THE DUNN DISPATCH

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"COVER CROP" MEETING A SUCCESS

Farm Demonstrators and Representative Godwin Spend Several Days Among Harnett Farmers With the Idea of Encouraging Modern Methods.

Aided by Representative Godwin and by Demonstration Agent Barrett of Moore, eastern Harnett's demonstrator, William H. Turlington, last week conducted winter cover crop meetings at Pleasant Union, Coats, Chalybeate Springs, Duke, Kipling, Dunn, and Sorrell's School House. These meetings were well attended and productive of much good.

Upon his return from the last meeting Friday afternoon, Mr. Godwin said he was much gratified by the reception Harnett's farmers were giving improved methods. In the meetings just closed he had noticed with much pleasure that men whose minds, had, until recently, run only in the old channels of thought concerning the one crop idea—and that one crop cotton—were turning their attention to crops whose production would not only supply food for their families and their stock, but would conserve the fertility of their acres and reduce the cost of fertilization.

Mr. Godwin said a man's farm is his capital, his stock in trade, his principal means of support, and he should use it to the best advantage at all times. If a merchant, a manufacturer a banker or any other man engaged in business were to operate his enterprise for only half of each year, bankruptcy would be the swift and natural result, and there is no reason why a farmer should try to attain success through a method which spells disaster for all others. Owners of land so valuable as those in Harnett county cannot afford to let those lands be idle at any time during the year. In this part of the country climatic conditions are such as to permit the growth of something all the time, and the farmer who does not utilize those conditions is not playing the game to the best advantage.

"Cover crops," said the representative, "are profitable for several reasons, chief among these being [illegible] or similar vegetation, prevents erosion and deposits humus in the soil. Humus is vegetable matter, and when bought as commercial fertilizer is costly. The farmer who plants cover crops produces food for his stock and for his land by one operation, and at a minimum cost.

"Then, too," said he, "the winter cover crops permit a great saving in feedstuffs. A few acres in vetch or clover will furnish forage to sustain all the stock there is on the farm without expense. When cover crops become more prevalent here, our folks will become more and more a food-producing people. The live stock, dairying and poultry raising industries will be given first rank in a community which has long been handicapped by it answervering allegiance to cotton.

Going back to the fertilizing value of the cover crop, Mr. Godwin said further that "the nitrogen placed in soils by vetch and clover has a commercial value of 20 cents per pound, and those crops deposit about $15 worth in every acre to which they are planted—and the fertilizer bill of every farmer who plants them is reduced that much. If a farmer doesn't need the crop as forage for his stock, in the spring he can take a two horse plow and turn the green vegetation under the soil—giving his land food known to be of inestimable value as a soil enricher.

We are trying to get our people to produce all that is eaten by themselves and by their stock. Pasturage for stock is one of the main things we plead for; and for this, we always recommend the planting of four or five acres to Bermuda grass on the hill sides, in worn-out lands, or down near the streams. Cattle raising is a profitable industry in many localities whose natural advantages for that purpose are not near so great as they are here; and, if intelligently managed, there are many acres of now non-productive land in Harnett which will bring a rich return to the fellows who introduce cattle raising for market purposes in this section.

ANNOUNCEMENT

All reputable practicing physicians desiring to be designated as local medical examiners for the U. S. Civil Service Commission and who are willing to execute medical certificates in connection with civil service examinations for a fee of one dollar, should so advise the local secretary, Board of Civil Service Examiners, at the Post Office Building, or the district secretary, Fourth Civil Service District, Washington, D. C.

Very respectfully,
V. B. MORGAN, Sec'y.
Local Board of Examiners, Dunn.

READ THE DUNN DISPATCH

1915 COTTON CROP PUT AT AT 11,970, 037 BALES

Washington, Aug. 2.—This year's cotton crop will be approximately 11,970,037 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 16,134,930 bales last year. That estimate, unofficially calculated, is based on the government's condition report issued today, and official figures of acreage and normal yield. Whether the crop will be greater or less depends upon growing conditions from now until picking time.

