

THE GLEANER

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

J. D. KERNODLE, Editor.

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GRAHAM, N. C., DEC. 13, 1928.

The next General Assembly will convene in Raleigh on January 8th. It is the time fixed by the constitution—Wednesday after the first Monday in January.

Governor-elect O. Max Gardner will be inaugurated on January 11th. Between that date and the meeting of the General Assembly two days before, the latter will in a way get its bearings, and the new Governor will step in with the machine in motion.

King George of England, who has been sick for a month, is holding his own, and the belief appears to be that he will recover. His lungs were involved and the doctors have performed two operations for the purpose of draining. Not only English subjects, but the rest of the world have been very anxious about the King's condition. His oldest son, the Prince of Wales and heir apparent to the throne, was far away in Africa when notified of his father's serious illness. He rushed homeward for more than a week and arrived Tuesday night.

INFLUENZA NATION WIDE.

A late report from Washington estimates that the country now has 200,000 cases of influenza—not a large number in comparison—only about one out of 500, but sufficient to cause alarm.

A number of schools have closed to check its spread. In the past few days the Public Schools of High Point, State College at Raleigh, the State University, Duke University, Wake Forest, N. C. W. of Greensboro, have closed on account of the malady. Also some schools in South Carolina have closed.

Many remember the influenza epidemic during the World War, and that there were many deaths. The experience of that time should inspire greater care and caution.

Extension Conference

Begins This Week.

County men and women agents of North Carolina will return to school this week when they journey from their home stations to State College for the purpose of attending the annual extension conference beginning on December 13 and lasting through December 20.

It will be a week of hard work. The agents will hear new facts about farming and home life; will report on the accomplishments of the past year and will make their plans for the coming year. The conference will be attended by the specialists, the college teachers and the administrative officers. New methods will be studied, results will be checked and some few speeches will be heard.

On the whole, however, it will be a working conference, says Dean I. O. Schaub. A number of important committees have been appointed to study various matters and these will report during the week. However, some time will be allowed for pleasure. Each evening there will be social gatherings with a program arranged by the social committee. The agents plan to meet one another and to enjoy their association out of business hours. There will be several alumni dinners, one or two banquets and a Christmas tree party.

The 25th anniversary of the founding of extension work by Dr. Seaman A. Knapp will be fittingly observed with a program on Friday evening, December 14. Hon. Josephus Daniels, publisher of the News and Observer, will award the cup offered to the agent conducting the best news service during the year at a joint session on December 15.

Dean Schaub, Mrs. McKimmon and Mr. Gray plan to have most of the important work completed by Monday afternoon, December 17, so that the agents may take part in the annual meeting of the southwestern Livestock Association which is to be held December 18 and 20.

Hotchpotch.

The sale of federal patronage in South Carolina is under investigation, and it is estimated that the Republican machine in that State "holds up" the appointees for about \$50,000 a year for "campaign purposes," but that not more than \$2,000 a year ever reaches the National Republican committee. Postoffice appointees are the lambs that have been fleeced, principally.

The practice was called to the attention of the Department of Justice and a case made up and filed with the postoffice department. The case ended with the reply that "no further action was necessary." It is suspected that the "hold up" game, the sale of patronage, is practiced elsewhere than in South Carolina, and that a probing committee could find enough for an all-time job.

Down in Craven County, within six miles of New Bern, a distillery, covering a half acre of land, was raided a few days ago by "dry" officers. It is reported to have been a completely equipped plant with some juice on hand and plenty of material to make more.

Senator Simmons' home is at New Bern, so the booze factory must not have been much farther from his domicile than it was from the city. Considering the fierce opposition emanating from that locality against Gov. Al Smith on account of his views concerning the Volstead act, one would conclude it was as devoid of moisture as Dry Tortugas.

Another First For North Carolina.

