

J. W. AUSTIN, M. D.
 Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat,
 South Main St., next to P. O.
 HIGH POINT, N. C.

OVERPRODUCTION IN INTENSIVE FARMING



A Convenient Rack for Hauling Feeder.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In order to make the small farm profitable, it is, in most cases, necessary for the farmer to devote himself to some intensive type of agriculture such as truck farming, poultry, fruit growing, intensive dairying, etc. Before any of these can be successful, the market demand and transportation facilities must be adequate. When perishable products are grown far from their markets not only are the freight and commission charges apt to be prohibitive, but in the period between the shipping of the commodity and its sale on the market, prices which were attractive at time of shipment may have dropped with results disastrous to the grower.

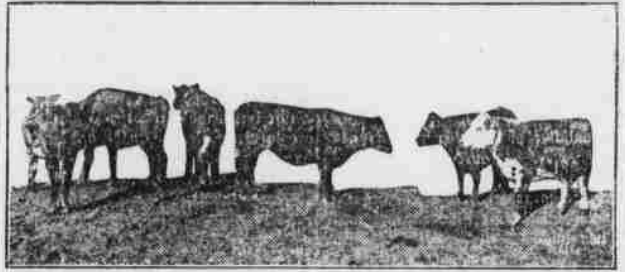
Intensive crops such as garden truck, fruit, etc., have a much wider range and more rapid fluctuation of prices than staples like wheat or corn. A comparatively small acreage is sufficient to supply the demand for the intensive crops. It is very easy therefore to increase this acreage to a point where the market is flooded and prices drop immediately. Taking the country as a whole, vegetables, including potatoes, occupy only two and one-half per cent of the crop area, and this acreage, under present conditions, furnishes about all that the market can absorb at a price that will be profitable to the grower.

If the farmer is ill-advised enough to undertake the production of garden truck at a time when the supply is greater than the available markets require, it is a comparatively easy matter for him to correct his mistake. In the case of fruit, however, it takes longer to produce a crop, and a similar mistake is therefore likely to be

done at any time until it is too late to permit the crop to mature before frost. The land should be plowed in the spring for surface planting and then allowed to lie rough until about seeding time when it should be smoothed with a drag harrow or disk. For furrow planting spring plowing is not necessary. A lister like those made for planting corn can be used on stubble or cotton land without previous preparation. If the farmer does not have a lister the furrow can be laid out with a plow and the seed planted with a one-horse drill after the manner of planting cotton or corn. Planting in furrows is recommended for western Texas or Oklahoma, and flat or ridge planting for all the region east of this where the rainfall is more abundant. When planted in rows 36 to 44 inches apart 4 to 6 pounds of seed in an acre are sufficient. Sorghum seed is usually cheap, but the farmer is urged to buy only standard varieties from a reliable dealer.

When planting in rows, thorough cultivation is as essential to the sorghums as to corn. This method produces larger yields and the crop is better prepared to withstand drought than if broadcast or drilled. Where the latter method is followed, however, the practice is the same as for oats or any other small-grain crop. Cowpeas or soy beans are also frequently mixed with sorghum to improve the quality of the hay. This is especially frequent on dairy farms. Three parts of cowpeas or soy beans to one of sorghum seed is the usual proportion. From 60 to 90 pounds of the seed mixture is required to the acre.

As pasture, sorghum is safe only after it has become fully matured;



A Good Bunch of Feeders.

more serious. The acreage devoted to fruit is even smaller—one and three-fourths per cent of the country's crop area—than that devoted to vegetables. Until there is increased consumption either in this or other countries accessible to our growers overproduction can easily occur.

Sorghums for Southern Live Stock.
 Every southern farmer who is producing beef or milk should grow the sweet sorghums. These are not recommended as money crops, but as a fodder they are practically equal in value to corn while as a rule better yields can be obtained. They should be consumed for the most part on the farm where they are grown or at least at points within hauling distance.