"The extremely wet weather that continued through much of June and early July in most of the cotton belt left the plant rank and sappy, with development of surface roots rather than a tap root, and with foul grass and weeds; therefore peculiarly susceptible to damage from the excessively dry weather that followed and continued up to July 25, the date to which the report relates. Cool nights during a part of the period and dry winds late in the month increased the damage.

"The effect of the lack of the usual quantity and quality of commercial fertilizer has become apparent now that the plant has reached the fruiting stage, being most marked in the sandy sections.

"The boll weevil in the older-infected sections is not complained of much as usual, but in newly-infected regions, it is doing considerable damage.

"A condition of 75.3 on July 25 forecasts a crop slightly under 12,000,000 bales, which compared with last year's production of 16,135,000 bales. Final results will probably probably be more or less than this forecast according as crop conditions hereafter are better or worse than average."

Salemburg Institute for Boys.

The country boys of Sampson county are beginning to come into their own at last, as is evident from the efforts which are being put forth by the State and county officials recently to feature agricultural club work among them more strongly than ever before. The two-day institute which was held last week at Salemburg for the corn, pig and poultry club boys of the northern end of the county was an event which tends toward making an industrial record for old Sampson, developing strong individuality among the boys, and popularizing rural life with the younger generation.

On the first day, which was Live stock Day, Messrs. J. D. McVean and A. G. Oliver and Dr. Randall lectured on their lines of work during the morning hours. In the afternoon, Dr. Randall gave a cattle dipping demonstration in the Turlington pastures which was witnessed by about fifty. The night program consisted of illustrated lectures by Messrs. J. D. McVean and A. K. Robertson.

On the second day, which was Soil-building Day, Messrs. A. K. Robertson and J. A. Turlington discussed the work from the standpoint s of clovers, winter cover crops, summer legumes, and rotation of crops. Prof. J. M. Johnson of the A. and M. College also lectured on Farm Record Keeping and Accounting. Supt. Matthews also made a talk on appreciation." Visits were made to several plots as demonstration points. Then Mr. McVean demonstrated giving the hog cholera serum, after which the boys took a plunge in the swimming pool and indulged in various games and other sports.

Dr. I. W. Hill, of Washington, D. C., who has charge of the Boys' Agricultural Clubs in the fifteen Southern States, addressed a large audience in the church in the evening. He made a brilliant hit with young and old. This address was followed by Mr. A. G. Oliver who gave an illustrate lecture on Poultry.

One of the most unique and appropriate banquets ever tendered any body of "clubbers" was held at the home of our genial and enterprising farm demonstrator, Mr. J. A. Turlington, on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Turlington prepared the dishes for this occasion from her own garden and poultry. She served "corn on the cob for the benefit of the corn club boys, ham representing the Pig Club members and deviled eggs for the Poultry Club members. The feast was devoured with due appreciation by the lively young 'clubbers' as well as their enthusiastic leaders.

The hospitality of the Salemburg people was not to be excelled. Dr. I. W. Hill said that the hospitality shown him while in Salemburg and Ingold was never equalled anywhere, and that he thoroughly enjoyed his visit to Sampson county.—Sampson Democrat.

O, a trouble's a ton or a trouble's an ounce,
Or, a trouble is what you make it!
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only—how did you take it?
—Edmund C. Vance.

FUQUAY FORGES AHEAD

Few Prize Houses and Brick Stores Being Erected.

Varina, July 30.—The Varina Improvement Company, Incorporated, with $100,000 capital stock authorized and $3,000 paid in, was recently organized here for the purpose of building warehouses, prize houses, hotels, dealing in real estate, etc. The directors of the company are M. H. Collins, Holly Springs; M. D. Stephenson, W. S. Adams, N. A. Smith, Kipling; and Dr. J. M. Judd. Mr. G. B. Alford is president; W. L. Johnson, vice-president and treasurer; J. E. Brown, secretary.

The company already has nearing completion three tobacco prize houses, 100x50 feet, and the erection of other buildings necessary to the carrying out of the idea of making this end of the town a factor in the tobacco warehouse business is being contemplated.

