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POISON AND PASTURES TO BECOME FACTORS IN DEFEATING THE WEEVIL

The boll weevil certainly occupies the center of the stage. Other matters like the coal strike and the railroad strike may attract some attention, but even politics had to play a minor role in competition with the boll weevil.

The conditions of the last couple of years have proven the necessity for and the value of raising more live stock. While live stock prices, like those of all farm products, have not been so high as during war-times, the farmer who has had some hogs to sell or some cows to milk has had so much more ready money than the farmer without such live stock.

That there is a widespread determination to raise more live stock, is evidenced by the interest being taken in grasses by farmers whose interest in grass three years ago was entirely confined to methods of killing it. Grass was classed along with the boll weevil as a menace to cotton, and that was about all the consideration given it.

The problem of permanent pastures for the Southeast has been definitely and positively solved within the last couple of years. Less than five years ago, at a meeting called by the Georgia Land Owners Congress, held in the Hotel Savannah November 19, 1917, to consider the possibilities of the live stock industry in that section, which was attended by heads of departments and bureaus of the United States Department of Agriculture, the speakers stressed the necessity for the Southeast producing its own live stock.

Dr. DeLoach states that it was not an experiment but a demonstration, the prime purpose of which was to make cotton at a profit in spite of the weevil. Both the farming and the fighting of the weevil were done by ordinary share croppers, with of course proper supervision of the work for the weevil destruction, but no change in the ordinary farming methods, although Dr. DeLoach states much improvement would have resulted in considerably increased yields.

No selection of only the good land was made, but land which was customarily planted to cotton by the tenants was used. Naturally this included some mighty poor land, which explains the range in yield from so little as one-fifth of a bale to the acre to a bale and a half on the best land. The average yield will exceed a half bale per acre, and this is practically what would have been made on that land in a similar season before the weevil came.

These pastures have proven beyond any possible doubt that low, moist land, any such as can be found in any well classed acreage land and is earning nothing, or which has proved too wet to be safe for crop production, can be seeded to Lespedeza, carpet grass and Dallas grass for a liberal seeding, may be grazed continuously from the time of seeding, and will give the first season give sufficient grazing to more than pay for the cost of seeding, and beginning an average of one head of stock per acre from March until November. This is a grazing capacity as good as any pasture section of the United States can boast.

The three plants named, all natives of other countries, are so adapted to our climate and conditions that they will fight their own way and if given a fair chance and grazed heavily, will within eighteen months crowd out all worthless native plants which have no other value than food value, and which at best give only a limited grazing season compared with the eight to ten months of grazing from the Lespedeza, carpet grass and Dallas grass.

The pasture problem is solved. We know what to do, and how to do it. Pastures such as have been described may be established so easily and at such comparatively little cost that no one who is in need of a pasture can afford to neglect starting one this spring. These pastures furnish food for hogs and sheep, as well as cattle, and a large share of the profits from most of the pastures come from the hogs which graze them.

During last July and August meetings were held on the different test pastures, which were attended by interested farmers from far and near, and those who attended and saw the grasses and the condition of the cattle and hogs which were grazing them, evidenced so much interest and determination to have pastures equally as good that it is certain the acreage in new pastures started next year will more than double those now in existence, and it has been conservatively estimated that eighty thousand pounds of seed will be required next spring—25 tons of Lespedeza, 10 tons carpet grass and five tons Dallas grass seed.

cases where results have not been all that was hoped for, the cause was neglected in the picking up of squares in addition to poisoning.

While conditions brought about by the weevil will increase the cost of making cotton and restrict the growing of cotton to the richer lands, cotton will always be the foremost crop of this section, though it can no longer be grown to the exclusion of practically everything else.

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Weevil on a smaller scale in the vicinity of each of their oil mills, and while a general report on results has not been seen, the reports of agricultural agents of the Central of Georgia, who have watched these tests at points in their territories are most encouraging and show satisfactory results in nearly every case; and it is believed that in the few pastures in one of the big happenings in the agricultural progress of this section, and that it means much for the establishment of a live stock industry which will give us a permanently successful system of agriculture.

NEW INDUSTRIES ARE FLOCKING TO SOUTH

(Continued from Col. 3, Page 23.) This is the first of ten mills that are to be built by this company at various points. A second is contemplated for Brownsville at an early date.

An Oklahoma Mill. Oklahoma's first mill for the manufacture of high-grade textiles was placed under construction during the year at Sand Springs. The mill plant will be equipped with 12,000 spindles and 250 looms. If the operation of the mill is successful, the company has plans for other units, such as finishing plants, dye works and hosiery mills.

Among the important mills upon which construction was finished or begun during 1922, the following may be mentioned: At Gastonia, N. C., the Art Cloth Mills, for the manufacture of print goods; the Ragam Spinning Company, capital \$500,000, 6,000 spindles; addition to the Loray mills, \$75,000; Flint Mill No. 2; and work was resumed on the Priscilla Spinning Company plant, 12,000 spindles. Plant No. 1, of the Dixie Spinning company's big development at Chattanooga, was completed and installed with 14,000 spindles. Contract was immediately let for nine other two-story mill units; the whole to cost \$6,000,000.

