

MANY TO ATTEND COTTON MEETING

State's Delegation to Alabama Conference Expected to Be Large.

Indications are that a majority of North Carolina men and women named as delegates to the First Annual Convention of the American Cotton Association, who had expected to go to the meeting scheduled for March, will make their arrangements to go to the April 13-15 meeting.

Postponement of the March meeting was necessary because the Alabama State Board of Health did not think that the influenza situation had sufficiently cleared in March to make it safe for a large number of people to gather together.

The North Carolina officials of the Cotton Association are making an urgent appeal to all delegates named for the March meeting to so shape their business affairs that they will be able to attend the April meeting.

A large number of responses were sent to the office of Secretary-Treasurer S. G. Rubinow, in Raleigh, saying that 166 delegates were going to the Montgomery meeting.

Reports from Montgomery say that although the meeting will not be held until the middle of April, reservations are already being made at Montgomery hotels and there is every reason to believe that the April meeting will be even more largely attended than the March meeting would have been.

The program committee is putting the finishing touches on the program for the meeting. Some of the biggest men in financial and agricultural work of the United States have been secured for this program.

FARMING ON A BUSINESS BASIS.

Day by day the farmer is coming to a fuller realization of the fact that the farm as well as the factory must be run on business lines if farming is to be made really profitable. There is no better proof of the great profit possibilities in agriculture than the fact that farming has always been the means of making a good living and often a comfortable fortune despite the very inefficient methods used in our grandfathers' and even in our fathers' times.

The city manufacturer would be in the best of luck in a very short time if he employed machinery applicable to his business he would find himself far behind his competitors. In fact he would not be able to do any business at all because he would be unable to sell his product at a price anywhere near the competing piece of the machine using manufacturer. This principle of increasing production through labor saving has been recognized on the farm as well as in the city with the result that mechanical equipment of all kinds has replaced to a great extent the old, time-worn hand work methods of doing business.

And now the farmer is following the city man yet another step toward real living efficiency. Mr. City Man has learned that labor saving is a good thing not merely in his business but in his daily life at home, that he will have more energy for his daily work if he can enjoy his leisure hours to the full without having to do any tiring non-productive work. The farmer is following his example in this respect and today on farms where the pumping, churning, sweeping, washing, milking and a hundred other tiring chores were done by hand in time outside of the real working hours, we now find the farmer and his wife and family enjoying the leisure that their hard work entitles them to. Electricity, furnished by dependable little light and power plants, has become the household servant and extra hired man on thousands of farms all over this country. Of course light is the first thing one thinks of when electricity is mentioned and it is true that electric light is universally used wherever it can be obtained. It is also true that electric light makes a wonderful difference in the farm home, brightening and cheering every phase of home life. But many a farm family is finding that the work electricity does through the many electric power appliances now available for home use is even a greater service than the furnishing of light.

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Of all the yarns that ever came down the line regarding deep mud, the following should be entitled to the blue ribbon. It happened in the place where mud originated.

A man was walking along the roadside one summer day and noticed a fairly good-looking hat out in the road. Reaching out with his cane, he saw it a cut and was started to hear a voice exclaim: "Here! what are you doing?"

"Then he made the astonishing discovery that the owner of the headpiece was under the hat, up to his ears in mud.

"Great goodness!" exclaimed the man who had hit the hat. "Is that mud as deep as that?"

"Deep!" cried the victim. "Why, man alive, I'm standing on a load of hay!"—Lippincott's.

PLANT ENsilAGE CORN EARLIER

Planting of ensilage corn last, instead of first, is an expensive mistake very generally made in the northern portions of the United States, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, who recommend that strong germinating seed of ensilage varieties from regions farther south be planted two or three weeks earlier than the home-grown seed which is planted for grain production. Such planting program works to the decided benefit of dairymen and other growers of ensilage corn in the Northern States.