The sorghums are particularly useful as silage, which is essential to the live stock owner and particularly to the dairy farmer. The various southern states report yields of from 16 to 20 tons of sorghum silage per acre, which is an average of from 2 to 4 tons more than the yields of corn, while the relative value pound for pound of the two feeds has been found to be much the same by experiments conducted at the Kansas agricultural experiment station. In fact for beef cattle these tests showed that sweet sorghum silage was, if anything, superior to corn silage. The sorghums intended for silage, however, should not be harvested before they are fully matured. If cut when the seed is hard there will be no trouble from spoiling or from excessive acidity. From 20 to 30 pounds per day is considered a full feed, but this should always be supplemented with 12 to 15 pounds of dry roughage and some concentrate like corn or cottonseed meal. Cottonseed meal combines particularly well with sorghum silage, and since this meal is always abundant in the South, this is another reason for growing the sorghum.

For forage in the South the sweet sorghums will be found better than the grain sorghums, such as milo, kafir and feterita, which suffer from the attacks of the sorghum midge. Of the various varieties the Sumac, Orange, Amber, Gooseneck and Honey are probably to be preferred. The Amber and Orange are the earlier kinds and two cuttings can often be obtained from them. All of these varieties respond excellently to good soil, but they succeed on many different types; a rich, loose, well-drained clay loam soil is the best. A water-logged clay or extremely sandy soil will not afford profitable returns. Fertilizers strong in nitrate applied to poor soils will produce good results and the free use of barnyard manure is always advisable.

Sorghums may be planted as soon as the ground becomes warm in the spring, usually from one to two weeks later than Indian corn. When the season is favorable, the planting may be

that is, after the seed has become hard. Before this time, especially after a period of drought, a poison sometimes forms which is fatal to stock. Where there are two growths the second is considered more dangerous than the first, and any stock allowed to pasture on it should be carefully watched.

In feeding the hay, from 13 to 25 pounds a day will be found sufficient for milk cows and work horses, if it is accompanied by the ordinary amount of grain. Beef cattle, however, should be fed all that they will eat clean. Stock cattle and horses can be carried through the winter on a liberal quantity of sorghum without any grain.

INCREASING SOIL FERTILITY

Farmer Can Secure More Cotton by Planting on Area Where Leguminous Crops Have Grown.

Inasmuch as green crops suitable for hog cholera can be maintained in the South practically every month in the year, it is possible for the southern farmer to make more money than the northern farmer upon hog-producing operations, and the profits made are in proportion to the amount of green food used. But in addition to making ready money on the hogs themselves the farmer who grows leguminous crops and grazes them off with hogs has a fertilizer factory on his own farm. In a test at the Arkansas station, hogs grazed upon areas of peanuts, chufas and soy beans. The following two years the land was planted in cotton, and data were collected to determine what effect this grazing might have upon the cotton yield.

The effect was remarkable; for instance, in the case of soy beans and peanuts the increased yield of cotton was 44.6 and 61.1 per cent, respectively. The effects of growing these crops and grazing them off does not stop with the cotton grown the year immediately following the grazing. The data show that the increase over the corn lot was still considerable in the second year. It is therefore apparent that the farmer can get more cotton when it is planted on an area where hogs have grazed or where peanuts, soy beans, or other legumes have been grown.

Cottonseed Meal as Protein.
 If some mill feed must be purchased as a source of protein, cottonseed meal is at present the cheapest source. A still better solution of the protein question is to grow it in alfalfa or clover hay.

Duck Raising.
 Ducks are very easily raised and good layers or good market fowls, will thrive in any climate, with a dry shed for shelter.

TEN WEEKS IN BED—EMINENT PHYSICIANS FAILED—WONDERFUL RECOVERY

I wish to inform you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of Swamp-Root. I had been a sufferer for more than twenty years from kidney and liver trouble and was almost constantly treated by the most eminent physicians who could only give me temporary relief. I had been in bed ten weeks when I began the use of Swamp-Root. Inside of twenty-four hours I could see that I had been greatly benefited. I continued to use Swamp-Root until I had used several bottles when I really felt that my old trouble was completely cured and I am positive that any person suffering with kidney or liver trouble can be cured by the use of this preparation.

I am now in the best of health, better than I have been for ten years or more. I do not know how to express myself as strongly as I desire, in favor of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, as I am sure that it saved my life and that my good health is due entirely to the great remedy. I heartily recommend it to every sufferer and am confident they can be benefited as I have been. It is a pleasure for me, gentlemen, to hand you this recommendation.