Mr. A. W. Thompson, who has done so much toward making Fuquay what it is today, is building two brick buildings to be used as mercantile houses in this end of Fuquay. Mr. Thompson is a town builder, and has shown his faith in Fuquay by investing more money is brick buildings than probably any other one man in town. Mr. Thompson has never had a town, among the several in which he has lived, to die on his hands; while he was there the town grew, and was fortunate to have him live in it.

The big new brick warehouse in Fuquay that fell under a heavy load of snow last winter, has been rebuilt and will be ready for occupancy by the opening of the market. This house will be in the hands of Messrs. Currin and Howard again this season.

Crops of tobacco are looking well in this section, the late rains serving to develop the weed rapidly. A good crop, at least equal to the average will be sold here this year.

The Craze for Amusement.

A large part of the time of a great [illegible] is devoted to the honorable [illegible] And this craze does not stop at the homes of leisure where the people are at least financially able to play the baby act, but it has invaded the ranks of the poor, who are really not able to spend money for amusement, but who do so nevertheless.

In every town there are men riding in automobiles who are not able to own them. They are swept into this excess by the pressure of the hour, and shutting their eyes to the pay day which is as inevitable as taxes and death, they plunge into the vortex of debt. This is all for the sake of being amused. The automibile in the average home performs no service in the world except affording amusement for the family. Picture shows are crowded every night in the week. Once a week a nickel for each member of the family would be bad enough, but when it come to be a daily habit, it is inexcusable extravagance. And yet the example of patronizing the movies is set by serious and sober men who ought to be at home improving rather than amusing themselves.

In proper proportion wholesome amusement to lighten the load of labor may be necessary, but the trouble with us is we have gone crazy over amusement and allow it too large a place in our lives. It is simply appalling the time and money are spent for the small business of forcing a feeble smile. It all began with baseball. When grown men with beard on their faces dropped their work and paid fifty cents to see a lot of boys struggling over a ball, the way was opened for all the foolishness that has followed in its train.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," but all play and no work makes Jack an ignoramus and blazes the way for his admittance into the poor house. The country is mighty near financially ruined on account of the unpaid bills that were incurred for worthless amusement.—Charity and Children.

Spend It.

If you will recall that there will be no pockets in your shroud you will probably loosen up a little on that change. Enjoy some of it now—that boy of yours will blow it after you have cashed in, anyway. The very streets of Heaven are paved with gold, and no matter how much you lay aside down here you will be a simple piker up there if you depend on your roll to give you prominence. Think this over, brother.—Marion (S. C.) Star.

To make the most of dull hours, to make the most of dull people, to like a poor jest better than none, to wear the threadbare coat like a gentleman to be outvoted with a smile, to hitch your wagon to the old horse if no star is handy—that is wholesome philosophy.—Bliss Perry.

FROM CHAPEL HILL

Chapel Hill, August [illegible] Even before the close of [illegible] plans are already being [illegible] next year's session of the [illegible] School. Miss Anderson, [illegible] of the rural work of the Young Women's Christian Association, [illegible] this week and succeeded in [illegible] considerable interest in this [illegible] important branch of the [illegible]'s activities.

The plan is to [illegible] the Association [illegible] and to build up [illegible] work which shall [illegible] good in a com[illegible] the Y. W. C. A. [illegible] Christian Association [illegible] its activities to [illegible] lately the growth [illegible] districts has made [illegible] work be commenced [illegible] aid of teachers [illegible] response given [illegible] call was both [illegible]

Related to this [illegible] C. A. to begin work [illegible] tricts by securing [illegible] of all the teachers [illegible] al to establish a [illegible] here next summer [illegible] School has grown [illegible] within the last few [illegible] thoritics welcome [illegible] anxious that such [illegible] here during the [illegible]

The young women [illegible] will then be given [illegible] conduct bible [illegible] service work of [illegible] University students [illegible] the winter. In this [illegible] every kind of [illegible] service will be [illegible] the teachers [illegible] spiritual matters [illegible] them influences [illegible] christian nature [illegible] this movement [illegible] ment will be [illegible] School. It is [illegible] and with such [illegible] it will become a reality [illegible]

A St[illegible]

Mind [illegible] impres-

said to [illegible] unmerciful when after bi[illegible] him and apparently jobbing [illegible] knife they let water drip into [illegible] basin, the student thinking he was bleeding to death. An in your own experience you know that if people whom you meet say you are looking fine, you feel better even if you are "complaining," and that when you are told you look sick you feel that you may get sick.

