

Mrs. J. H. Peterson

(From The Hamlet News-Messenger)
Last Friday afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Clegg on Chamberlain Street, Mrs. J. H. Peterson, (nee Miss Margaret Ann Mathis), passed away. She had reached the ripe old age of seventy-eight years and, truly these years were lived by her largely and nobly. To know her was to admire and love her. At the age of 22 she was married and during that same year she united with the Mt. Gilead Baptist church in Sampson county. Practically all of her life was lived in Sampson county until the past several months when she has been in Hamlet with her daughter. She survived her husband some 15 years and leaves to survive her six children: Mesdames R. W. Clegg, Hamlet, R. H. Branch, Savannah, Ga., R. G. Singleton, Lexington, Ky.; T. J. Peterson, Asheville, E. S. Peterson, Savannah, Ga., A. A. Peterson, Hamlet, and two sisters, Mesdames Hannah Blackburn, Valdosta, Ga., and J. M. Marshburn, Ingold. Her funeral service was conducted by Rev. J. B. Willis and W. R. Beach from her old home church in Sampson County Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock with interment in the family burying ground. She has left to her friends and loved ones a rich heritage in the beautiful, consecrated life she lived. The great crowd in attendance upon her funeral service on a busy Saturday afternoon gave silent evidence of the esteem in which she was held by those with whom she had lived her life.

A FRIEND.

DR. I. H. LUTTERLOH CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

Relatives near Pittsboro, Rt. 2, met with relatives and friends of Sanford the 26 instant, and gave Dr. I. H. Lutterloh of Sanford a birthday celebration on his 64th anniversary.

After listening over the radio to a splendid sermon by Dr. Tucker of Raleigh the elder members of Dr. Lutterloh family connection were invited into the doctor's lovely dining room, by his good and capable daughter, Mrs. Hayden Lutterloh, who with the doctor's sisters and nieces had prepared a most excellent dinner. When they, with all the younger members of the family, had partaken of the bounteous spread, which was enjoyed immensely by all present, the remainder of the afternoon was spent in pleasant conversations, saddened only by the thought of some dear absent members who were unable to be present.

Dr. I. H. Lutterloh has been a practicing physician for 40 years, and together with his son, Dr. Hayden Lutterloh has a splendid practice and relieves greatly the suffering humanity. They, together with our congenial friend, Mr. Tom Lutterloh, have an up-to-date pharmacy. We were delighted to have with us, Mr. Joe Perry, a well known Christian gentleman, who was very sick recently. We hope for his entire recovery.

Pittsboro, Rt. 2, January 28.
ONE PRESENT.

Bear Creek News

Mrs. W. B. Thomas and son, Mrs. J. Walker Thomas, of Moncure, Rt. 2, and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, of Cumnock, Rt. 1, were visitors in the home of J. D. Willett Monday of this week.

Adison Burns and sister, Miss Ena, are visiting their aunts, Mrs. W. F. Weaver and Miss Beatrice Burns, of Plymouth, Fla.

G. B. Emerson, who has been real sick for the past week, is improving, we are glad to state. He had quite a seige with the mumps.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Moore and daughter, Earnetine, of Siler City, were week-end visitors in the home of G. B. Emerson.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Beal and daughter, Frances, were Sunday visitors in the home of I. M. Gilmore, of Pittsboro, Rt. 3.

Mrs. T. C. Vestal underwent another operation in the St. Leo's hospital, Greensboro, last Saturday. While she is very low she was thought to be rallying from this operation. This is her fourth operation since going to this hospital last autumn, which is very hard on her recovery.

Pearle Norwood was a visitor in Greensboro Monday.

Latt D. Poe was a business visitor in Greensboro two days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wallace, of Durham, were Sunday visitors at L. B. Poes.

Messrs. J. L. Straughan, of Greensboro, and E. B. Straughan, of Burlington, are visiting their father, F. C. Straughan, on route 2.

Mrs. B. N. (Eula) Moore, of Rt. 1, and Mr. Mark Bynum Burns, of Siler City, Rt. 5, were married recently. The bride is a daughter of the late Hugh Smith, is well known in this part of the county, while the groom is the son of the Adelphos J. Burns. We wish this splendid couple a very long and happy life together. They are making their home at Mr. Burns' place, on Siler City, Rt. 5.

