

CANNOT GROW PEANUTS WITHOUT APPLYING LIME

Soil Needs Plenty Fertility To Make Crop, Says Agronomist Expert

Through all conditions may be favorable to the growth of peanuts it is not possible to make large and profitable yields on soils of average fertility unless some form of lime is used with the crop, states W. F. Pate, Fertility Agronomist of the North Carolina Experiment Station. Mr. Pate says that the grower may start with good vigorous seed of a suitable variety, may have good growing weather and give thorough cultivation, but he must still use lime and commercial fertilizer containing plant foods in correct proportion.

As to lime, Mr. Pate says, "The peanut is a legume and since most of our cultivated soils are low in lime and sour, it is necessary to apply some form of this material. Either finely ground limestone or burnt lime may be used. The kind to buy will as a rule depend on the analysis of the material and the price per ton delivered. When large amounts of lime are used it is best to broadcast and harrow in. With small amounts it is best to apply in the drill before the peanuts are planted. When the crop is used in a three or four year rotation, the lime can be used for the preceding crop and good results will be seen in the yield of peanuts."

On the question of fertilizers for peanuts, Mr. Pate has found that the experiments give variable results, yet, he states, "Many people think it is not necessary to fertilize to grow good peanuts. Except on land that is in a high state of cultivation or where peanuts follow in a rotation where the preceding crop has been heavily fertilized, the use of fertilizer will generally show a profit. For average soils in Eastern Carolina, it is recommended that from 400 to 600 pounds of a fertilizer analyzing 8 per cent available phosphoric acid, 3 per cent ammonia, and 3 to 4 per cent potash be used per acre. For soils in the central part of the state, use 800 to 600 pounds of a fertilizer containing 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, 2 to 3 per cent ammonia and 2 per cent potash per acre."

Mr. Pate states that the percentage of ammonia may seem low in the formulas recommended but he finds it is necessary to keep in mind that under favorable conditions the plant is able to take some nitrogen from the air, and also that the amount of nitrogen applied should be controlled so that the plant may fruit and mature properly.

"The peanut may be grown on all upland soils of the Coastal Plain area and also on many of the sandier types of soil in the central part of North Carolina. On heavy clay soils and poorly drained soils, they do not do so well," says Mr. Pate.

FEW COUNTIES HAVE SO MANY TENANTS

Slightly more than one-half of the white farmers in Hertford County own the land they till. According to figures compiled from the census reports of 1920, 54.6 per cent of the white farmers are freeholders.

This rate of owners is lower than either of the three counties in our immediate section. The figures are: Northampton, 62.8; Bertie, 62.2; Gates, 73.6. The State average was 66.7 per cent of all white farmers. White tenants numbering 63,487. The total farm tenants population in 1920 was 587,000. Among some of the counties whose percentage of ownership is below that of this county are Wake, Johnston, Nash, Durham, Pitt, Edgecombe, Wayne, Wilson, and Lenoir.

John Quincy Adams, though one of the best Presidents the United States has ever had, was not a popular one.

Alfred Lord Tennyson, English poet laureate, was considered one of the finest looking men in the world.

The "Spoils System" in politics began to be carried out first during the Presidency of Andrew Jackson.

DAINTY FROCK FOR THE DEB



Of white taffeta is this debutante frock, with streamers at the shoulders, cap sleeves, and insets of interlocked rings.

POINTS IN GOOD DRESSING

Women Who Are Wise Recognize Importance of Careful Selection of Accessories.

Never have accessories been of greater importance than in the present season. The woman who is wise in fashion lore recognizes the full value of each detail of her costume. It is this knowledge that distinguishes a really smart woman from the one who merely wears good-looking clothes.

So much depends upon line and color. The contrast given by a trailing sash, the brilliancy added by a glittering colifore ornament, the grace of line achieved by a necklace or pendant of the right length, are subjects for thought and study, so that every woman may find exactly the type of ornament and the lines best adapted to her individual type.

