

Brickhaven News

Miss Sella Sowell of Forestville spent last week here with her sister, Mrs. O. C. Kennedy.

After spending a few days here as the guest of Miss Ruth Kennedy, Miss Louise Nash returned to her home at Norwood last Friday.

Mrs. C. H. Marke and children, Wallace and Muriel, were guests last week of Mrs. R. H. Marks of Chapel Hill.

Miss Leone Luther of New Hill spent Wednesday and Thursday here with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Browne and little son, Lane of McCullers, spent the week-end here with Mrs. Browne's brother, Mr. N. T. Overby.

Mr. C. S. Harrington and Misses Grace and Eileen Harrington spent Saturday and Sunday in Graham as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Greene.

Mrs. K. Kennedy of Carthage spent last week here with Mrs. O. C. Kennedy and Miss Ruth Kennedy. She will return to Carthage today.

Mr. Grady Truelove of the Cherokee Brick company, spent the week-end at Bonsel with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Truelove.

Supt. J. C. Seawell of the Cherokee Company has returned from Wrightsville Beach where he spent several days.

Messrs. Allen Harrington and James Marks who have been spending sometime in Aberdeen with friends, came home Sunday.

Mr. J. W. Lawrence who has been making his home with his sister, Mrs. Rosser of Jonesboro, since the death of his mother last spring, has returned and will be with his brother here, Mr. J. H. Lawrence.

And we are to have our school again this year! We are grateful for we are proud of our little brick two-teacher school building and still more proud of our boys and girls. Frankly we feel that eight months in school here with uncrowded conditions is worth as much as eight months elsewhere. Too, it is probably all right for the larger students to go on trucks, but the truck is no place for tiny tots. We are glad that we have our school for another year and we appreciate the efforts put forth in behalf of the community.

The revival services of the Buck-horne church were brought to a close with the eleven o'clock service by the pastor, Mr. E. C. Maness Sunday morning. The services throughout the week have been well attended. The sermons twice each day were unusually good and well above the average. Mr. H. H. Johnson of Duke University will preach next Sunday at 11 a. m.

Revival services began yesterday at Christian Chapel. Mr. Cummings of Elon College will have charge of the week's services. The public is cordially invited to attend all services. Each day at 3 p. m. and again at 8 p. m.

NOTICE OF SALE OF COUNTY NOTES

Pursuant to Section (4) four of the County Finance Act, the Board of County Commissioners of Chatham County, North Carolina, will sell at their office in the Courthouse, Pittsboro, North Carolina, on the 20th day of August, 1929, notes of the County aggregating thirty thousand dollars, to be dated August 20th, 1929, and to mature February 20th, 1930.

C. C. POE, Clerk, Board of County Commissioners of Chatham County, North Carolina.

NOTICE OF RE-SALE OF EL-MORE LANDS

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Chatham County made in the action therein pending, entitled "S. K. Elmore and others vs. Bessie Pearce Respass and others," which is Special Proceeding No. 472, the undersigned Commissioners will on

Monday, August 26th, 1929, at 12:00 O'clock, Noon, at the Court House door of Chatham County, in Pittsboro, N. C., resell, at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, that certain tract of land in Hadley Township, Chatham County, North Carolina, which is described as follows:

Being that tract of land devised by John Elmore, deceased, to his wife, Mary Ann Elmore, deceased, by his Last Will and Testament, which is recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chatham County in Book of Wills "D" at pages 116-117; and being the 110 acres, more or less, of land off the West end of the tract of land whereon the said John Elmore lived at the time of his death, including the mansion house and all outbuildings and other improvements; and now known as the Mary Ann Rogers homestead.

This is a resale, which has been ordered on account of an increased bid having been placed on the prior sale. Bidding will start at \$1,155.00. This the 10th day of August, 1929.

WADE BARBER, DANIEL L. BELL, Commissioners

Safety

Once there was a farmer who caught a pair of weevils in his cotton field. One was big and one was little, and he only had one shot in his gun, and had to think quick which to aim at, so he chose the lesser of two weevils.—Judge.

Only one boy in nine and one girl in 20 has to work outside the home in the United States.