DAVE BLAIR FOR SENATE?

News dispatches out of High Point over the week-end say that Republican leaders in that section are urging David H. Blair, former internal revenue commissioner, to run for the U. S. senate against the Democratic nominee this year. Mr. Blair is a very able man, mentally equipped to represent his State in the senate and financially able to make the race. He would probably command a good smattering of Democratic votes.

There may be nothing new under the sun, but the imitations frequently surpass the original.

PEACH INSTITUTE STARTS ON PAGE ONE

riding orchards of hibernating places, picking up drops, and other control measures.

The oriental fruit moth is not so much a problem here, although it has to be contended with to some extent. Dr. Leiby thinks that it will assume proportions of a pest only once in four or five years, and as last year was bad he does not anticipate any very serious depredations by this insect during the coming season. The most satisfactory method of control, according to entomologists who have had considerable experience with the moth, is to raise millions of tiny parasite moths of another type which will lay their eggs in the egg which the bigger moth deposits on the peach or the twig and so kill it.

The Mediterranean fruit fly has never bothered the United States until last April when it was discovered in Florida. Entomologists have been trying for fifteen years to keep it out of this country, and when it was discovered there was no suggestion of control methods, but a program of complete eradication was entered upon. This was far more satisfactory than hoped for, and the result is that the situation in Florida is about cleared up. Congress appropriated four and a quarter million dollars for the work, and the bureau having the matter in charge is now asking for fifteen million to carry on the work and to assure the rest of the country against damage from this insect.

Mr. C. F. Williams, associate horticulturist at State College, discussed the effect of defoliation on growth and fruiting of the peach. He compared the peach tree to any other manufacturing plant, showing how the tree takes the elements from soil and air and manufactures the peach. By far the most important part of this manufacturing plant is the leaf, and defoliation means simply reduction in manufacturing equipment with consequent lessening of production. He summarized a good deal of his talk into one sentence when he said "Green leaves on your trees puts greenbacks in your pocketbooks."

Mr. Williams laid a lot of stress upon the importance of the right amount of water. He declared that it requires about three thousand gallons of water to make a bushel of peaches, and that most of this water is taken in through the leaves.

Pruning is a dwarfing process, and too heavy pruning is injurious to the trees because it cuts off too much foliage. Pruning should be done in relation to fertilization and water supply. Where irrigation is possible the water supply can be controlled; here that is impossible, but fertilizing and pruning can be adapted to the supply and approximately the same end obtained.

Dr. J. R. Magness, chief horticulturist of the United States department of agriculture in charge of fruits and nuts, also discussed the leaf. He emphasized its relation to size, color and quality of fruit. He endorsed much that Mr. Williams had said and elaborated somewhat upon it. Dr. Magness regretted that his bureau had no experimental data on peach trees but it has done considerable work with pears and apples, and the general application is the same. Fruit production is governed almost entirely by leaf surface, and it is surprising how many leaves are required to make a peach or an apple. Experiments conducted by his department indicate that best results are obtained when there are 30 to 40 healthy leaves for each apple. This may sound unreasonable, but it will be more easily appreciated when it is known that a vigorous and healthy eight year old peach tree has 15,000 to 18,000 leaves. His experiments, conducted by taking apples grown with ten leaves, and with twenty, and with thirty and forty, also showed that as leaf area was increased, so was the size of the fruit. The increase was not quite in proportion to leaf increase, but the quality of the fruit was better. He surmised that peaches which would pack about 125 to the bushel would require forty to fifty leaves per each.

In answer to a question from the audience Dr. Magness explained that the time of thinning peaches had an important bearing upon their size and quality. He recommended relatively late thinning for two reasons. In the first place, during the early life of the peach most of the energy of the tree goes into making the pit and not the flesh of the peach. Too early thinning tends to enlarge the pit without compensating gain in fruit. Then, too, by waiting until about the time the pit is hard the same results may be obtained in conserving the tree's energy for the flesh of the peach, and faulty fruit can be picked off, thus assuring better quality for what remains on the tree.