North Carolina ranks first in the production of peanuts. The 1928 crop is officially estimated at nearly two hundred and twenty-three million pounds, or nearly two pounds for each person in the United States. We produced one-fourth of all the peanuts grown in the United States in 1927, and since 1922 our average production has been one-fourth of the nation's total production.

North Carolina also leads in per acre production of peanuts, our 1928 average being 1,035 pounds, which is more than three hundred pounds above the average for all the peanut producing states. Our ten-year average production per acre is also more than three hundred pounds above the average for all the states.

Better Tobacco Beds Control Flea Beetle.

Preparing the plant bed so that tobacco flea beetles cannot enter to attack the plants is one means of successfully controlling the pest to the extent that stronger plants are obtained for setting in the field.

"First the plant bed should be made tight," says C. H. Brannon, extension entomologist at State College. "This can be done by using boards about the bed instead of poles. Poles cannot be so placed that the small flea beetles may not enter. Then soil should be banked about the boards to prevent the insects crawling under. Have the boards fit tightly at each corner. Next, use new cheese cloth that has at least 25 strands to the inch. This should be well sewn and fastened to the margin boards by wooden strips. Tacking or nailing the cloth to the boards will usually pull holes in it."

The next step, says Mr. Brannon, is to plant an area of a few feet around the bed. Poles may surround this bed and old cloth used to cover it. This is a trap bed on which the flea beetles will congregate and where they may be killed easily with a mixture of one pound of paris green to five pounds of arsenate of lead. Use this dust at the rate of one-half pound to each 100 yards of trap bed. The plants must be well covered with the dust and the applications made frequently, especially if there is much rain.

Mr. Brannon states that the tobacco flea beetle does great damage to the crop each year. The pest is only about one-fiftieth of an inch long and usually escapes notice until it appears in destructive numbers. When control is practiced at the plant beds, there are fewer insects to hurt the tobacco crop in the field and stronger plants are secured for setting.

Sixty new boys have enrolled in the 4-H pig club work of Pitt County.

News and Views.

Thos. F. Ryan, a New York capitalist, died a few days ago leaving a fortune estimated at \$500,000,000. The will disclosed a very small percent left for benevolent purposes; it also disclosed that a son was left a set of shirt studs because he did not idolize his step-mother, but remained true to the mother that bore him.

A news rumor is afloat that Mr. Coolidge is contemplating coming South for his holiday vacation and that Asheville is under consideration. He stepped over in Virginia for his Thanksgiving. Surely he is mellowing toward the Southland. He should have started the game earlier—he would find the Sunny South folks hospitable and willing to accord him every consideration to which the high office of Chief Executive of the Nation entitles him. More than that, the Southern people would have been highly pleased and felt themselves honored.

Did You Ever Stop To Think

(Copyright 1928)

By Edson R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla.

That the lack of interest on the part of many business men holds back the development of business for many cities.

That whether or not this lack of interest is to continue is up to them.

That where a portion of the business men show a lack of aggressiveness, a tendency to stay in the old rut, and an idea in their heads that business will be good without any effort on their part, they just help to kill all business.

That when they do it they will find many of their fellow citizens getting the habit of going to some other city to trade.

That most of this out-of-town trading is done because of the lack of push and advertising on the part of the home merchants.

That the merchants who sit tight and take only what business is coming to them usually haven't much coming to them and don't get much.

That the business men that succeed are the ones that are up and doing all the time—reaching out after business and building for the future.

In these modern days you can't wait for business, you must go after it! Advertise for it!

Timber is a savings bank to be drawn upon by the owner at times of need. The trees are the capital or principal, and new growth is the interest. If the timber is worked wisely and only the amount of new growth is cut capital will be left untouched and the investment will continue.

Uniformity in type, color, and conformation is highly desirable in developing a good herd of swine. Notice the progeny of each sow; if they do not conform to the type and growth of the general herd, she should be replaced by a gilt from a sow whose pigs show good type and feeding qualities.

