

left yesterday she expects to ting friends and ed today from has been visiting hite Hill will be th in July. We ev. Mr. Monroe, cordially invited.

Is a Paper Devoted to the Upbuilding of the Sandhill Territory of North Carolina

Address all communications to
THE PILOT PRINTING COMPANY, VASS, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1928.

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Moore County Farm Notes

Increased Corn Yields Cut Production Cost

The average yield of corn on our soils can be raised materially through a greater use of cover crops, seed selection, better cultural methods, and a more liberal use of a fertilizer suited to the needs of the plant.

Corn is essential on every farm and to raise livestock successfully, a liberal supply of grain is needed. The cost of the corn fed to livestock will also determine the profits to be secured from it. Since every farmer keeps some livestock it is necessary that every farm also grow some corn, securing as large acre yields as at low a cost as possible.

Recent tests show that the cost of growing corn goes down as the yield per acre increases.

Through the co-operation of E. A. Dearmon, of West End, one of our progressive farmers, we will conduct a five-acre corn demonstration this year. Careful records will be kept by Mr. Dearmon of the yield and the cost.

Each acre will be fertilized with 300 pounds of 16 per cent super-phosphate, 25 pounds muriate of potash and 300 pounds of nitrate of soda.

The corn plant needs large quantities of nitrogen to produce large yields. If the soil is deficient in nitrogen, it should be applied in a quickly available form, such as nitrate of soda. Very little, if any, of the nitrogen should be applied at planting time. The best time to apply the soda is when the corn is knee to waist high.

Farmers who are interested in increasing their corn yield should visit Mr. Dearmon's farm and see this demonstration.

Bean Beetle Information Distributed.

Due to the large amount of trouble that farmers are having with insects, last Wednesday was set apart as a special office day. During the day about 30 farmers called to get information about tobacco worms and bean beetles. A good many letters were answered and several dusting demonstrations planned. At each one of these demonstrations we have had good crowds. The bean crop is quite important in the home garden. Since this pest is quite common now it is not necessary to go into a description of them. The dust as recommended by State College is as follows:

- 1 pound calcium arsenate.
- 7 pounds air slacked lime.

If you do not have a dust gun but have a tobacco spray pump then use the following:

- Calcium arsenate 3-4 ounce.
- Air slacked lime 1 1-2 pounds.
- Water 3 gallons.

This dust or spray absolutely must be applied to the under side of the leaves in order to get any result. Small hand dusters to do their work can be bought cheap. Air pressure sprayers have also given excellent results.

Wash Beans Before Cooking.

There is absolutely no danger of any one being injured by eating poisoned beans if the beans are rinsed in several changes of water. This would naturally be done before cooking or canning to take out any dirt or grit. I have never heard of any one being injured in the least by eating beans which have been poisoned. Many vegetables and fruits are poisoned to control pests without injury to consumers. Always rinse beans before cooking or canning.

Tobacco Bud Worms.

The tobacco bud worm is closely related to the corn ear worm and feeds in the tips of the growing plants. Due to the fact that it attacks corn also it has been found that corn meal is an ideal bait. Mix 75 pounds of corn meal and one pound of arsenate of lead and apply in the bud of the tobacco plants. For smaller quantities mix 6 heaping teaspoonfuls of lead and 1 peck corn meal. About 12 pounds per acre or one peck of this

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Sandhill Booklet Off the Press.

Board of Conservation and Development Gets Out Handsome Publication.

The Moore County Board of Development and Conservation, working in harmony with the State Board of similar name, has been studying the county for the last two years, and at the meeting of the board held Monday in the Court House the secretary presented the meeting with advance copies of a small, highly illustrated publication telling of the resources of Moore County, and he was instructed to have The Pilot Printing Company, which has been at work on the little book, to supply 4,000 copies for distribution. The material has been prepared by the secretary, with the help of Dr. Stuckey, Dr. Holmes, Dean Schaub and other experts of the various State departments, and it undertakes to present a picture of the county's material possessions that is authentic and comprehensive. The illustrations are made for the book by Hemmer, who put in much time traveling over the county and securing photographs of those things and such illustrations as will tell lucidly what Moore County has to share with newcomers who care to look this way for home or opportunity. Richard Tufts, secretary of the board, will have copies for distribution in a few days.

Hemmer did good work on his photographs and Richard Tufts in preparing the material for the publication, assembled such interesting facts that to read the little pamphlet is to get a much better idea of the county than most of us have ever possessed. And it is pleasing to note that the information gathered during the progress of preparing the copy brought out so much that is worth knowing that already Moore county has profited by getting it up. The book aroused the attention of builders to the excellent building stone in Moore County, and at the meeting Monday Colin Spencer, a member of the board, said that he had already loaded between 30 and 40 cars of stone for builders in the county, and he said that farmers in the country are also taking a new interest in stone for building material, and that stone is cropping up in new buildings in many places.

