

THE GLEANER

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TOBACCO CO-OPS MAKE FAST START.

Deliver 3 Million Pounds To S. C. Association Warehouses Within 2 Weeks.

The Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association is breaking all past records for early receipts of the South Carolina tobacco crop. Deliveries to the cooperative floors have recently come close to the half million pound mark daily and have already passed a total of three million pounds within less than two weeks since the opening of the association's warehouses.

The clamor of the outsider to come into the cooperative fold has continued to increase and there appears to be little doubt that if the association should open its books at this time its membership could be enlarged by several thousand tobacco farmers. On the other hand a special opportunity was given to all South Carolina tobacco farmers to join the association last month during a campaign for new members and the old members have expressed their wishes to keep the books closed from now on for the present season. The directors have completely respected the wishes of the membership which were set forth in recent meetings. The result has been that South Carolina growers who failed to sign the marketing contract for this year's crop when the opportunity was open last month, have already begun to sign up for the season of 1926.

The 65 per cent cash advance being paid on the association floors continues to delight the members and to attract outsiders because it compares very favorably with the prices upon the auction floors and gives the tobacco co-ops assurance that they will receive more money from orderly sales of their tobacco at a season when they are most in need of cash.

Enthusiasm and loyalty for the association is strong in the old belt of North Carolina according to the results of two large mass meetings of growers in Oxford and Roxboro last week where the members present pledged full delivery of this season's crop to the marketing association.

In Virginia, delegates from all the counties of the dark fired district met last week in Farmville and expressed themselves as ready to make plans for another five-year sign up of the dark tobacco crop in their state.

The South Carolina co-ops are making a good start towards their objective of 38 million pounds deliveries to the association this season, and if present receipts and enthusiasm for the association are any indication, they will pass their goal before the present season closes.

Fortune in Prizes Offered By State Fair.

Offering a total of \$32,316 in prizes to successful competitors, the official premium list of the North Carolina State Fair to be held in Raleigh on October 12 has been received from the printer and is now being distributed by the manager, E. V. Walborn. With the exception of \$7,200 offered in the races and \$600 offered in the fine arts department nearly all of this sum goes for agricultural products. There are twenty departments of the fair each headed by a member of the Board of Directors appointed under the law passed by the last General Assembly which made the fair a public institution largely controlled by the State College of Agriculture.

Nearly all of the departments have a member of the faculty of the College in actual charge as superintendent.

The premium list shows that there will be a number of high class free acts put on at the race track each afternoon and night. An excellent racing program has been secured with some of the finest trotting and pacing thoroughbreds in North Carolina entered. An enlarged horse show

is also arranged to bring many lovers of good horse flesh to Raleigh this fall.

As was the case last year, prizes of \$500, \$400, \$300 and \$200 are offered for the best county displays. These prizes go on down to \$50 for tenth place. The best live-at-home farm display will win \$250, with second place bringing \$175 and so on down to \$25 for sixth place. Community displays will win at the same rate as the individual farms and according to Mr. Walborn should attract considerable interest.

Mr. Walborn states that there is already much interest shown in the fair this year and that many exhibitors are writing in to reserve space.

In North Carolina Last Year Were 299 Homicides.

Raleigh, Aug. 17. North Carolina contributed more than its quota to the crime wave of the nation during the past year, 299 deaths being designated as homicides in returns made on death certificates filed with the State Board of Health for 1924. Chicago, with a record of more than a murder per day for the year, may have led the country, but this State ranks well up in the forefront.

Typhoid fever not so long ago was a large factor in the death rate of the State. It has been one of the causes of death against which both state and local health authorities have waged a major offensive. Now murder and automobile accidents each levies a greater annual toll of human life than does this once prevalent and dreaded disease.

The records show more than double the number of negro victims among the homicides as compared with the whites. The distribution is 94 white, 201 negro, and 4 Indian.

The homicides are divided into four classifications. Of the total, 235 were killed with firearms, 47 by knives or other piercing instruments, 6 were babies killed clumsily following birth, and 11 were killed by other means.

Facts To Know About Sowing Oats.

Oats are used mainly for hay or grain, seldom being turned under. They should be sown on good land. On poor soils they do not give satisfactory returns in either hay or grain, and make less growth than rye for turning under.