With the picturesque and more formal style of dressing has come an awakened interest in ornaments for the hair. Extremely varied in type, these range from the simple band of silver ribbon closely bound about the head to a gorgeously jeweled affair, quite Russian in character, and glittering with brilliants and silver embroidery. Other headpieces reveal an artful use of vividly tinted flowers, two of which are arranged over the left ear.

Then there are shoe buckles of every size and shape, and designed with all the painstaking care that goes into the fashioning of real jewelry.

Extraordinarily lovely are buckles for the colonial slippers. Made of brilliants, they are backed with a fringe of metal lace or plaited metal ribbon, or velvet in shades of sapphire blue, of coral color and of emerald green. Slippers themselves are lovely beyond the dreams of Cinderella, whether they take the form of opera slippers or silver brocade or varicolored metal brocade sandals with jeweled heels.

LACE IS USED WITH CREPE

Combination Promises to Be Popular for Spring and Summer, Fashion Writer Says.

The use of a lace along with a crepe material is something that will be popular not only for wear but for the summer season. There is a demand for lace just so long as the formal styles insist upon holding the center of the stage, and as long as lace is the fashionable thing it behooves those women who love to be in the center of the style to use it to the last limits of its possibilities. A dress in made of gray crepe along with widths of lace which are dyed to match the silk. The sleeves are made of wide widths of the lace draped on to make the flowing sort of arm draperies which are so much in the center of the present styles. Then, pieces of the lace are taken and inset into the bodice of the gown, so that certain portions of the crepe are left to show and still the lace is left to hold the center of the stage. There are panels or motifs, however you wish to describe them, and they are the adornments of the low and medieval bodices that is cut in one with the circular skirt that drops low at the sides and is left to show by reason of the folds of its crepe-like how very graceful the modern adapted styles may be.

Smocks and Tunics.

Few things have had a more wide-spread influence upon the fashions of this decade than the oddly beautiful handwork of peasant folk of Europe and the primitive art of India. There is a compelling beauty about these curious designs and crude contrasts of color. Children's clothes especially lend themselves to the decorative handwork copied from the smocks and tunics of simple peasants, and there is a quaint charm about the city frocks and coats and unassuming smartness.

CULLING INCREASES PRODUCTION OF EGGS

Government Exhibit at Chicago Was Quite Instructive.

Poultryman Given Points to Determine Poor Layer From a Good One—Means of Increasing Profits From Chickens.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A sure means of increasing egg production by proper culling was given in an exhibit entitled "Make Your Poultry Pay" shown by the United States Department of Agriculture at the International Live Stock exposition, Chicago.

Two pens of chickens were shown. One lot of 12 hens was not culled, and ate in one year 900 pounds of feed, costing \$20.70. The 12 hens laid 100 dozen eggs during the year. Contrast with this lot was one of eight hens which had been culled, and which laid the same number of eggs but ate only



A Splendid Flock of White Leghorn Pullets.

600 pounds of feed, at a cost of \$13.50. The lot of 12 hens that was not culled ate 50 per cent more feed than the lot that was culled and produced no more eggs. The extra cost of feed, however, is but one of the larger costs. Others are the extra labor, extra housing room, and extra capital invested.

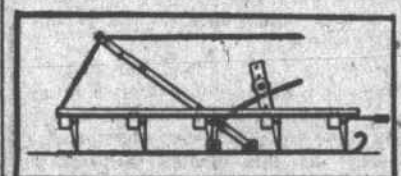
To enable the poultryman to cull his hens properly the exhibit gave the points to be looked for when determining a poor layer or a good layer. These points are quickly learned and are means of increasing profits from poultry.

HARROW IS HANDY FARM TOOL

Invention of Kansas City (Mo.) Man Is Easy to Operate and Inexpensive to Make.

The Scientific American in illustrating and describing a harrow, the invention of F. G. Biggerstaff, 2627 Tracey avenue, Kansas City, Mo., says:

The object of this invention is to provide a harrow which may be rendered



Harrow of Simple Construction.

operable or inoperable at will and while in motion, which may be raised above the ground, by means of a cam-lever, whereby to be cleared of accumulated debris, and which is of simple and durable construction, reliable in operation and easy and inexpensive to manufacture. The harrow may be drawn by tractor or other suitable means.