As to pruning, Dr. Magness said that heavy pruning cuts off more fruit buds than leaves, and therefore means fewer peaches and less total production, but is most likely also to make a larger peach and one of better quality. Two things effect the coloring of the peach—light exposure and sugar content. Sugar content can not be obtained with too little foliage, and proper light can not be had with too much. Each tree must be studied as an individual in this respect.

Replying to a question from the audience the speaker said he did not think this section could compete with California in growing canning peaches. The prevailing price there for several years has been around \$25 a ton for No. 1 size, about two and three-quarter inches. Due to the advantage in controlling water supply some growers produce as much as 20 tons per acre. That is impractical in the sandhills.

Another very interesting report was that made by E. B. Morrow, extension horticulturist, on a recent survey of orchard practices in the sandhills. He visited 25 orchards,

containing 225,000 trees and found a variety of practices in fertilization, pruning and cultivation. He found nine growers using a 9-4-5 fertilizer; five growers using 9-4-7; two using 9-4-5, and one each using the following formulas: 10-6-6, 8-4-4, 9-7-7, 10-4-7, 7-7-6, 9-6-8, 3-4-6, and 8-5-5. As to the nitrogen ratio he found 15 growers using a 50-50 percentage of organic and inorganic, four using 75-25, two using a 60-40, two 0-100, and one 100-0. He discovered about as wide variation in methods of application of fertilizer, methods of pruning and cover crops used. All of which convinced him that somebody was wrong, but at this time and from investigation so far made he could not make any definite recommendation as to the best method. He suggested, as some of the other speakers did also, that he hoped the 1930 experiments would yield more definite knowledge on the question.

Dr. J. H. Beaumont, head of the State College Department of Horticulture, offered some recommendations for orchard management, although he too confessed a lack of experimental data upon which to base definite opinion or recommendation. He urged growers to keep their trees growing constantly and consistently during the summer and fall, to apply fertilizer as needed to accomplish this result, to keep the soil lively with plenty of humus from winter crops, to conserve the moisture supply, and to study each peach tree just as the cattle man studies each individual in his herd.

He suggested also that it would be a good thing for the peach growers to visit other orchards more frequently and exchange ideas and relate experiences, and to this end he suggested organization of a motorcade over the whole peach belt during the coming growing season. Something of this kind has already been done in pruning demonstrations conducted by the extension department.

During all of the talks by these authorities upon their respective subjects the growers showed the closest interest, and frequently interrupted the speakers with questions that clarified points under discussion. In adjourning the institute President Ross stated that another meeting in some other part of the peach belt would be called later in the spring. A number of new members were signed up, the membership entailing no dues or fees of any kind. It is the desire of the promoters to get every grower of peaches in the two states in the institute, so that its spokesmen may be entitled to respectful hearing in congress or elsewhere.

INTER-COUNTY HOSPITAL

(From The Sanford Express)
The Laurinburg Exchange says that the commissioners of both Richmond and Scotland counties have voted a special appropriation of county funds to the Hamlet hospital to aid in charity work under the plan of the Duke Foundation. The Hamlet hospital is no longer a private institution but a public hospital, the policy of which is to be controlled by a board of directors from Richmond and Scotland counties. It is believed, says The Exchange, that this arrangement will be cheaper for the counties than any other that could be devised.

Why can't such a plan as this be worked out between the commissioners of Lee, Chatham, and Harnett. An arrangement like this would make hospital treatment cheaper for all parties concerned. (It should be done.—Editor of The Record.)

The Lost B. V. D.'s Have Been Located

(From The Hamlet News-Messenger)
Below is given a synopsis of a farce comedy in two acts, enacted in Hamlet one day last week.

ACT I.
Scene 1. Sanitary Laundry, Vance street, Hamlet. Howard Hughes, Mrs. Spence and one or two more of the drivers are in the office of the laundry. Big car drives up front, irate lady jumps out, runs into laundry office. Demands to know where are her husband's B. V. D.'s. Says the week's laundry has just come back minus these garments. Husband needs them; laundry must get them up. Hughes has book-keeper make note of missing apparel, and promises lady to make thorough search.

