



TOBACCO FARMERS SET A FAST PACE Should Guard Against Danger of Planting Large Crop of Tobacco in 1924.

(S. D. Frissell) Tobacco farmers of America have travelled further toward prosperity since the disastrous deflation period of 1920 than the producers of any of the country's eight leading crops except cotton, according to an analysis of the figures of the United States Department of Agriculture which show that tobacco growers of the Carolinas and Virginia have averaged approximately \$10 per hundred pounds more for their tobacco during the first two years of cooperative marketing than they received on the average during the five normal years before the entrance of America into the World War. The advantage which the tobacco farmer has gained by organizing to merchandise his crop is strikingly shown by a comparison of the purchasing power of his product with that of other farmers. This shows that today the products of the average American farmer can buy only seventy-five cents worth of goods for the dollars worth which they bought in 1913 while the tobacco of the southern farmer is bringing him close to \$1.50 worth of service where it brought him \$1.00 in 1913. The reason for this improvement of the condition of tobacco farmers is clearly due to their having what Aaron Sapiro, America's leading expert on cooperative marketing termed the most successful cooperative organization of farmers east of the Mississippi, at the meeting of the National Council of Cooperative Associations in Washington this month. The Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association, the Burley Tobacco Growers Association and the Dark Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association of Kentucky have now a combined membership of more than 265,000 farmers which when added to the membership figures of the organized growers of Wisconsin, Connecticut and Maryland brings the total to nearly 300,000 organized tobacco farmers who will unquestionably market a majority of the American crop this season. In spite of the successful use of the methods of big business by tobacco farmers of a dozen states as demonstrated in the benefits gained by cooperative associations, the tobacco growers' representatives at Washington were not blind to the danger of over production of tobacco. The second largest crop of tobacco in the history of the Virginia-Carolina area was raised in 1923 according to preliminary government estimates and the decreased prices resulting from a production of over 500 million pounds as indicated in the first official crop reports of the Carolinas and Virginia make it seem advisable for tobacco farmers in the southern states to raise a smaller crop of better quality in 1924 than in 1923. The world's shortage of cotton and

the high prices of that commodity offer an exceptional opportunity to the tobacco farmer who wishes to avoid the losses which invariably follow the over production of tobacco.

MORE COTTON ON FEWER ACRES IS AIM OF CAMPAIGN

National Boll Weevil Control Association Launches Drive.

"More cotton to the acres, not more acres to cotton," is the guiding thought in the boll weevil drive that has just been undertaken by business men and farmers. It is the experience of successful farmers that with the methods of control now known and tested, if put into wide practice, the United States can increase production sufficiently to maintain the industry with profit. A yield of a bale to six or ten acres, without weevil control, will not be profitable even at 35c a pound. A yield of a bale to three acres, with weevil control, will be profitable even at 20c a pound. The National Boll Weevil Control Association, composed of business men and farmers, and the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, composed of experts, have joined in appeal for state, county and neighborhood support of a day by day fight against the weevil. The Association of Southern Agricultural Workers, consisting of experts from the Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural Colleges of the South, together with the agricultural representatives of the leading railroads and successful leading farmers, in a meeting at Birmingham, Ala., recently adopted definite recommendations for cotton production under boll weevil conditions based upon experience and tests at all the experiment stations and on farms in all the cotton states. These recommendations urged thorough preparation of the soil planting after all danger of frost is past, one bushel or more of seed to the acre, the use of improved seed, cotton rows three to four feet, according to the fertility of the soil, spacing from eight to twelve inches with one to three stalks to the hill. Poisoning for weevils is recommended at two stages. 1—Poisoning just before the squares form when there is sufficient emergence of weevils from hibernation to indicate probable serious infestation. If as many as twenty weevils to the acre are found just before the squares are formed, the poisoning is urged. For this poisoning either the homemade molasses mixture or calcium arsenate may be used and may be repeated as seems necessary before blooming. 2—Poisoning with calcium arsenate when ten per cent of the squares are infested. This is to be repeated as often as necessary during the fruiting



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period. The recommendations indicate that under boll weevil conditions a high degree of fertilization is necessary and that land that will not normally produce as much as one-third of a bale to the acre can hardly be expected to yield a profit this season. It is insisted that profitable cotton production depends upon increasing the yield of the acre rather than increasing the acreage.

ORIGIN OF THE BOLL WEEVIL

(By J. J. Taylor, Paris, Texas, 1892.) It happened many years ago In the cactus wilds of Mexico; A tumble bug sat down to rest On the shifting wing of a doodle bug's nest. In his swallow-tail coat of Paris Green A handsome bug was never seen. The doodle bug, too, was queenly and fair, And her bosom had never known a care; But her heart-throbs thrummed like a fly in a jug As she gazed on the handsome tumble bug. So, shaking the dust from her royal head, She approached her guest and blushing said: "Tis leap year, stranger!" Then he arose And pointedly asked: "Do you propose?" Invitations soon went around To all the bugs that could be found, And the crowd that gathered was not the least. That ever attended a marriage feast; And the pomp and glare and the great renown, Were never surpassed in doodle bug town. At the midnight hour the knot was tied And the bridegroom kissed his lovely bride. While the parting guests joined, one

and all, In the farewell-song called "After the Ball."