"Yet oats make a fine crop for North Carolina farmers," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College. "Under favorable conditions they may be expected to yield 2500 to 3500 pounds of cured hay per acre. The hay contains 3.3 per cent protein, as compared to 5.9 per cent for timothy and 15.4 per cent for soybeans. A strong point in favor of oats is that hairy vetch sown with them will mature at the same time, making a hay richer in protein than oats alone.

"Oats often winter-kill severely. The best way to avoid this is to sow plenty of seed. Use at least two bushels per acre, sow them early enough to get a good start before cold weather. The best time is October. A good way to sow is to disc the seed in, or better still, drill them in, after corn or soybeans. It would be too late to sow them after cotton. In Edgecombe County some farmers like to plant oats in cotton, at the last plowing. October-sown oats, far out-yield late fall or spring-sown oats in both hay and grain."

Mr. Blair suggests that if oats begin to run up in the fall, they should be grazed down or cold weather will damage them. They may be grazed for a while in the spring, but care should be taken not to graze them too long. Fertilizer experiments made in North Carolina show that oats respond well to nitrogen. However, if the land is fertile, or has received a good application of fertilizer in the spring, oats need not be fertilized in the fall. They may be given 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre early in the spring if they appear to need it.

The best varieties for North Carolina are the Fulghum and the Appler, which is the same as Red Root Proof. The Fulghum is earlier than the Appler, but less hardy. The Fulghum variety should always be used when oats are sown in the spring. Oat hay should be cut when the grains are in the dough stage, then it is easy to cure and excellent in quality.

With 81 percent as many sows farrowing this spring, farmers of North Carolina saved 91 percent as many pigs as last spring, or an average of 6 pigs per litter, which was better than the average for the United States, says W. W. Shay, Swine Extension Specialist.

Drouth Causes Study Of Surface Watering.

The long continued drouth in certain sections of North Carolina this year has caused some farmers to look to surface irrigation for their gardens and truck patches. Extension workers at State College state that this is certainly feasible on some farms where the land slopes and where gravity lines may be put in so that water can be made to run down the middle of rows.

"Surface irrigation has paid its way on at least two farms in Polk and Henderson counties," says E. R. Raney, extension farm engineer. "J. R. Sams, county agent in Polk county, has had a successful garden this year by diverting the stream from a big spring. Other gardens in his immediate vicinity have been almost worthless. Mr. Sams plans to use his idea in watering several acres on his farm and is encouraging others in the county to adopt the idea."

"In Henderson county, the farm agent, E. F. Arnold, took me to a farm owned by Hooper Brothers near Fletcher who proved this year that it paid to put in expensive equipment. These men had six acres in cabbage located in a bottom near the river. Apparently the cabbage crop was to prove a total failure, so the owners invested \$200 in a pump and pipe to deliver 60 gallons of water per minute.

"They put in a pipe line along the ground across the upper end of the field, making a hose connection at each 20 feet of pipe. Four ten-foot hoses were connected and a Fordson tractor put to work at the pump. The four hoses delivered about 15 gallons per minute and were allowed to run until the middles were thoroughly wet, when they were shifted to four dry middles and the process repeated. These men expect a crop of about 15 tons of cabbage per acre for which they are getting \$100 per ton at the farm. The difference in yield secured on one acre will more than pay for the outfit."

Survey Shows More Weevils This Year.

Surveys made by the twenty field men and county agents of the Agricultural Extension Service up until July 30 show that there is a greater infestation of boll weevils in the cotton crop of North Carolina this year than last. This infestation is heavier in the coastal and eastern counties and grows progressively less toward the hill country.

"At the same time," says Prof. Franklin Sherman of the State Division of Entomology, "the survey also shows a better attitude of mind on the part of the cotton grower toward using the standard, approved method of fighting the weevil as recommended by the College and Department workers. Cultural methods and conditions have averaged good and the cotton as a general rule is making excellent growth and is fruiting heavily. More farmers are dusting with calcium arsenate for direct weevil control than ever before in North Carolina."

In some parts of eastern Carolina weevil infestation has reached the high point of 25 to 50 per cent. In a number of cases the number of weevils has increased three times during one week and on nearly every farm studied, at least one field would have an infestation of from 10 to 25 percent. In the southeastern section, the field workers found the weevil prevalent in nearly every cotton field and stated that dusting is advisable all over this territory. The prolonged dry, hot weather was having some effect in weevil control but with the coming of showers and wet weather, it is being advised that the field be watched closely and that dusting be done when needed.

In the piedmont area, weevil survival from the winter was apparently light and dusting is needed now only in scattered areas. In the upper piedmont towards the outer edge of the cotton growing area, the infestation is light with no reports of serious damage.