Well, it's the same way in other things which affect the view of affairs. Take this from the Henderson Gold Leaf as an illustration:

"A thoughtful, conservative Henderson business man estimates that from $200,000 to $300,000 worth of cash business was scared out of Henderson last fall and winter by the persistent "hard times talk" of Henderson business men to their customers over the counter and about the streets. A business man might as well advise his customers not to buy his wares as to talk 'hard times' to them."

That is an example of the influence of pessimistic talk. Suppose those merchants had indulged in cheery, bright, optimistic talk? Why business would have been better. We have been told of a clerk discharged by a dry goods firm because he insisted on talking of trade being depressed by the war. Such talk hurts business. Right now there are people who without information talk about "hard times" when on all sides there are evidences of prosperity. The thing to do is to see things as they are, to cut out blue talk, and do business. The country is in excellent shape. Conditions are improving straight along. Have an end to "calamity howling" and get your share of the opportunities which are offering themselves to those who will go after them. "The water's fine." Get in.—News and Observer.

Relict and Remains

A negro died without medical attendance, and the coroner went to investigate.

"Did Samuel Williams live here?" he asked the weeping woman who answered the door.

"Yessah," she replied between sobs.

"May I see the remains?" asked the coroner.

"I is de remains," she answered proudly.—Young's Magazine.

When Heat Expands.

Schoolmaster—Now, you understand that heat expands matter and cold contracts it. Give me an example.

Bright Boy—Please sir, the days are longer in summer.

Mrs. J. R. Butler left Saturday to spend a few days with her parents at Fayetteville.

LILLINGTON

The Hero of the Fight and the Pride of the Cape Fear.

(From an Address Delivered by Hon. George Davis at the University of North Carolina, June, 1855.)

Alexander Lillington is another name the people of North Carolina ought never to forget. His grandfather, Major Alexander Lillington, emigrated from Barbadoes to the county of Albemarle, but at what precise time is not known. He was early distinguished, however, in the history of the colony. His grandson, Alexander, was left an orphan at an early age, and when Edward Moseley, who had married his father's sister, emigrated to the Cape Fear about the year 1727, young Lillington went with him. He was early known as an active and leading Whig and was a prominent and influential member of the Wilmington Committee. Though he served through the war with distinction and attained the rank of Brigadier General, yet his fame principally rests upon the battle of Moore's Creek. Without the remotest intention of detracting from the well earned fame of Governor Caswell, whose memory is very dear to me as a North Carolinian, I must say that if the traditions of the people among whom the battle was fought are to be relied on, General Lillington has never yet received the due meed of praise for his part in that day's work. Those traditions agree mainly with Jones' account of the battle, and they tell that he bore by far the hardest brunt of the fight, while he has only been permitted to wear the smallest share of glory. Whether he commanded in chief or not, he certainly had the post of danger and of honor in front of the battle and leading the daring charge across the bridge here himself like a skilful and gallant officer while fighting as a common soldier. There was honor enough for all and all should have shared it alike. It was most unjust that his name was altogether omitted in the vote of thanks which was afterwards passed by the Provincial Congress as follows: [illegible] never complained because he was a patriot and not a soldier of fortune, because he fought for the freedom of his country and not for personal renown. His family, who worship his memory, have still the silver crescent which he wore upon his hat that day and it bears inscribed the words which were his cry of battle, his prayer at night and his hope always—"Liberty or Death."

NAME THE KIDDIES

72,000 Babies Registered Without Names.

Apparent great reluctance on the part of fathers and mothers to furnish promptly the Local Registrars the given names of their babies is causing the Vital Statistics Department of the State Board of Health lots of trouble. Babies' births are required to be registered by the attending physician or midwife within five days after birth. From the certificates of birth filed with the State Registrar, it does not appear that much over ten per cent. of the babies are named on the certificates.