The honeymoon passed like a summer dream, While time flowed on like a crystal stream. And all seemed well with husband and wife As they settled down to practical life. "Yankee Doodle," his wife's best song. Mr. Tumble Bug heard the whole day long. And her ladyship laughed till her eyes turned red. When he rolled his dough and stood on his head.

So the "circus" bug had plenty to do When it came to making a living for two. For he aided his wife, as a good man should; Brought in the water and cut the wood Washed the dishes and swept the hall And pushed her to town on a rubber-tired ball. But when their children began to come As thick as bees in a bull pup's home, Their green food instincts were too quiet For the "outstinks" of their father's diet;

So bidding their parents a fond adieu, They spread their piousness for pastures new. And halted not on the yellow sand, That gleams like gold on the Rio Grande. But rising high o'er hill and plain They fell in the cotton belt like rain. And buried themselves, both body and soul.

In the heart of the Texas cotton boll, The donor of this would rather read, "The Extermination of the Boll Weevil." Louisburg, R. F. D. No. 4.

LACK OF PROPER SUPERVISION OF POOR FUNDS STATE

"Thousands of dollars are lost to the counties of North Carolina annually because of lack of proper supervision of the administration of their poor funds," declares Roy M. Brown, of the staff of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare.

In support of this statement Mr. Brown cites the case of one county where several persons who were receiving financial aid from the county were discovered to be either dead or moved elsewhere. But the money was being passed out just the same. One man on the county's poor list had been dead six months; another had been dead for years; a third was drawing a fair salary as a clerk in a store. It was reported that a rich and influential man was collecting the money for these persons, as well as that for another who was a tenant on his land. In another county where the supervision of outdoor relief was recently given to the superintendent of public welfare, this officer had the names of thirteen persons struck from the county list, as he found they were not entitled to such aid. Among these, one had been dead five years; another had been dead one year; and still another had lived for five years in a town outside the county.

There is a growing disposition to give the supervision of the county poor funds to the superintendent of public welfare, according to Mr. Brown. The 1919 law states that the county superintendent of public welfare shall have, under the control of the county commissioners, the care and supervision of the poor, and shall administer the poor funds. Mr. Brown suggests that vouchers for amounts spent in outdoor poor relief in a county pass through the hands of the local welfare officer and that he be required to get receipts from the people for whom the money is intended. In this way, Mr. Brown thinks, much of the present waste and leakage in administration of poor funds in this State may be checked.—Raleigh Times.

BIRTHDAY PARTY

The friends of Euzallah Hill were happily entertained at Mr. O. C. Hill's Monday night, Feb. 18th at 8 o'clock. Games were played. Miss Kathalene Murphy playing the piano and Billy Phillips dancing on her toes. Delicious refreshments were then served. And each child departed homeward wishing Euzallah many more happy birthdays. The following were present: Misses Helen Leigh Fleming, Billy Phillips, Louise Cooper, Elizabeth Newell, Virginia Beck, T. Perry, Felicia Allen, Hazel Allen, Frances Turner, Sophie Chifton, Eugenia Perry, Anna Gray Watson, Mary Malone Best.

The "MICROBE OF LOVE" is absolutely different and keeps the audience interested and wondering what is going to happen next. It produces one epidemic of laughter after another, and is enjoyable right straight through. Tomato Seed, Lettuce Seed and Salad Seed 2-22-14 at L. P. HICKS.

Advertisement for AA Quality Fertilizers. Text: 'Ask Yourself? The Question— DOES IT PAY TO USE ANY FERTILIZER BUT THE BEST? Insist on "AA Quality" FERTILIZERS'. Includes logo for The American Agricultural Chemical Co. and lists dealers: Zell's Hampton Lazaretto, PatapSCO Fish Brand Coe-Mortimer, Pocomoke Imperial Listers. Address: Henderson Sales and Works, Henderson, North Carolina.

Advertisement for Purina Poultry Chow. Text: 'Way Above The Average'. 'The average hen in the United States lay 72 eggs a year. The average Purina fed hen lays 148 eggs a year. PURINA MAKES THE DIFFERENCE. Purina Chicken Chowder and Purina Hen Chow are the result of 30 years' work in perfecting an egg making ration. L. P. HICKS ON THE BUSY CORNER. Chowder and Hen Chow are sold under a guarantee of "More Eggs or Money Back." Includes image of a Purina Poultry Chow bag.