REAL PASTURE GIVES CHEAP DAIRY FEED

PRODUCES MORE MILK THAN ANY OTHER RATION AT SMALL COST.

Real pasture provides the cheapest dairy feed. It produces more milk than any other ration at one-sixth to one-tenth of the cost. Quite true, a cow cannot hold enough pasture feed to provide all required nutrients and some concentrates must be supplied.

This statement, made by J. P. LaMaster, chief of dairying of Clemson College, S. C., was inspired by the fact that he found that many dairy farmers are making the mistake of feeding cows almost exclusively on grain or concentrates, and according to the survey made by economists of Clemson, are often "burning them out" so they can be milked only three years.

LaMaster points out that the fact is overlooked that a cow is adapted to use larger quantities of roughages, that roughages can be produced more cheaply than concentrates, and that feed is the greatest cost in milk production.

In addition to pastures, properly seeded and fertilized, LaMaster suggests a greater acreage of legume hay and silage.

Seed Mixtures

The various experiment stations of the South have worked out proper seed mixtures for various conditions and soils. For instance, one of the several mixtures recommended by the North Carolina Experiment Station is for well-drained soils of sandy loam type of the Coastal Plain, and calls for eight pounds per acre of red top, seven pounds of tall meadow oat, seven of orchard grass, five of mammoth clover, and three of white clover; or thirteen of orchard grass, eight of red top, five of Japan clover, and four of white clover; or seven red top, nine orchard grass, seven tall meadow oat, four Alsike clover and three white clover. Other mixtures for bottom lands in the coastal plain section to be sown in the spring, and for lowlands in the hilly and mountainous sections are given out by the North Carolina station and county agents. Similar mixture recommendations may be obtained by farmers by writing their own experiment stations or consulting their county farm agent.

Heavy applications of well-rotted barnyard manure, supplemented by commercial fertilizers, are good for pastures.

Soil Erosion

Soil washing or erosion is one of the biggest problems facing the farmers who are farming rolling lands. H. H. Bennett, of the United States Bureau of Soils, has stated that an annual loss of at least \$200,000,000 is sustained by farmers of the United States as a result of soil erosion.

Although some types of erosion are readily noticed, there are forms of erosion, such as sheet washing, that are taking place so gradually that the loss is overlooked. Some soil washing takes place in a cultivated field, even when there is little slope to the land.

The severe erosion resulting in the formation of gullies is readily noticed. In many sections of the country gully-ing has progressed until millions of acres of formerly cultivated land have been thrown out of cultivation and under present conditions could not be profitably reclaimed.

The character of the rainfall has much to do with the amount of washing. If rains come in heavy down-pours, much more soil washing will result than under similar conditions where gentle rains are the rule. Some soils are more affected by run-off water than others, due to their different abilities to absorb water and for their soil grains to hold together and stay in place.