There is a provision for filing the name of the child at a later date through what is known as a supplemental birth certifivate but not many parents have availed themselves of this opportunity thus far. Of course the registering of the baby's birth as well as filing the supplemental birth certificate giving the name is done for parents, free of charge.

Thus far, the Vital Statistics Department has been sending out double post cards to all parents of unnamed babies asking for the baby's names, but to send such cards to 72,000 mothers, costs nearly $1,500 a year, in postage alone. The funds at the disposal of the department will not permit continuing this practice, so hereafter the kiddies will have to do one of four things; either choose their names quickly before their birth certificates are made out, have daddy file a supplemental birth certificate, see that enough funds are appropriated by the Legislature so that a post card may be sent them for any missing information, or go without having their names recorded by the State.—State Board of Health.

Many are the jokes poked at the humble little car made in the Ford factory, but the fact remains that to a man of small means who has to travel rough roads the Ford car furnishes the most service for the money invested. "Pop," the auto-liveryman, is an enthusiast when it comes to Ford cars. He has owned several. His newest was purchased five weeks ago, and, during those weeks, he has run the car 2,893 miles. With the exception of one puncture and one blow-out, the car has received no injury at all.

A FORGOTTEN ANNIVERSARY

John Huss and the People of the Moravian Faith.

Who knows much about John Huss the Bohemian, who has been dead five hundred years and a few days? Huss was carefully burned to death in Constance, Switzerland, as it might have been Brownsville, Tex., or a half dozen places in South Carolina, by the very best element in the community, to-wit: the Ecumenical Council.

Later on Constance put up a great monument to Huss' virtue and its folly, and is, we suppose, still proud of this mixed tribute to its own passion and intellect.

For Huss sent forth the beautiful, the tender, the philosophic Moravian faith. Of all Protestants they have perhaps best chosen among the older forms the ceremonies to be retained. In numbers they are few. In all the world, it is stated, there are not of them more than 60,000 communicants. We can scarcely credit these figures, since in Salem, North Carolina, alone there must be 10,000 of them, without taking into consideration the colonies at Bethlehem, Nazareht and Litits, in Pennsylvania. Of these people, a whole city of whom live in a few miles of Columbia and who number men of the best blood and accomplishment throughout the whole South, who know anything? Yet the North Carolina Salem was a place of culture, education and light of every sort of refinement when all of North Carolina far west of Charleston were mental and spiritual deserts. The Salem Academy alone is older than the United States. G. Washington and one Lord Cornwallis, traveling separately but not far apart, found the host of Belo's Hotel ready to treat them as gentlemen, whatever his political convictions. In the willow-swept reaches of "God's Acre," the grave are laid out in a curious idea of the segment of the family in its relation to the community, in which all must, in the beginning have a part. Here the fathers, there the mothers, with skilled hands, the [illegible] baby hand; the boys, and the girls, and the little children—all, we suppose, as Huss planned it, before they made a torch of him!

And the "watch nights," and the cakes at Christmas morning, and the Easter music welling out of the great organ at the stroke of the clock, and with it all a simple, sweet folk, getting rich in kindness to each other and the world!

Huss did not die in vain, but we would that South Carolina could caught a bequest of followers of him. Columbia State.

Improvements on North Carolina Farms as Compared With the Value of the Crop Yields.

According to Mr. J. M. Johnson, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, the improvements on the farms of North Carolina during the period from 1900 to 1910 was seven per cent annually of the value of the crops produced during the year.

"According to the census of 1910," says Mr. Johnson, "the value of the crops grown in North Carolina during the previous year amounted to $142,890,192. The increase in value of farm buildings, equipment, and live stock on the farms was $102,672,412. This amount is 70 per cent of the value of the one years crop as given above, and if we distribute this per cent increase in value over the ten year period, it seems that the farmer has been able to put at least 7 per cent of the value of his crops into better equipment, more and better live stock, and improved farm buildings.

Putting this money into these improvements is equivalent to making that much profit above his living expense. Not only has the farmer bettered himself by improving his farm, but his land has increased in value during the same length of time about 142.5 per cent or $202,209,105 so he has the value of this unearned increment in addition to the other profit. The other profit of 7 per cent is not on total capitalization of his farm either but is on his annual earnings."—Extension Farm News.