MRS. H. J. PRICE,
 1406 Center St. Portsmouth, Ohio.

Personally appeared before me this 13th day of September, 1909, Mrs. H. J. Price, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

R. A. CALVERT,
 Notary Public.

Letter to
 Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
 Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Asheville Weekly Courier. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

Attorneys for Leo M. Frank have filed a petition with Governor Slaten and the Georgia prison commission, asking that the sentence of death imposed upon Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan, be commuted to life imprisonment.

STOMACH TROUBLES

Mr. Ragland Writes Interesting Letter on This Subject.

Madison Heights, Va.—Mr. Chas. A. Ragland, of this place, writes: "I have been taking Theodor's Black-Draught for indigestion, and other stomach troubles, also colds, and find it to be the very best medicine I have ever used."

After taking Black-Draught for a few days, I always feel like a new man."

Nervousness, nausea, heartburn, pain in pit of stomach, and a feeling of fullness after eating, are sure symptoms of stomach trouble, and should be given the proper treatment, as your strength and health depend very largely upon your food and its digestion.

To get quick and permanent relief from these ailments, you should take a medicine of known curative merit.

Its 75 years of splendid success, in the treatment of just such troubles, proves the real merit of Theodor's Black-Draught. Safe, pleasant, gentle in action, and without bad after-effects, it is sure to benefit both young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25c. N. C. 127.

DR. J. D. GREGG

Dental Surgeon
 At Liberty, N. C., Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.
 At Rameur, N. C., Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

THE BANK OF RANDOLPH

Asheboro, N. C.
 Capital and Surplus, \$60,000.00
 Total Assets over \$250,000.00
 With ample assets, experience and protection, we solicit the business of the banking public and feel safe in saying we are prepared and willing to extend to our customers every facility and accommodation consistent with safe banking.
 D. B. McCrary, President.
 W. J. Armfield, V-President.
 W. J. Armfield, Jr., Cashier.
 J. D. Ross, Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE

Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Noah Cagle, deceased, before J. M. Caveness, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash on my premises on the 15th day of May, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock one mule, one-horse wagon, a lot of chickens, farming tools, a lot of corn, feed, etc., and house property, and other articles too tedious to mention.

All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified, on or before the 23rd day of April, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.

This 23 day of April, 1915.
 MATTHEW CAGLE, Adm.

NORTH CAROLINA SURGEONS

Seeing New Methods in Northern Cities

A number of North Carolina's leading surgeons are in New York attending special clinics in order to gain additional information as to the most modern science of their profession. The idea originated with Dr. J. W. Long, of Greensboro. The New York World in a recent issue carried the story for which we quote:

"To educate themselves in the latest methods of modern surgery 16 prominent and experienced North Carolina surgeons have relinquished large practices temporarily and have come here for a 'post-graduate course in surgery.'

"The party yesterday watched 40 operations, especially reserved and designed for their instruction, at the Post-Graduate.

"One of the most wonderful operations we saw today," said Dr. G. W. Pressley, of Charlotte, to a reporter for the World last night at the Hotel McAlpine, where the party is staying, "was an entirely new method for the treatment of leg fractures. This method was originated by Dr. John J. Moorhead and obviates the use of splints entirely. Dr. Moorhead performed an operation for our benefit."

"Yesterday at Mt. Sinai Hospital we were treated to a blood transfusion operation by a method new to all of us. Heretofore the great difficulty in blood transfusion cases has lain in the clotting of the blood. One way of avoiding this has been to let the healthy blood stand until it clotted and then strain the clots, but this was like using skimmed milk—all the strength was lost."

"In the operation at the Mt. Sinai Hospital a healthy man got 25 for a pint of his blood. When this pint of blood was taken it was treated with a solution of citrate of soda, which entirely prevented all clotting. The patient was a boy two years old. He was nearly dead when he was brought in the operating room. This pint of healthy blood was shot into him and the effect of the operation was almost instant."

"You could just see him shake with disease and new life pour through him. He will recover though he had pneumonia and a heart lesion."

"We saw at the Post-Graduate some remarkable cancer operations on women, there being no incisions. At the Roosevelt we saw a piece of bone four inches long and a quarter of an inch thick cut from the shank and grafted to the forearm, from which a diseased portion four inches long had been removed."