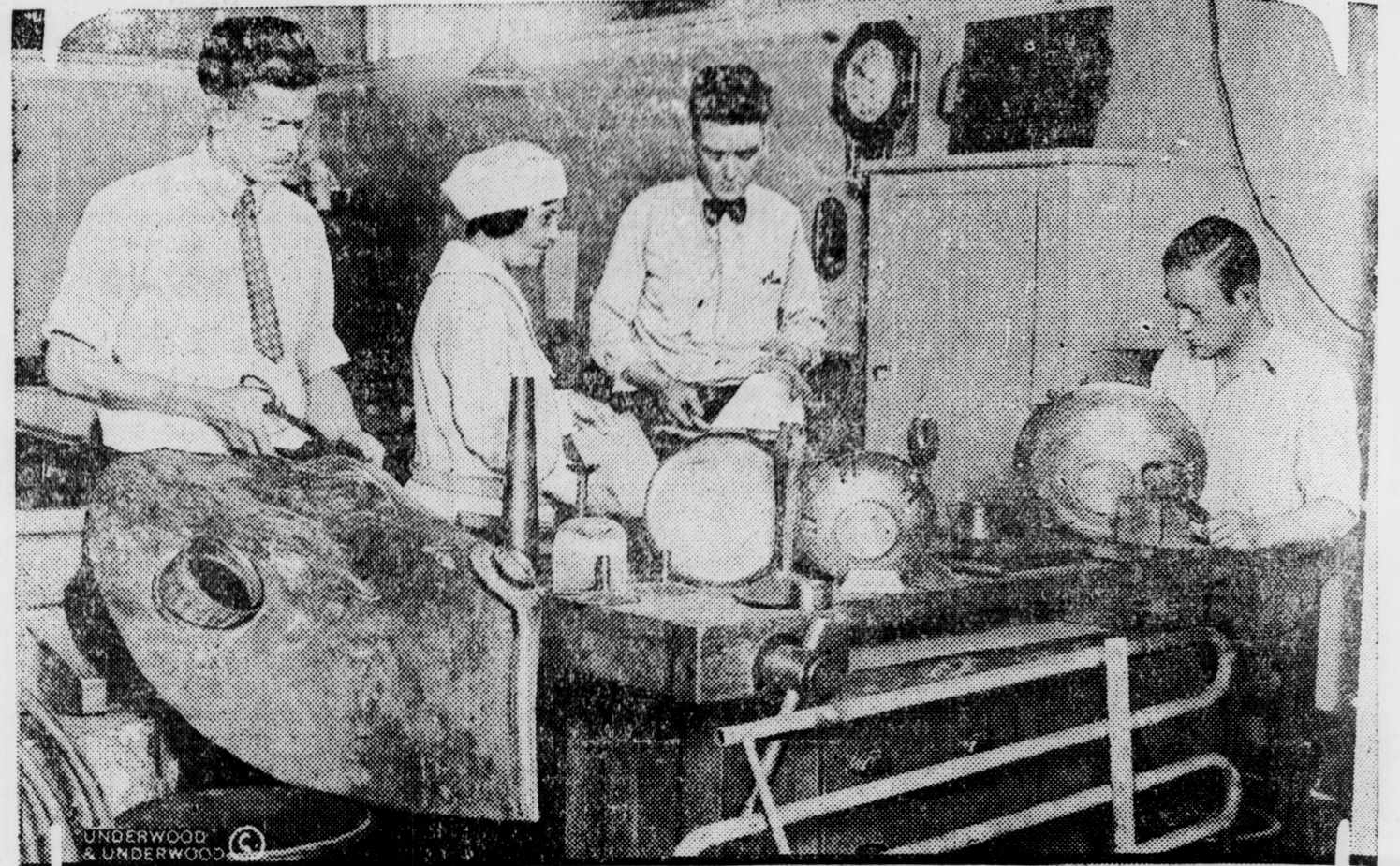
First Step

Much of the loss from soil erosion can be prevented. By checking erosion the farmer is not only able to hold the soil that he now has in its place, but he is also taking the first step in a program of soil improvement.

Building of terraces and growing of cover crops are probably two of the most important means of checking erosion in cultivated fields. Terraces help to reduce damage from run-off water by slowing down its movement over the soil surfaces, and thereby reduce the amount of soil that can be picked up by the water. This slowing down of the rate of run-off enables the soil to absorb more of the rainfall and at least on compact heavy soils this will be of benefit to the crop grown. Winter cover crops, such as small grains, vetch or other suitable winter legumes, will not only reduce loss of soil through erosion, but also will conserve soluble plant food which would otherwise be lost from the soil through leaching.

Well drained land is essential to most profitable production of cotton or tobacco.

How Dry Raids Help Disabled War Veterans



When Washington revenue officers raid an illicit distillery, the copper which composes the still is carefully saved and turned over to disabled veterans at Walter Reed hospital, who use it to make candlesticks, bowls, ash trays and other novelties. The photo shows one of the boys cutting up a section of a large still while his comrades are busily turning other parts of it into useful and legal articles.

Watermelon Time Comes to the North



Four little negro pupils of a Chicago public school pooled resources and got a watermelon from a peddler. Then the photographer came along. How much they like watermelon is nobody's business, but actions speak louder than words.

AMPLE ROOM FOR ADJUSTING QUALITY OF COTTON UPWARD

There is ample room for adjusting the grade and staple quality of the supply of American cotton upward to meet the requirements of our American mills.