PARIS SHOWS CIRCULAR LINE

Prominent Detail of the Silhouette in the New Models—Loose Coats Are Favorites.

The circular line is a detail of the silhouette shown by prominent Paris artists in designing. It appears in skirts, but does not detract from the straight line above the knees or hips; in hip length jackets, rippled below the waist; and in an elbow or hip length cape for wear with the one-piece dress. This cape takes the place of the coat in the three-piece costume suit.

Loose coats, boxed or semi-fitted, and the three-quarter length circular top type are favorites with designers. Capes and cape wraps hold to their early popularity. Sleeves of suits are long and set in at normal or the dropped shoulder line; tailored dresses feature long sleeves, coat or Moyan age type, set in at normal. When the short sleeve appears it is untrimmed, reaching from four to six inches above the elbow. The waistline is varied, being either normal, at the hipline or chemise type; necklines vary, with the boat shape still the favorite. Braiding and embroidery are the popular trimmings, but fancy clasps, ribbons and buttons are in demand. These style details, in spite of the fact that they are only tendencies as yet, are specially usable for the frock that is the stepping stone from winter modes to spring fashions.

Canada's gold production last year was 304,656 ounces, or 33 per cent more than the year before.

WEATHER FORECASTS AID TO BEEKEEPERS

Predictions of Much Value in Fall and in Spring.

Instances of Importance of Service Rendered by New York Apiculturists Who Used Telephone to Inform Neighbors.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Beekeepers are dependent on weather conditions to prevent large winter losses, part of which occurs if they do not know when to put their bees in the cellar in the fall, or if the bees are removed from winter quarters too early in the spring. On the other hand, it is advantageous to give the bees the benefit of cleansing flights as soon as possible in the spring and as late as possible before cold weather sets in. Close attention is paid to the weather forecasts, especially in the northern states.

An instance of the way in which the weather bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture co-operates with beekeepers occurred recently in New York state. There are approximately 15,000 beekeepers there, half of whom winter their bees in cellars. When the weather map indicated the approach of severe weather, with no indications for a bee flight in sight, telegrams were sent by the state extension apiculturist to secretaries of 20 county and regional associations. These men in their turn were prepared to telephone key men who would telephone beekeepers in their own localities. In this way most of the beekeepers who winter their bees in cellars were reached.

Considering that the honey crop in New York state approximates 4,000,000 pounds a year, and that the greatest losses to the beekeepers of the state have been due to winter weather conditions, the weather bureau service is of real importance.

Advantages of Ducks.

Besides the advantage of furnishing feathers as well as eggs and meat, ducks are not usually troubled to any great extent by lice or mites and may be housed in cheaper quarters than chickens.

For Market Shoppers

In connection with my other business, which is conducted on a small profit margin, I have just opened a Regular Sanitary Market. I will carry a complete line of MEATS, best grade, and Fresh at all times. My specialty is to offer first class service, the best goods on the market—meats that you will never be afraid of.

PRICES ARE LOW

It will profit you no little to pay the Market a visit and see how little profit is added to the butcher's cost. Save a little every day, and your bank roll will grow larger in every way.

J. R. RIVES
AHOSSKIE, N. C.

Queer Feelings

"Some time ago, I was very irregular," writes Mrs. Cora Robie, of Pikeville, Ky. "I suffered a great deal, and knew I must do something for this condition. I suffered mostly with my back and a weakness in my limbs. I would have dreadful headaches. I had hot flashes and very queer feelings, and oh, how my head hurt! I read of

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

and of others, who seemed to have the same troubles I had, being benefited, so I began to use it. I found it most beneficial. I took several bottles . . . and was made so much better I didn't have any more trouble of this kind. It regulated me."

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Several Carloads on Hand

J. N. Vann & Brother
The Hardware House

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