"What impressed me most was the wonderful skill of the New York surgeons in operating. The most difficult and tortuous work was done with the maximum of rapidity and dexterity. Their technique was wonderful."

"On Saturday the North Carolinians will move on Boston where special clinics have been arranged."

NELSON W. ALDRICH

For thirty years Nelson W. Aldrich, as a Senator of the United States from Rhode Island, was one of the most powerful men in the world. He was powerful in construction and he was powerful in destruction.

Mr. Aldrich subscribed without reserve to the theory that business and politics should always be combined. Acting on this inspiration, he was influential in the drafting of the McKinley and Dingley tariffs, and later on, when he might have written a tariff bill himself he saw no impropriety in permitting manufacturers who were to be benefited by the measure that was to bear his name to inscribe upon the schedules whatever their own greed dictated. He served himself in the same way when he revised the rubber schedule upward.

Taxation is a sovereign power. Mr. Aldrich was a high-taxer always for what he deemed the promotion of business. He had no knowledge of economics. To him the consumer, the man who ultimately paid the tax, was unknown. If by favoring laws he could make various employers rich, he was confident that the community as a whole would be the gainer, and if millions of men and women were oppressed or corrupted by this process, it was nothing to him.

Holding these views, and enforcing them as the most influential member of a Republican Senate, he exerted a power of taxation over the American people a thousand times more onerous than that against which they rebelled in 1776. This was his power of construction. His power of destruction was revealed in 1909, when, by forcing the extortionate Payne-Aldrich tariff through a Congress pledged to tax reduction, he wrecked the Taft Administration and reduced the Republican party to two warring and impotent factions.

Probably there is need in all political societies of men like Mr. Aldrich, but in countries that boast of equality and justice, such men ought never to exercise a control, as he did for so many years, unchecked and practically unchallenged.—New York World.

GROW BEEF IN THIS STATE

Contests to be Engaged in for Benefit of Boys For Civic Improvement.

The North Carolina Beef Breeders' and Feeders' Association wants to inaugurate a contest which will last until September 1. Explanatory letters and rules are being sent out over the state. It is believed that North Carolina can grow and fatten beef as well as any state. The following letter has been sent to rural school children in the state:

"The North Carolina Beef Breeders' and Feeders' Association wants to secure accurate information about all the farmers in the state who are now producing or feeding beef cattle, or who are in position to do so.

"We believe that beef cattle can be grown and fattened in North Carolina as cheaply as in any other state in the Union, and that in a few years' time the responsibility for producing a large part of the meat supply of America will fall on the Southern states.

"Several valuable prizes will be offered for the best prepared and most complete beef cattle survey made by any school boy or girl in his or her district for the purpose of obtaining this information.

"If you want to enter this contest, estimate the number of farmers in your school district from whom you can get the information we desire and then write R. S. Curtis, West Raleigh, N. C., telling him the number of blanks you will need (that is one for each farmer). Additional blanks will be provided later, if you need them, but do not write for more than you really need. A record will be kept of your name and the number of blanks you apply for, and the number you send in. If you want them it will be secured against you.

"1. Pupils over 16 years of age on September 1, 1915, will not be eligible to the contest.

"2. No pupil will be allowed to fill out and return more than five blanks or surveys.

"3. A record will be kept of the number of blanks each pupil asks for, and if more are requested than actually used in the contest this will be scored against the pupil.

"4. Return unused blanks, if any, with the completed surveys when they are mailed back to this office.

"5. It will be permissible for pupils to interview the same farmer or set of farmers. However, this is not desirable if, by so doing, any interested farmer or set of farmers is omitted in your school district.

"6. It will be permissible in this contest for pupils seeking information to have the farmers obtain in any legitimate manner a reply to the questions which cannot be answered. This may be accomplished by having them write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington; D. C.; the State Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.; the North Carolina College of Agriculture, West Raleigh, N. C.; the North Carolina Experiment Station, West Raleigh, N. C.; the State Farm Demonstration Agent, Raleigh, N. C.; or the district and county demonstration agents under the State agent. Information may be obtained from any other reliable source by the farmer.