By harvesting their soybean crop with combines on the bottom of the former Lake Mattamuskeet in Hyde County, the New Holland farms are securing an average yield of 25 bushels of beans per acre.

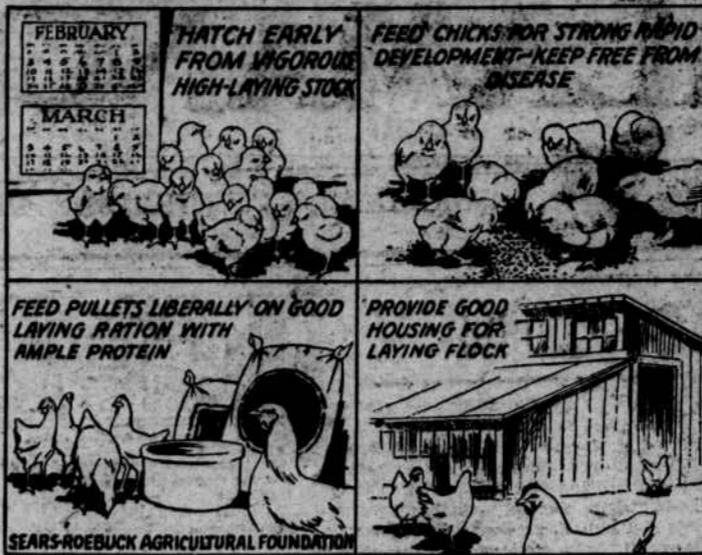
Livestock growers interested in learning more about the job will enjoy the meeting of the Southern Livestock Association to be held at State College in Raleigh, December 18, 19 and 20.

The extension service of State College has reprinted its circular number 156 on culling poultry. Copies may be had free of charge on application to the agricultural editor.

From 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of Danish Bald Head cabbage cut from one acre of bottom land is the record of Porter Morgan of Transylvania County who says he cleared \$800 on an acre from the crop this season.

Tobacco flea beetles are best controlled in the plant bed. Make it tight and plant a trap-bed round, caution tobacco specialists.

How to Get More Winter Eggs



Increasing the egg yield during the months of soaring prices is one of the surest methods of swelling the profits from the poultry flock, the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation points out. Prices paid to producers for eggs during the three months, November, December and January, are nearly twice as high as in the spring months. While extra care is required to obtain high winter egg production, all of the essential steps are within the reach of the average farmer.

"To produce a great man, start with his grandmother." Any chicken will lay in March, April and May, but the ability to lay from November to March has been developed only by many years of breeding and selection. To get winter eggs, early pullets must be hatched from vigorous, healthy stock of proven ability to lay during the winter. At the Massachusetts Experiment Station, pullets hatched in February produced 56 eggs before March 1 of the following year. March pullets laid 40 eggs before March 1, April pullets, 30, and May pullets, only 18. The spring and summer egg production from the early-hatched winter layers was just as good as from the late-hatched pullets that did not lay in the winter.

Careful feeding and management of the chicks are necessary if healthy, well-matured pullets are expected in the fall. In addition to the whole grain ration, a mash containing a liberal supply of proteins and minerals is needed throughout the growing period. The chicks must have plenty of sunshine and the poultry house and yard must be kept sanitary to prevent disease.

A good food deserves a good home, a poultry house that is well ventilated, light, clean, free from drafts, dry and free from vermin. Pullets should be housed at least by the first of October to become used to their new quarters.

By artificial illumination in the poultry house during the winter, essentially the same length of day can be produced as fowls normally would receive in the spring. It gives more time to consume the feed necessary to keep warm and have a surplus for egg production in the fall and winter when the price is high.

