the unassessable losses of unchecked criminal tendencies.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

NORTH CAROLINA—Hertford Co. Having qualified as administrator of the estate of E. W. Waters, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate, to present them properly verified to the undersigned administrator, on or before the first day of September, 1923, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of any recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

This 1st day of September, 1922. A. C. WATERS, Administrator, of the Estate of E. W. Waters, Powellsville, N. C. Craig & Pritchett, Attorneys 9-1-6t.

erland 250,000; France and Belgium 775,000; Great Britain 2,000,000; Italy and Spain 725,000; total 12,700,000.

FIERY, ITCHY SKIN QUICKLY SOOTHED WITH SULPHUR

Mentho-Sulphur, a pleasant cream, will soothe and heal skin that is irritated or broken out with eczema; that is covered with ugly rash or pimples, or is rough or dry. Nothing subdues fiery skin eruptions so quickly, says a noted skin specialist.

The moment this sulphur preparation is applied the itching stops and after two or three applications, the eczema is gone and the skin is delightfully clear and smooth. Sulphur is so precious as a skin remedy because it destroys the parasites that cause the burning, itching or disfigurement. Mentho-Sulphur always heals eczema right up.

A small jar of Rowles Mentho-Sulphur may be had at any good drug store.

SOUR STOMACH INDIGESTION

Thedford's Black-Draught Highly Recommended by a Tennessee Grocer for Troubles Resulting from Torpid Liver.

East Nashville, Tenn.—The efficiency of Thedford's Black-Draught, the genuine, herb, liver medicine, is vouched for by Mr. W. N. Parsons, a grocer of this city. "It is without doubt the best liver medicine, and I don't believe I could get along without it. I take it for sour stomach, headache, bad liver, indigestion, and all other troubles that are the result of a torpid liver."

"I have known and used it for years, and can and do highly recommend it to every one. I won't go to bed without it in the house. It will do all its claims to do. I can't say enough for it."

Many other men and women throughout the country have found Black-Draught just as Mr. Parsons describes—valuable in regulating the liver to its normal functions, and in cleansing the bowels of impurities.

Thedford's Black-Draught liver medicine is the original and only genuine. Accept no imitations or substitutes. Always ask for Thedford's. E. 22

BACK HOME AGAIN

I am back home again, after a long stay in a hospital, but owing to my health, I will be unable to call on my customers and friends for some time.

I have a large stock of Singer Sewing Machine, which I will sell at reasonable prices. I also have a number of machines of other makes, that can be bought at Your Price.

You can find me at my office next to Phaup's Warehouse.

Respectfully,

B. S. BARNES Ahoskie, - - - N. C.

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