This fact is strongly indicated by results secured by the Division of Cotton Marketing of the United States Department of Agriculture in its study of cotton utilization and grade and staple estimates, according to Dr. B. Youngblood, senior agricultural economist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Doctor Youngblood presents his data as preliminary and subject to verification, but offers them "as suggestive of the type of data needed in order to take stock of the quality of supply and consumption and in order to determine rather definitely the possibility for improving the American cotton crop to meet the requirements of American mills."

Grade Declines

A summary of his findings shows that during the past 135 years, the American cotton crop has apparently declined in grade, if not in staple length.

The antiquated system of buying in the local markets on the basis of average values leads no incentive to the growers to plant varieties producing lint of superior spinning utility.

Spinners pay for the cotton which they consume on the basis of its spinning utility. The higher the grade, the longer, stronger and more uniform the staple, and the better the character of the staple, the more they pay for it.

The grades of cotton produced averaged about the same for the Georgia and Texas-Oklahoma areas. The principal differences tended to offset each other.

The Texas-Oklahoma area produced more 13/16 inch cotton, less 7/8 inch and under, and more 1 inch and longer,

than Georgia. Apparently both areas could materially improve the quality of their cotton and thus improve their gross income without increasing yields.

Because of the large amount of cotton 13/16 inch and under produced in the Texas-Oklahoma area, only 81.97 per cent of its cotton was tenderable on Section 5 Future Contracts, whereas in Georgia the per cent of tenderable cotton amounted to 97.65 per cent.

Georgia, the only State in which a comparison could be made of production and consumption by grades and staples, produced more 7/8 inch cotton and under and less 15/16 inch cotton and above than her mills consumed, with the result that her mills had to go out of the State for at least 57.26 per cent of the cotton consumed by them.

Typical Areas

In both the Georgia and Texas-Oklahoma areas the production of grades and staples is not in proportion to their consumption by American mills.

If these two areas are typical of a large part of the Cotton Belt, there is considerable opportunity for adjusting the quality of the American cotton crop upward to meet the existing requirements of American mills.

It will be noted that the grade and staple estimates enable one to check up on the quality of both the supply and the consumption. They also tend to verify the reputation of the local markets with respect to the grade, staple length and spinning utility of the cottons grown and marketed in them.

There is a maxim of an old agricultural organization to the effect that "the best in kind and quality cannot become too abundant." For the present, at least, this seems to be quite true of cotton.

Says Soybeans Generally Too Valuable to Plow Under

The fertilizing value of a crop of soybeans compares very favorably with that of other legumes commonly grown for green manure. In general, however, it is hardly practicable to grow soybeans for a green manure crop alone. The crop is too valuable to plow under for soil improvement except under certain conditions. The soy bean may, however, follow wheat or oats and make sufficient growth to add considerable organic matter to the soil, according to W. J. Morse, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

It is rather much to expect of

a rich crop like the soybean, even if well inoculated, to remove a large per cent of it as hay or seed and still improve the soil. However, in many sections on certain types of soil, especially sandy soils in the South, increased yields of cotton and rice, have resulted with the removal of the soybean crop either as hay or seed. On other types of soil, however, results have been different. In some states much complaint has followed relative to decreased wheat yields following soybeans. The addition of fertilizers to the wheat crop following soybeans has brought increased yields.

WHAT IT COSTS TO GOVERN US

By PROF. M. H. HUNTER, Dept. of Economics, Univ. of Illinois

The Cost of Highways

THE annual expenditure is now well over \$1,500,000 for construction and maintenance of roads and streets. Of this, well over \$1,240,000 is spent on rural roads and highways. Expenditures for highways appear in the budgets of federal, state and municipal governments. Only for education and protection is more public money spent.

No other public expenditure shows such a rapid increase in recent years as that for highways. The present total is about 15 times as great as it was 25 years ago.