A hen is a factory and cannot produce eggs unless her ration contains all the ingredients needed to make eggs. Also, she must be made to consume a large amount. Many farm flocks get poorly balanced, inadequate rations from November to March and hence lay few eggs during those months. For most farm flocks, the combined mash and grain feeding plan is best. The scratch grain can be varied according to the supply and prices of local grains, a standard mixture consisting of equal parts of corn, wheat and oats. The mash also varies, but one in common use consists of 100 lbs. of wheat bran, 100 lbs. of flour middlings, 100 lbs. of yellow corn meal, 100 lbs. of ground heavy oats or ground barley, 100 lbs. of meat scrap, 3 lbs. of salt, and 10 to 20 lbs. of steamed bone meal.

The animal protein can be obtained also from skim milk, buttermilk, or tankage. In addition, some green feed, such as cabbage, rape, or sprouted oats must be given to keep the hens in good physical condition. Oyster shell for lime and grit must also be included.

The use of a mash feed, either home-mixed or purchased, as a part of the ration offers one of the easiest means of improving the winter production of farm flocks, the Foundation continues. Probably not over 10 per cent of farmers give a mash, although it is not possible to force the hens to consume a balanced diet without it.

ONE-VARIETY COMMUNITIES, EASY WAY TO PRODUCE BETTER COTTON



No way to produce larger yields per acre of better cotton which will command higher prices can be applied so easily and cheaply as the method of growing one variety in a community, says the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation.

It is virtually impossible for the individual farmer to maintain pure seed owing to the unavoidable mixing of seed that takes place at the public gins. It has been shown that as much as one-fourth of the seed delivered to a farmer may be seed of a different variety from the preceding customer's crop. Owing to this inevitable mixing of varieties, crossing in the fields takes place and the cotton "runs out," compelling the farmer to go outside the community for fresh seed.

This "running out" is accompanied by deterioration in the length of staple of which both domestic and foreign buyers complain. As a result, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain large lots of even running cotton of good length, and a high percentage of the American crop must compete with the short staple cotton of India and China. These countries probably can produce such cotton at lower cost than American growers.

The demand for better cotton has been increasing while the average quality of the cotton produced has been declining. Today the mills want cotton of a higher average grade and staple length than that of the American crop, according to studies made by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Varieties of early, prolific cotton, of 1 to 1.5-16 inch staple, have been developed, so that there is little excuse for growing cotton under 1 inch in length in most parts of the United States. While a larger number of communities have organized to produce one variety in recent years, reliable observers have estimated that about 90 per cent of the seed planted is mixed gin run, the Foundation states.

Aside from the fact that organizing to produce cotton on a one-variety community basis makes it possible to produce larger yields of superior cotton per acre, the quantity grown in this way becomes large enough so that buyers will pay full commercial value for it. Usually they will not do this when only a few bales of superior grade are offered in communities where most of the crop is inferior short-linted cotton.

That the standardization of varieties may be brought out in the National Cotton Show the Agricultural Foundation together with the Bell Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association have set aside twelve educational trips for Smith Hughes Teachers. To the twelve Vocational Agriculture Teachers who give evidence of the best community development along one or two variety lines, there will be awarded expense paid educational trips anywhere in the country.

Make Cotton Meet the Mill Demand



Cotton farmers could add appreciably to their income from this crop by producing the types of cotton spinners want, and marketing it on a quality basis, states the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. This evidence shows that American mills use better cotton than the average of the grades and staples produced in the United States and the mill demand for higher quality lint is increasing. Premiums paid by spinners for high quality cotton range up to 6 to 8 cents for strict middling 1 1/2 inch staple over the price paid for middling 3/4-inch cotton.

Of the 6,519,809 bales of upland cotton consumed by mills in the United States in the year ending July 31, 1928, 84.6 per cent were from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch in length, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Cotton measuring 1 inch or more made up 42.4 per cent of the total, while only 1.4 per cent was under 3/4 inch. In grade, 82.4 per cent of the consumption ranged from strict low middling to good middling.

No equally comprehensive record of the crop growth is available as yet, but partial reports and the comments of mills show that growers are producing much more cotton 3/4 inch or less in length than mills need. This short cotton is largely exported and must sell abroad in competition with cheap cottons from China and India, produced by low-paid labor.