Rev. J. H. Shore received a letter Thursday from Mrs. Shore, who, with the Misses Mary and Lucile, is visiting relatives at Roxboro, telling of a marvelous escape from injury by Miss Mary in an automobile accident. In company with her uncle and another young woman, Miss Mary was returning from an auto trip to Danville. While rounding a curve a front wheel of the car collapsed and the car turned completely over, penning the occupants under it. It is considered miraculous that no one was hurt.

Mr. M. A. Peacock, of Benson, was here yesterday.

ANTI-TYPHOID CAMPAIGNS

Over Two Thousand New Patients Last Week.

The fifth week of the co-operative State and County typhoid campaign shows a gain of over 2,000 new patients to take the anti-typhoid treatment. This makes the total number of the five counties, up to date, 31,197.

Last week's enrollment of new patients indicate that the interest of the movement is still gaining, for this number took the treatment with the understanding that they pay a physician for administering the third dose. The records show that Wake county has had 10,806 people to take the treatment; Northampton, 9,856; Cumberland, 4,421; Buncombe, 2,671 and Henderson, 2,416.

To reach the colored people has been one of the most difficult problems of the campaign. But Dr. W. H. Sloan seems to have solved the problem in Northampton County. In one day in the Rich Square section he vaccinated 814 negroes. This appears to be a record day so far as vaccinations among the colored people are concerned. Such wholesale vaccinations against typhoid will undoubtedly reduce the amount of the disease in these counties for years to come. It is to be regretted that North Carolina has not had a well enforced vital statistics law for the last ten years in order to ascertain the exact reduction, as a result of this work.—State Board of Health.

Stem Rot of Peanut Beginning to Appear.

The stem rot of the peanut is beginning to show up in some parts of the State, and peanut growers are urged to keep a close lookout for it. As soon as it is recognized in the field, a rotation should be planned that will prevent its increase from year to year.

It will first be noticed that the leaves of different plants scattered throughout the field will begin to dry and in a few days the plant so affected will die. Examination will show [illegible] white matted growth of the fungus is prominent on the outside of the stem and one can find small roundish bodies that grow to the size of radish seed and change from white to dark brown. The fungus will affect the yield of many plants that are not killed outright.

A considerable number of field crops are attacked with greater or less severity and the presence of the fungus in the soil brings up some difficult problems. Cowpeas, soybeans, crimson clover, and hairy vetch are readily attacked; cotton and sweet potatoes are very slightly attacked; corn and the small grains are not at all. The Iron and Brabham varieties of cowpeas seem to be practically immune to the disease.

The Plant Pathology Division of the Experiment Station will be glad to give assistance to any one who may wish the disease identified and specimens for identifications or requests for special information may be sent to this division at West Raleigh, N. C. The county demonstration agents will gladly aid in devising a suitable rotation for controlling the disease.—Extension Farm News.

Consider, now, the solanum tuberosum; that is, the potato—especially the sweet potato, and, more especially, the Nancy Hall sweet potato—the variety whose culture in these environs has brought fame to that fine citizen, good farmer, excellent druggist and ex-mayor, George K. Grantham. For years the Nancy Halls grown on his farm out to the west of town have been Mr. Grantham's chief pride. Always he has boosted the Nancy. So good were his efforts at press-agenting the delectable tuber that his friend and neighbor, J. L. Hatcher, was constrained to give it a trial in some of the soil he cultivates so intensively, and now Joe comes forward with a quantity of the matured product which threatens to eclipse that of his friend George. Mr. Hatcher was down the street last Thursday with several "taters" he had just excavated from a hill at Lome; and he showed them to George. Mr. Grantham says he hasn't looded over his patch recently, but is certain he has some just as big—if not bigger. However, we'll have to acknowledge Mr. Hatcher champion unless the former holder of that title produces the goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Parham, of Kinston; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Parham, of Oxford; Mrs. S. P. Priddy, of Richmond, and their children returned to their respective homes Friday, after spending several days here as guests in the home of Captain and Mrs. Rhoades.