Plenty of pyrotol will be available for farmers in North Carolina this fall, states J. M. Gray of State College.

A short course for Negro Club members of southeastern North Carolina will be held at the Red Stone Academy, near Lumberton, on August 18 to 21. The course will be directed by Prof. C. R. Hudson of State College, assisted by John D. Wray, Negro Club Agent, and S. T. Brooks, local agent of Robeson County.

Combat Poultry Diseases By Preventing Them.

The best way to combat poultry diseases is to prevent them. Sanitary conditions about the poultry house, poor living conditions, damp floors, cold drafts and other faults that easily may be corrected are predisposing factors towards disease. One of the first things to do after these things are looked after properly is to isolate any sick bird that may appear in the flock.

"The poultry industry of North Carolina is rapidly growing," says Prof. R. S. Dearstyne of the poultry department at State College. "This increase is noticed not only in the larger number of poultrymen but also in the intensity of production. With an increase of birds on the farm comes an increased disease hazard and the most successful method of combatting these diseases is to prevent them from occurring."

Prof. Dearstyne states that autumn weather usually marks outbreaks of seasonal diseases such as pox, roup, poultry typhoid, contagious bronchitis and pneumonia. The yearly mortality among domesticated birds from these diseases is very large and is usually caused by the owner allowing such diseases to become well established before taking steps to combat them.

"The poultryman should look over his flock each day for suspects," says Prof. Dearstyne. "Confine the sick birds in separate quarters and do not place them back in the flocks if they recover for they may be carriers of diseases. Keep birds bought from neighboring flocks in quarantine at least a week before putting them with the other birds. If outbreaks occur, call on the county agent or the farm life school teacher for help and if they think it necessary, send a specimen to the poultry laboratory at State College."

Cover Crops Pay Says Director Winters.

Commercial fertilizer will not always supply all the elements of fertility needed to produce good yields of the commonly accepted money crops in North Carolina. The excessively wet weather of last season proved this, finds Director R. Y. Winters of the North Carolina Experiment Station.

"Fields of cotton that had been given sufficient fertilizer to produce a bale of cotton per acre failed to return sufficient lint to pay for the labor and fertilizer," says Dr. Winters. "The early shedding of squares was very heavy. Land in the same areas that had been cropped in winter cover crops produced better crops and experienced less shedding of squares. It is a matter of general observation throughout the South that turning under cover crops has helped to combat the boll weevil, because this tends to reduce the natural shedding of squares in unfavorable weather. Organic matter in the soil holds moisture during dry years, keeps a supply of air for the plant roots during wet weather and helps to make better crops in normal years."

In spite of this, Dr. Winters finds that cover crops are not very popular in North Carolina. If they were, he states, at least one fifth of all the cultivated land would be green in winter. The reason why more are not planted is probably due to lack of funds to buy seed in late summer and because few people really know the value of a winter crop. Dr. Winters states that it is vastly better to plant a few less acres of tobacco, cotton and peanuts and put more land to cover crops, thus improving its productive capacity.

Livestock growers in the drouth stricken areas should plant some emergency hay and grazing crop like Sudan grass, German millet or Abruzzi rye, recommends Prof. C. H. Williams.

If the lawn is growing bald, it needs a little tonic in the shape of fertilizers and a little scratching to put in more seed, say horticultural workers of State College.

Rye is the surest cover crop, say extension workers of State College, but it does not furnish nitrogen. Plant legumes this fall to cut down the feed and fertilizer bill next year.

By using a pure bred Dorsett ram in his flock of native ewes, L. L. Draughon of Edgecombe County sold eight lambs for \$96.36. The lambs averaged 104 pounds and showed distinct improvement over their mothers, reports County Agent Zeno Moore.

Loafing Land Should Be Put to Work.

Put the loafing land to work and instead of securing returns from a certain area for six months in the year get these returns for the full twelve months.

"Cover crops will do this," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist for the State College of Agriculture. "The average Tarheel farmer has more land than he has money. He pays taxes on this land for twelve months in the year yet much of the highest priced farm land in the State works only six months. Still worse, the land is damaged by its winter vacation."

Mr. Blair states that it is entirely feasible to make North Carolina farm lands work the year around and give good returns while doing so. The way to do this, he states, is to plant another set of crops in the fall, after the regular crops are mature and let this additional set grow during the winter.