Georgia mills consume about as much cotton as is grown in the state, but only about 25 per cent of the cotton used is 3/4 inch or under while about 80 per cent of the crop grown is 3/4 inch or under. Hence, it becomes necessary for the mills to go outside the state for the bulk of their requirements, adding materially to freight costs. In representative Texas counties, 14.5 per cent of the ginnings of part of the 1927 crop were found to be under 3/4 inch while such cotton made up only 1.4 per cent of the national consumption, and 38 per cent of ginnings were 3/4-inch cotton against consumption of 28.3 per cent of that length.

Usually varieties of cotton 1.5-16 inch in length yield more per acre than the longer staple varieties or those under 3/4 inch. This lower yield must be considered in determining how far growers can go in trying to raise the longer staple. In general, it is suggested that varieties running to 1-inch staple should be more widely used. In good seasons, they may produce 1 to 1 1/2-inch staple, but in poor years they may drop to 15-16 inch. Varieties of upland cotton producing above 1 1/2-inch staple frequently fall so far in yield that the increase in price is more than counterbalanced, giving a lower value per acre.

Unfortunately, much of the cotton crop is sold in local markets at a "hog-round" basis of middling cotton of 3/4-inch staple. In such markets, growers who have produced cotton of superior grade and length do not get the benefit of the premium which spinners pay for such cotton. This method, coupled with the higher yield of shorter cotton, discourages improvement. Cotton sold through cooperative associations is paid for on a graded basis and it is probable that the tendency to pay a premium for superior cotton in local markets is increasing.

The Foundation adds that to make the movement to improve the quality of cotton wholly successful, it will be necessary to develop varieties of 1 1/2-inch or longer staple that will equal the shorter cotton in yield and the practice of paying each grower for the kind of cotton he delivers must be more generally used.

John Sparks of Morganton reports that he harvested 225 tons of cured alfalfa hay from 40 acres this season.

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Commissioner's Sale

Of Lots of Real Property.

Under and by virtue of an order of W. S. Devin, Judge of the Superior Court, made in a certain civil action entitled "June N. Smith vs. W. G. Murray and others," the undersigned will offer for sale for cash at the Courthouse door in Graham, N. C., the life estate of W. G. Murray in the following described real property, on

MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1928, at 12 noon: A lot or parcel of land in Mebane, N. C., fronting on Second Street 75 ft., it being lot No. 18, block 1, in the survey and plan of the said Town, and especially of the Calvin Tate land, acquired by the said Mebane Land and Improvement Co., in said Town, (and developed) by W. B. Trogden, Jr. Reference is hereby made to said deed from Mebane Land and Improvement Co. to Ida May Murray, for a full and complete description of said real property.

This sale subject to confirmation of the Court.

This the 28th day of November, 1928.

CLARENCE ROSS,
Commissioner.

Summons by Publication

NORTH CAROLINA—ALAMANCE COUNTY
In the Superior Court.

Blake Longest vs. Estelle Lewis Longest.

The defendant, Estelle Lewis Longest, will take notice that an action entitled as shown has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, in which the plaintiff demands an absolute divorce from the defendant; and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County in the courthouse in Graham, N. C., on the 7th day of January, 1929, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in said complaint.

This the 1st day of December, 1928.

E. H. MURRAY,
Clerk Superior Court of Alamance Co., N. C.
J. Dolph Long, Atty.

666

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of John J. Snyder, deceased, late of Alamance County, North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to exhibit them duly verified to the undersigned at Graham, North Carolina, on or before the 1st day of Nov. 1929, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

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

This the 5th day of October, 1928.

ALLEN D. TATE, Administrator.

J. Dolph Long, Atty. 8866

Club boys of Polk County who top-dressed their cotton this year with Chilean nitrate were pleased with the increased yields secured, says County Agent John W. Ariz.