"7. Answers to all questions must be in the handwriting of the pupil. The replies to the questions must be through the farmer or farmers interviewed. The pupils will not be permitted to write for the information direct.

"For further information relative to the contest, write to R. S. Curtis, Secretary-Treasurer, West Raleigh, N. C.

REGULATOR RECORDS

The State Historical Commission, Raleigh, has received from Orange county commissioners some valuable Revolutionary records that will be put in thorough restored and reinforced condition to insure their preservation and accessibility. They include two volumes of the trial docket and minutes of the Superior Court of 1768 when the Regulators raided Hillsboro and drove out the judge, the court officers and lawyers and made all manner of profane and contemptuous entries on the docket as to cases pending against Regulators. The records give a most valuable insight to the industrial and political conditions. They have been long freely used by students of history, but had become so worn and frayed that their total loss was imminent and the donation of them to the State commission makes it possible for the State to have them thoroughly reinforced and restored for permanent and thoroughly accessible condition in the archives of the State Historical Commission at Raleigh.

SHOULD NOT FEEL DISCOURAGED

So many people troubled with indigestion and constipation have been benefited by taking Chamberlain's Tablets that no one should feel discouraged who has not given them a trial. They contain no opium or other digestive ferments but strengthen the stomach and enable it to perform its functions naturally. For sale by all dealers.

KUTTYHUNK BLUE
 A stick makes a quart of best washing blue. It's all blue—covers the cost of a twelve-cent bottle.
 5c
 at all grocers.
 Diamond, McDaniel & Co.,
 409 N. 4th St., Philadelphia.

NOTICE
 Notice is hereby given to Silas Luther that the undersigned, J. M. Luther, on the 6th day of July, 1914, purchased forty acres of land in New Hope township, known as the Silas Luther land, listed in the name of Silas Luther, for the delinquent taxes of 1913, it being sold by the sheriff of Randolph county; and unless the same is redeemed on or before the 6th day of July 1915 the time that the right of redemption expires, the undersigned will make application for a deed to said land.
 J. M. LUTHER.
 April 5, 1915.

TOWN TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES
 By order of the board of commissioners of the town of Worthville, North Carolina. On the third day of May, 1915 at 12 o'clock, M., I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the court house door in Asheboro, North Carolina, a tract of land belonging to A. K. Comer, in the town of Worthville, all of which contains one acre more or less. Taxes two dollars and ninety-two cents, cost two dollars and ten cents. Total five dollars and twelve cents. Also the property of the Worth Mfg. Company containing 70 acres with 56 horses and Worth Manufacturing Company's plant. Taxes for the year 1913, \$183.33; cost \$2.12.
 This the 3rd day of April, 1915.
 H. H. GOLEY,
 Town Tax Collector, for the town of Worthville, North Carolina.

NOTICE
 Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Alfred L. Troy, deceased, before J. M. Caveness, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county,
 All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified on or before the 1st day of April 1916 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.
 This 27 day of March, 1915.
 J. F. PICKETT,
 Adm. Alfred L. Troy, deceased.

NOTICE
 Having qualified as administrator on the estate of Mrs. Swanna Dawkins, deceased, before J. M. Caveness, Clerk of the Superior Court of Randolph county,
 All persons having claims against said estate are notified to present them to the undersigned, duly verified on or before the 8th day of April, 1915, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons owing said estate will come forward and make immediate settlement.
 This 6th day of April, 1915.
 ARTHUR ROSS, Adm.

NOTICE
 Notice is hereby given to John Smallwood, that the undersigned S. R. Matthis, on the 6th day of July, 1914, purchased one-half acre tract of land in Asheboro township, known as the John Smallwood home place listed in the name of Monroe Matthis for the delinquent taxes of 1913, it being sold by the Sheriff of Randolph county; and unless the same is redeemed on or before the 6th day of July, 1915, the time the right of redemption expires, the undersigned will make application for a deed for said land.
 S. R. MATTHIS, Purchaser.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE
 This is to notify all persons that the partnership business, known as D. A. and G. H. Cornelison, Seagrove, has by mutual consent been dissolved. All debts to be paid and all accounts presented to D. A. Cornelison, Seagrove, N. C.