Moore county is a right satisfactory county, according to this publication and probably with the work that is going on in the direction of making us all acquainted with what we have, we will ultimately make Moore County that thing of which we all dream, the most delightful place in the world to live and thrive and be happy.

Constitution Is Great Instrument.

Attorney General Brummitt Talks on the Document We Are Founded On.

As a fourth of July dinner by the Kiwanians at Aberdeen afforded a suitable time to gain some familiarity with the basic document of our government, Attorney General Dennis Brummitt enlightened the audience with some knowledge of their authority for our popular government. He called attention to the situation in which the colonies found themselves after a peace had been made with England, and which proved in a short time to be wholly unsatisfactory to hold the colonies together and to provide a working government. Then it was that a group of men from the various colonies to the number of about 35 in all, some attending at one time, some at another, came together and brought forth what Gladstone calls one of the most perfect achievements of man. In the group were Franklin, the sage, 81 years old, Hamilton, the genius, 30 years, Madison, Jefferson, and others, but it embraced a gathering that is one of the wonders of human assemblage and understanding.

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A HOSPITAL FOR THE SANDHILLS

BY JAMES BOYD.

If a man gets seriously sick in this section of North Carolina, what can he do?

He can go home and stay there until either he gets better or dies. Or he can wait till just before he dies, then call a doctor, and blame it on him. Or he can call a doctor in the first place. In that case, his chances will be much better, and the doctor will certainly do everything he can for him. But in the home, the doctor will not find many of the things he needs to do his best work. He will not find X-ray pictures, blood tests, special diet and nursing, and of course, he will not find an operating room. If a man needs those things, and is willing to take his doctor's advice, he must go to a hospital. That means a trip to Raleigh, or Charlotte, or Hamlet, or Fayetteville. Even over our roads, that will seem like a tough trip to a sick man, and if it is a sick woman or child, it will not seem any easier. Or, if it is a case of accident, or other emergency, the two or three hours necessary to make the trip, may cost the patient his life.

And when the patient does get there, excellent though the hospital may be, he is away from his own family and friends, and from his own doctor. This is hard on him, and hard on the doctor, too, for it means that the doctor, who has followed and studied the case, is obliged to give it

up because there is no equipment in his community to take care of the doctor, like any other conscientious man, feels that he is entitled to tools that will enable him to do his best.

It was this situation which caused a group of men, nearly a year ago, to begin figuring on whether this region needed a hospital or not. This is the way they went about it:

They called in Henry C. Wright, of Wright and O'Hanlon, New York, one of the leading hospital experts in the country. His firm does not build hospitals, manage them, or sell supplies. His firm is solely in the business of studying the hospital needs of communities. They receive a flat fee for such a study. It therefore makes no difference to them financially whether they recommend a big hospital, a small one, or none at all.

Mr. Wright reported that in Moore and the adjoining counties, there were about thirty thousand people who might be said to be without any hospital of their own. He said that a hospital of thirty-five beds would be enough to take care of this population at present.

He was then asked to select a site for the hospital, because it was felt, that to leave this selection to an impartial expert, was not only the sensible and practical thing to do, but would discount any possible feeling of

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Big Improvement Lines Mill Creek.

Joe Fuller Building String of Dams That Changes the Whole Valley.

Joe Fuller, the engineer in charge of the Barber development in the Mill Creek neighborhood, is bringing about one of the most striking improvements in the Sandhills, and one that has not been suspected by very many people. This week he is closing the second dam on the Barber project near the head of the stream, which when completed shortly will give three attractive pools, including the water works reservoir, and occupy the stream from the source to the breast of the water works pool, and make it a conspicuous feature in Sandhills landscape. This second dam is but a short distance from the Barber club house, from which a road leads to the dam, and will cross on the dam embankment. It will continue out through the valley and up the ridge, being a continuation of the Indian Trail out from Knollwood Heights, and it will be one of the interesting drives from Knollwood. As it comes away from the Knollwood community it crosses the ridge and winds along the high ground until it drops down into the valley to cross to the club house, and all the way it is high enough to give a broad picture of Mill Creek valley, which is one of the most romantic in the whole region.