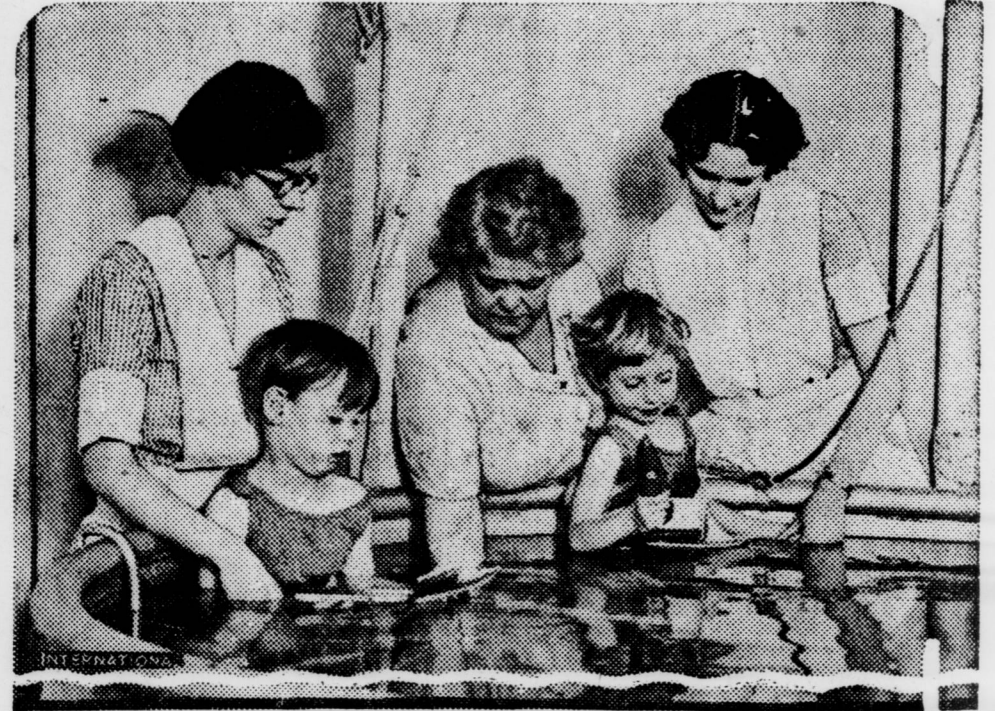
The method of financing highway construction has changed greatly. Twenty-five years ago almost the entire cost was borne by the counties and townships. Today the part of the cost borne by the state and federal governments almost equals that of the local units. Twenty-five years ago almost one-fourth of the entire expenditure was in the form of labor required from individuals, while the remainder came from property taxes. Now the item of labor has practically disappeared, while receipts from motor vehicle licenses, gasoline taxes, and borrowing, make up more of the total expenditures for highways than do the taxes from property. That considerable use is made of borrowing is indicated by the fact about 15 per cent of the total expenditure goes for the payment of interest on highway bonds.

At present about half the expenditure for highways is for new construction and about half for maintenance. In some states, especially in the north central states, where highway development is being rapidly extended, the construction costs run as high as 70 per cent of the total.

In 1916 congress first authorized federal aid to the states for highway construction. In 1921 the secretary of agriculture was authorized to co-operate with state highway departments in the construction of highways. At present the annual expenditure of the federal government in extending aid to the states for highway construction is about \$100,000,000. In addition to this the federal government is undertaking to build a system of highways connected with the national forests.

The proportion of costs borne by the locality, state, and federal aid varies greatly in the different states. Thus in Connecticut nearly 75 per cent of the total comes from the state treasury, while in Montana only a little more than 3 per cent comes from this source. In some of the eastern states federal aid comprises less than 5 per cent of the total, while in some of the western states more than one-half of the total comes from this source.

Salt Water Swimming for Paralysis



On the theory that child patients suffering from infantile paralysis relax their muscles while immersed in warm salt water, a tank has been installed at the Children's hospital in Washington. Edith Symes, Louise C. Lippett and Mary S. Talbert are shown demonstrating the tank treatment with two tiny patients.

Premier Duke Assumes His Titles



The duke of Norfolk, England's premier duke, being greeted by well wishers as he left the church of St. Philip Henri, Arundel, after attending services on his twenty-first birthday. Becoming of age, the youthful peer assumed his estates and titles.