Winter cover crops give returns in five ways, states Mr. Blair. They will preserve the existing fertility. There is always some plant food left from the fertilizer applied in the spring and much of this will leach away unless there is a crop growing to take it up. Second, the cover crop helps to prevent the loss of soil and plant food by erosion. Third, the cover crop when turned under will fill the soil with organic matter making it easier to till and increasing its water-holding capacity. Fourth, leguminous cover crops when turned under will add more nitrogen per acre than is ever likely to be applied at one time in commercial fertilizers. A good crop of vetch or crimson clover will furnish more nitrogen than 300 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda. Fifth, cover crops will furnish an abundant yield of high grade hay which may be cut at a time when the farm is apt to be getting short of feed.

Hogging Down Corn.

If the hogs break into the corn field this month, let them stay there, feed some fish meal to balance the corn and sell the hogs on the high market in September for more profit than was ever before on corn as grain.

Will it pay? Listen to what W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State College, has to say about hogging down corn.

"Say, ten pigs averaging 150 pounds each broke into the corn field on August 12 and the corn was in the dough stage. The field contained 1 1/2 acres and would yield 37 1/2 bushels per acre or a total yield of 56 1/4 bushels for the field. Ninety pounds of fish meal was put into a self-feeder and given them. The corn would carry the pigs until about September 12 during which period they should gain 500 pounds.

"For 18 years, the average price for such hogs in September has been \$10.63 per hundred. On that average, our 500 pounds gain is worth \$53.15 less the cost of the 90 pounds of fish meal which is \$3.15 at present prices. This leaves exactly \$50 return for the 1 1/2 acres of corn.

"But the price of good hogs is high this year. They are quoted at \$15.40 per hundred this week on the Richmond market. If they will be quoted at only \$14.00 per hundred on September 12, the 37 1/2 bushels of corn in the field has returned \$66.85 or \$1.79 per bushel when sold in the skin of the hog as a sack.

"It cost about 75 cents per bushel to produce and harvest a bushel of corn and so the field of 1 1/2 acres had cost \$22.53 when the hogs so fortunately broke into it and made a profit for the owner of \$44.22 on the field or \$35.21 per acre."

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The farm forests of North Carolina form one of the "fast great, undeveloped, natural resources of the State and when they are properly developed will be a source of future wealth.

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Fresh Fruits Fine As Summer Food.

Fruits are no longer to be classed as luxuries to be used as appetizers only, but are necessary in the diet during summer, are important the year around and are of greatest value during hot months when many body processes become sluggish.

"Fruits are regulators of intestinal activity and stimulate many of our body processes during the summer," says Prof. C. D. Matthews, head of the Department of Horticulture at State College. "They are the best tonics and will help to keep the human machine in working trim. The mineral salts in fruit are of the most value; the vitamins are a necessity in maintaining health and vigor while the roughage aids in digestion."

Prof. Matthews states that dietitians attached to medical schools give to fruits this important place. They should be eaten at least twice each day and it is the poorest sort of economy to cut down on the fruit supply or to buy the poorest quality. Fruit is essential in hot weather and should be used either fresh from the market or in the various cooked dishes.

"Fruit is one of the cheapest articles," says Prof. Matthews. "There is a small percentage of waste, and household economy in buying fruit is best practiced by buying a supply in season. Some fruits may be purchased throughout the year but at higher prices than when in season. Apples remain the most reasonable in price of all fruits and are always available."

There's Money In Pecans.

There's money in pecans, especially when these trees are set out properly, are of the right varieties and are cared for as they should be. The Agricultural Extension Service of State College is cooperating in a movement to place one million pecan trees in eastern North Carolina during the next three years.

"One additional reason why I know there is money in pecans is a study of the results secured by Dr. J. M. Baker of Tarboro," says Glenn O. Randall, extension horticulturist at State College. "In 1900 Dr. Baker purchased a tract of land near Tarboro containing two and one-half acres. He planted pecan trees and took fairly good care of his grove. When the trees came into commercial bearing in 1913, he sold in that one year enough nuts to pay all costs of producing his grove including the purchase price of the land and the interest on his investment."

Mr. Randall states that this is only another example of what pecans will do in adding to the farm income. He states that farmers in the coastal plain section and in the eastern piedmont section should not overlook the fact that the climatic and soil conditions in these parts of the State are ideal for the production of standard varieties like the Schley and Stuart.