Mr. Fuller has cleared away the vegetation from the beds of the pools which he has made, and in doing it has made the water in the two dams of an especially good quality, and he has intentionally or otherwise given a decided gain to the water of the town supply. As the town commissioners are now employing a watchman, Frank Bass, to look after the protection of the water works reservoir, this string of three dams, from which the town water flows, will afford one of the best sources of water supply enjoyed by any community in the State. With the vegetation cleaned away and kept away from the water shed, and the water permitted to accumulate and settle in three different basins before it arrives at the pump station for final settling, filtration and aeration for delivery to the town mains, Southern Pines has a comforting prospect of incomparable water ahead.

But while doing this the town interests, Knollwood and the Barber project are making a big and interesting park that will reach from the head of the Mill Creek valley across into the McDeed's Creek valley and up to Manley and Southern Pines by the two roads that fork at the McDeed's Creek crossing. Coming out from the series of pools on Mill Creek the Indian Trail comes down through the heart of Knollwood Heights and then around the Pine Needles Inn, striking the dam on McDeed's Creek just below the Mid Pines golf course, and the Manley road goes up past the new dam just built on the Boiling Spring branch, which will make another attractive lake. This gives a group of five lakes on the road from Mill Creek head to the railroad and a constantly changing topography with hill and valley all the way.

Knollwood is still surprising everybody by its phenomenal activity, and especially as that activity carries on during July as well as in the winter. Nelson Courtway and Mrs. Courtway have bought a building site on Knollwood, No. 457, and will build there. They are two exceedingly popular among the younger inhabitants, and have made a fine place for themselves by their sound business industry and their neighborly qualities. They are formerly from California, but they have proven the making of mighty good Sandhillers.

John Bloxham says the song of the handsaw is singing a chorus over in his neighborhood all the time now. The Olmstead house has a crew at work. Burgess is finishing the house

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THE TREES OF

BY J. MCN. JOHNSON.

MOORE COUNTY

CHAPTER XIII.

"The Forests of the South! The pictures conjured before the mind by these words are at once colorful and tragic, yet full of confident promise."—Page S. Bunker.



CHAPTER XIV.

Free be they flung, for we were loathe Their silken folds should feast the moth;

Free be they flung—as free shall wave Vive Alpine's Pine and banner brave. —Scott.

ROSEMARY PINE: Pinus Echinata; Short Leaf Pine; Old Field Pine, so mis-called.

This Pine, when grown in its original forests, makes our finest pine lumber for finishing purposes; but it requires a century or more to grow into that character. The heart wood of this tree is free from the objectionable pitch of the Long Leaf Pine, and the lumber is especially adapted for doors, door frames and window frames. It is so clear of knots as to suggest the great Redwood Trees of the Pacific Coast—but much firmer in texture, and decidedly more durable. This Pine did not entirely escape the neighborhood tyro, who tapped it for turpentine; but boxing this tree did not lay it open to the ravages of forest fires; for fires do little damage to the Rosemary Pines; but the lumber man literally took them all.

The Rosemary Pine gets its name from the likeness of its short straw or leaves to the Rosemary Shrub in our gardens. This splendid tree grows all over Moore County, but it is sparingly found in the Sandhills, which is the home of the Long Leaf Pine. Some of our botanists give the habitat of the Rosemary Pine as "Low sandy land and old fields"; but some of the very finest and largest specimens I have ever seen grew on hickory and spanish oak ridges where the soil was rocky, and under-laid with clay. It is true this tree thrives in some old fields—but practically always on clay

soil. The seed cone is quite small—in fact the smallest of any of our pines; and while its seeds are winged for flight, the seed itself is a poor little hard nut that the wild animals disdain to notice. The shell of the seed is so hard as to be impervious to water, and the seed will lie on the ground, sometimes for years before sprouting.

One peculiarity of the Rosemary Pines is that its thick strong bark is set full of little oily eyes, from which the oil exudes in little tears. This tree is more tenacious of life than any other of the Family of Pines; and so far as I know it is the only pine tree that puts up sprouts from the stump after the tree has been cut down. A little moisture is all it requires in addition to the sustenance it gets from the air. I recall once seeing a crude windlass made from a green Rosemary Pine for drawing water from a shallow well at Addor in Moore County. After the well was abandoned this windlass, lying across the plank curbing, and no where touching the ground grew sprouts a foot long. The dampness rising from the water in the well furnished the principle of life to grow the young sprouts. I recall also that this curious fact was furnished as a news item in the Carthaginian about forty years ago.

Our tree writers tell us it requires one hundred years for the Rosemary Pine to reproduce itself into a lumber tree after it has been cut off—a longer period than any other of our major pines; for the Long Leaf Pine will reforest itself in less than half that time, albeit this second growth makes inferior lumber. The second

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