Scene 2. Hughes and the drivers canvassing their list to see who else about the same size of friend husband has suit of the same kind that can be "swiped" to replace missing apparel. Not much luck in search. Worried expression on faces of all as the office is closed for the night.

ACT II.
Scene 1. Main Street, Hamlet, same evening. Laundry superintendent walking about trying to spot somebody that might have a suit of B. V. D.'s same size to come to the laundry next day. Man walks up, touches him on shoulder. Mac recognizes friend husband of the missing unmentionable and grows pale. Husband tells him not to worry about the garments. Says he has them on. Wife was away from home Saturday night, so he didn't take his bath and change his clothes. Wife doesn't know and husband hopes she won't find it out. Tells Mac not to worry but appeals for protection.

Scene 2. Laundry office next morning. Everybody happy.
Scene 3. A home "somewhere in Hamlet." Why bring that up! "And so far, far into the night."

Is it because tears are not worth their salt that we are told not to cry over spilled milk?

Thick tongues are responsible for a lot of thin ideas.

GROUNDHOG STARTS ON PAGE ONE

"If Candlemas is fair and clear, There'll be two winters in the year." The French and Germans have similar rimes.

But what difference will it make if the sun does shine enough on this day to enable the little prophetic varmint to see his shadow? It is always disputed each year whether the sun was bright enough or not. As usual some will say he did and that the weather is already worse, while others will say he didn't and that the weather is better. So the controversy will remain unsettled for another year.

What little information is available on the subject shows that the old superstition, tradition or whatever you choose to call it varies in different countries. And different localities and countries have different animals to carry out the idea of the groundhog seeing his shadow. In Germany the badger takes the

place of our groundhog. In France and Switzerland it is the marmot and in England the hedgehog. The Scandinavians have the fable of the bear waking up and seeing the sun shining in his den, whereupon he turns over and goes to sleep again knowing that winter is but half over.

Scientist and government weather experts, those fellows who turn the weather on and off, point out that there is absolutely nothing in past weather records to give credence to the superstition. These same government weather men who, by the way, are able to predict any kind of weather, except bright inauguration days and snow for Christmas, pooh-pooh the groundhog as a weather prophet. They point to their records for the past 50 years which reveal that Mr. Groundhog-Woodchuck-Badger-Marmot has missed it much more frequently than he has hit it. (Perhaps they are only jealous of his rival powers.)

Yet people still persist in believ-

ing in the groundhog and the old superstition. You will hear this little creature and his prophetic ability mentioned quite frequently. He will be an important topic of discussion for the next six weeks, and will be both ridiculed and praised depending, of course, on the weather. Perhaps you, too, are one of his supporters. And whether he is right or wrong people will always experience something of a thrill on groundhog day—just like they do on April 1st.

HIS WORRY

"Another new dress! Where am I to get the money to pay for it?" "I don't know, I'm your wife, not your financial adviser."—Lustige Kolner Zeitung.

Harold is awfully obstinate. "In what way?" "It's the hardest thing in the world to make admit I'm right when he knows I'm wrong."—Tit-Bits.