"Pecan culture is due to become a great industry in North Carolina," says Mr. Randall, "and I look for this prophesy to come true not many years hence."

Fairs are held to show improvement made during the year in the community and its products. Therefore the best should be selected for exhibition, say extension workers at State College.

INDIGESTION
Black-Draught Brings Relief for Tight, Bloating Feeling.
"I had indigestion," says Mr. W. B. Bouknight, of Ballentine, S. C. "Working out, I got in the habit of eating fast, for which I soon paid by having a tight, bloated feeling after meals. This made me very uncomfortable. "I would feel stupid and drowsy, didn't feel like working. I was told it was indigestion. Some one recommended Black-Draught and I took it after meals. I soon could eat anything any time. "I use it for colds and biliousness and it will knock out a cold and carry away the bile better and quicker than any liver medicine I have ever found." "Eating too fast, too much, or faulty chewing of your food, often causes discomfort after meals. A pinch of Black-Draught, washed down with a swallow of water, will help to bring prompt relief. "Black-Draught gently helps the over-taxed organs to perform their regular functions, in such cases, ridding the system of poisons that might accumulate. Sold everywhere; 25c. C-34
The Ford's **BLACK-DRAUGHT** LIVER MEDICINE
W. E. SHARPE, Trustee, Coulter Cooper, & Carr, Attys.

Tom Tarheel says he went out to look over the old cane until this week. Soon be time for making molasses.

Milk is said to be the best food of all, but to live up to its reputation, it must be kept clean and cool, says John Arey, dairy specialist at State College.

Every business house in Apex, Wake County, save two, offered to contribute one or more premiums for the community fair to be held there this fall, reports County Agent John C. Anderson.

Farmers who put all their eggs in one basket and sold them cooperatively this year made a good profit, say marketing specialists. The cooperative marketing of poultry and eggs paid handsome returns in some North Carolina counties.

Farm demonstration agents at work in piedmont North Carolina held 156 meetings in July at which there were 9,152 folks. These agents also visited 307 communities, nearly 1,400 farmers and traveled about 16,000 miles carrying on their work, report district agent E. S. Millsaps.

"Going to the Devil" "The Devil" was originally the name of a noted public house located at 2 Fleet street, near Temple bar, in London. When the lawyers in the neighborhood went to dinner they were accustomed to hang out a sign on their doors, "Gone to the Devil," so that those who wanted them might know where to find them.

Concerning Patents "Patent pending" on a manufactured article means the same thing as "patent applied for." It means that the inventor of the article has applied for a patent but that the patent office has not yet granted it. The patent office has reported favorably on an application for a patent, but has not yet issued it, "patent allowed" is put on the manufactured article.—Pathfinder Magazine.

Electrocute Rats Rats became a pest around an electric power station just outside Toronto, Canada. The engineers rigged up a device fastened to the end of a high-tension wire near the ground. A piece of tin was placed beneath. To get the cheese used for bait Mr. Rat steps on the tin, completing the circuit, and his career ends right there. Scores were killed in a single night.—New York World.

Notice! Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of North Carolina for the parole of Emil Tickle, convicted at the November, 1924, Criminal Term of Alamance Superior Court of seduction, and sentenced to eighteen months on the roads of Alamance county. This Aug. 17th, 1925.

SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST. Under and by virtue of the power of sale in a deed of trust duly executed in favor of the undersigned trustee, by W. C. Lloyd and wife, Alice B. Lloyd, Sept. 17, 1924, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county in Book of Mortgages and Deeds of Trust, No. 86, page 144, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness thereby secured, the undersigned trustee will, on

MONDAY, AUG. 31, 1925, at twelve o'clock noon, at the court house door at Graham, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described property:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Burlington Township, Alamance county and State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Ireland Street and others, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the east side of Ireland Street, corner with Mrs. Mina C. Hunt; running thence S 89 degs and 30' E with Mrs. Hunt's line 264 ft. to a stone, Mrs. Hunt's corner; thence N 30 degs E 75 ft. to a stone, Patton's corner; thence N 89 deg 30' W 264 ft. to a stone in the east side of Ireland Street; thence S 30 degs W 75 ft. to the beginning, containing one-half (1/2) acre, it being the same land that was deeded to Mrs. Susan A. Waller by Robert M. Douglas, Trustee, the 2nd day of February, 1901. On said lot is situated a modern six-room dwelling. This the 23rd day of July, 1925.

W. E. SHARPE, Trustee, Coulter Cooper, & Carr, Attys.