The Watts Spinning company, at Taylorsville, N. C., was completed at an investment of \$350,000. Work was begun on the Lowell bleachers, Griffin, Ga., \$600,000; the McLin Cotton Mills, at Rome, Ga., \$75,000; the Cash Manufacturing Company, Blacksburg, S. C., 5,000 spindles; the Alta Vista mills, Alta Vista, Va.; 13,350 spindles and 300 looms, \$385,000; the Nelson Cotton Mills, Lenoir, N. C., 6,000 spindles; the Virginia Woolen company, 32 looms, Winchester, Va.; the Ware Shoals Manufacturing company, Ware Shoals, S. C., a bleachery having 800,000 yards weekly capacity, a bag factory having 110,000 bags daily capacity, and a steam plant, the whole costing \$1,000,000; the Dixie mills, Greensboro, N. C., 1,500 additional spindles; the Patterson mills, Rosemary, N. C., \$45,000; the Spindale Mills company, Spindale, N. C., 5,000 additional spindles; the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., 600 additional looms, \$700,000; the Lola Gingham mills, Stanley, N. C., 250 additional looms; the Victor-Mongahan company, Greer, S. C., cloth room addition; the Bowling Green Spinning mills, Bowling Green, S. C., 5,000 additional spindles.

New developments announced for 1923, in addition to the Pacific mills, Appleton mills and Lockwood Green developments already referred to, include a new company at Wadesboro, N. C., to erect three buildings and make half a million investment; the Lumberton Cotton mills, Lumberton, N. C., 60 additional looms, \$750,000; the Dover Mills company, Shelby, N. C., 11,000 spindles and 250 looms; the Shepard Mills company, at Hickory, N. C., \$200,000; the Groves mills, Gastonia, N. C., 15,000 spindles; the Republic Cotton mills; Great Falls, S. C., 1,000 looms, \$1,500,000; the May Mills, Cramerton, N. C., a weaving mill, \$200,000; the Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., \$600,000; expansion; the Southern Bleachery, Taylors, S. C., capital \$1,000,000, new plant having 1,250,000 yards per week; Cherokee Spinning company, Knoxville, Tenn., addition of 252 looms and other extensions, \$500,000; the Robbins Knitting company, High Point, N. C., 135 machines, \$75,000; the Norcott mills, Concord, N. C., 5,000 new spindles; an addition to the Entwistle Manufacturing company's plant at Rockingham, N. C., \$900,000.

The constantly mounting importance of the southern field in the manufacture of iron and steel was emphasized during the year by new plants and improvements totaling many millions of dollars. The Ashland Iron and Mining company, of Ashland, Ky., recently taken over by the American Rolling Mill company, will undergo great expansion under the new management, including the construction of a finishing works to cost \$6,000,000, which would give the plant a monthly capacity of 20,000 tons of finished product.

The Light on the Hill. Charlotte Observer. The Norcott Mill, one of the Chas. W. Johnston chain, is located on a high hill overlooking the town of Concord. It is a commanding position and Editor Kestler, of The Concord Observer, is moved to suggest that the mill management place an electric sign over it, similar to the great blazer at the Cannon mills, in Kannapolis. He says the light from such a sign would be visible "in both Concord and Charlotte"—and the latter city is 20 miles from the location. The sign at Kannapolis indicating "the largest towel factory in the world," is not only a delight to the people passing through the town, but it is an advertisement talked of by the people as they go their way over the country. If the sign at Johnston were on the proposition of a night or two, possibly he might do it.

And by the same token, the owners of tall buildings in Charlotte might burn a little money in an electric light on top of their flag poles. A light over the Independence Trust Company's home would be clearly seen from Grandfather Mountain, 80 miles as the crow flies, and 118 as the auto goes. A globe on top of all Charlotte's tall buildings, including the new hotel, might serve as street lights for the towns within 20 miles. Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, may be heated by means of hot water from the natural hot springs near the town, thus doing away with the use of coal.



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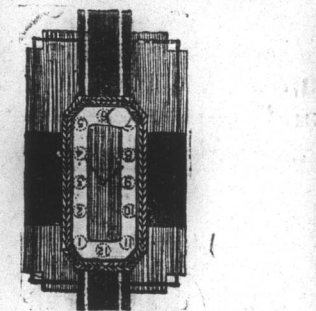
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SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Table with columns: L.V. NO., Arrivals and Departure of Passenger Trains, Concord, N. C. BETWEEN, NO., A.R.

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Religious Life of Community. (Continued from Page Twenty-nine.) The effort has succeeded. But the best evidence of the progress of religious influence in this community is the way in which the business of the town lines itself up on every moral issue that is presented. If you would look for the places that give the test to the religious efforts you will find that the business concerns are probably the hardest to touch. Dealing continually with "stubborn facts and cold cash" they are slow to feel the religious atmosphere that is thrown about them. But so progressive has been the religious life of the town that the business concerns are falling wholeheartedly in line with every effort to make this town and community a model. When we look back over the road that has been traveled we are astonished that such progress could have been made in so short a time. But it has been the result of a conscientiousness to duty and opportunity that never relinquished any effort to make for this town the best possible name that can be had.

Mrs. Ella Belle, who says that the people of Salina, Kansas, are "supplied with 20,000,000 gallons of water daily, is believed to be the only woman city waterworks manager in the United States.