SOY BEANS and LESPEDEZA

A car of Mammoth Yellow Soy Beans will be unloaded at Pittsboro

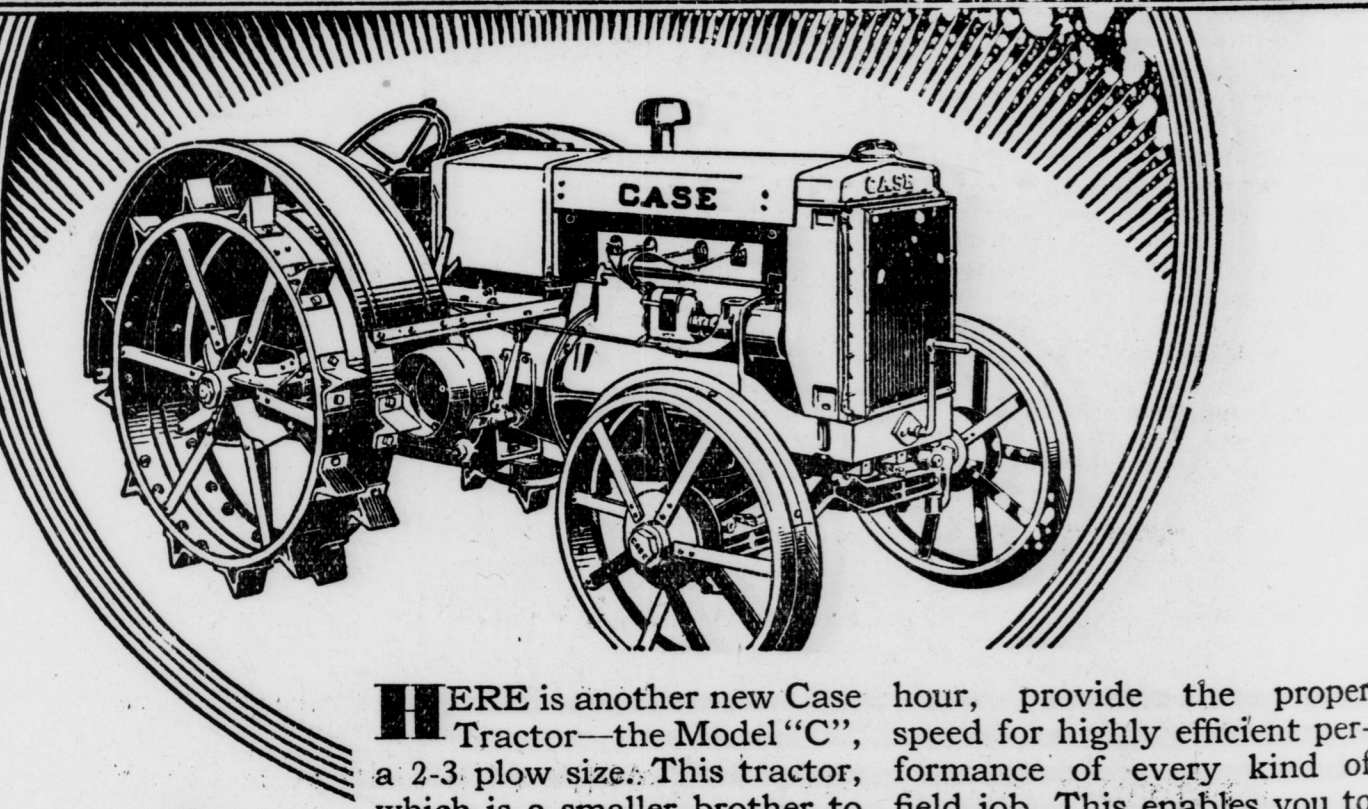
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3

800 bushels will be delivered at \$1.85 per Bushel

A shipment of Lespedeza Seed will also be unloaded. Included in this shipment is 50 bushels of the Mammoth Variety Lespedeza, strain No. 76.

N. C. SHIVER, County Agent

ANOTHER NEW CASE TRACTOR



HERE is another new Case tractor—the Model "C", a 2-3 plow size. This tractor, which is a smaller brother to the Model "L", offers something entirely new in power output and all-around usefulness.

New Power for Size and Weight. The tractor is low and compact. . . only 48 inches high. . . weighs but a trifle more than two draft horses. . . yet it pulls 2-3 plow bottoms, a small to medium size thresh-er with all attachments, or other machines of comparable capacities. Less power is required to move the tractor. . . more is available for profitable work.

New Speed for Farm Work. Three forward speeds, 2 1/2, 3 1/2 and 4 1/2 miles an hour, provide the proper speed for highly efficient performance of every kind of field job. This enables you to do more work in a day. **New Range of Usefulness.** The tractor is adapted to a wide range of drawbar, belt and power take-off operations. Because of its compactness and light weight, it can be used for more different kinds of jobs—more days in the year. It turns in short space and is easy to handle in close quarters.

We consider it a privilege to show this new tractor, because we know that its many advantages mean new opportunities in profitable tractor farming. There is a new illustrated folder waiting for you. Come in and get it.

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