When large varieties of ensilage corn as far south as Virginia or Missouri, for example, are planted in regions farther north late in May, they make a rapid, long-jointed stalk, succulent growth, and are so green when fall frosts come that they are heavy to handle, low in feeding value, and make ensilage which is starchy and too sour. But

when planted in April or very early May, they make a slower, harder growth; they better withstand spring frosts and summer droughts, reach better maturity, and produce more grain than when planted later. Fall frosts, not spring frosts, are most to be feared.

Early-maturing, home-grown varieties do not need such early planting and will not be benefited in the way that large ensilage varieties are. The latter, though somewhat dwarfed by very early planting, make ample stalk growth and yield more and ripen grain and make richer and sweeter ensilage. The early planting supplies the age necessary for maturing and reproduction. Reproduction is, in this case, grain production.

In 1896 Barnum & Bailey announced that they would exhibit a horseless carriage.

In growing ensilage crops in the North one should judge the crop by its feeding value, not by its height or weight or the amount of labor necessary to raise it.

Early cultivation pays, as it dries and warms the soil surface. If the soil remains wet, it stays cold and the young corn can not grow, whereas stirring causes the surface to dry rapidly, after which it will absorb heat and feel warm to the hand—a condition favorable to good growth.

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SUCCESS WITH SWEET POTATOES

How to Plant the Bed.
In the open ground: Select a location that is well-drained and well-protected; a southern exposure is to be preferred. Make an excavation 6 inches deep, 4 to 5 feet wide and as long as needed. A comparatively narrow width of bed is desirable because of the convenience of being able to reach the middle of the bed from the sides without strain. Put about 4 inches of sand or loose loam in the excavation and level; place the potatoes on this bed as closely together as practicable without touching. Cover with about one inch of sand or loose loam and water thoroughly by sprinkling.

When the young plants break through the surface, add another inch of sand to develop a good root system. The sand or soil used should be secured from a location where sweet potatoes have never been grown in the past. Clean straw, hay or leaves may be strown over the bed as a protecting mulch in the early part of the season.

In the cold frame: The cold frame is located and prepared in the same manner as the bed in the open, with the exception that a frame of boards, 12 inches high on the back (north or west) side and 6 inches high on the front (south or east) side, is fitted in the surface of the frame may be set on the surface of the ground and have earth banked around it. The frame is covered with sash or canvas.

Amount of Seed to Bed.
To set 1 acre, with 1 pulling, bed 6-8 bushels.

To set 1 acre, with 2-3 pullings, bed 3-4 bushels or 1 bu. seed for 1000 plants at 1 pulling.

I main crop is to be planted with vine cuttings; bed sufficient seed to produce plants for one-sixth to one-eighth the area.



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HOW ABOUT HOGS IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD?

Spring is an unhappy time for many pigs and sows in North Carolina, according to W. W. Shay, of the North Carolina Extension Service, who says pigs will be found sleeping in wet beds, following the sow through mud and nursing from an udder caked with mud and filth. As a result of these and other abuses, such as overfeeding the sow during the first two weeks after farrowing, sudden changes in feed, and allowing feed to ferment in a dirty trough, trouble develops, the first indication usually being scours in the pigs.

"Keep charcoal and wood ashes before the sow at all times; decrease her feed and add a heaping tablespoonful of sulfur; correct the curdiness and disinfect the udder; provide a disinfectant pen; provide a feed of sunshine, and avoid feeding her parched or scorched corn meal to the sow, also to the pigs, if old enough to eat.

"Thus made now will to a great extent determine whether this year's pork production is to be profitable, or otherwise—without forage crops there can be no profit."

A small boy in the visitors' gallery was watching the proceedings in the Senate chamber.

"Father, who is that gentleman?"

He asked pointing to the chaplain. "That, my son, is the chaplain," replied the father.

"Does he pray for the Senators?" asked the boy.

The father thought a minute and then said: "No, my son; when he prays he is looking around and sees the Senators sitting there, and then he prays for the country!"—Exchange.

UNCLE AND COUSIN KILLED ON COAST LINE AT KENLY

J. B. Cuddington, and a son of Mr. Cuddington, were killed by a train on the Atlantic Coast Line near Kenly Sunday.

The first New York automobile show was held in 1900.

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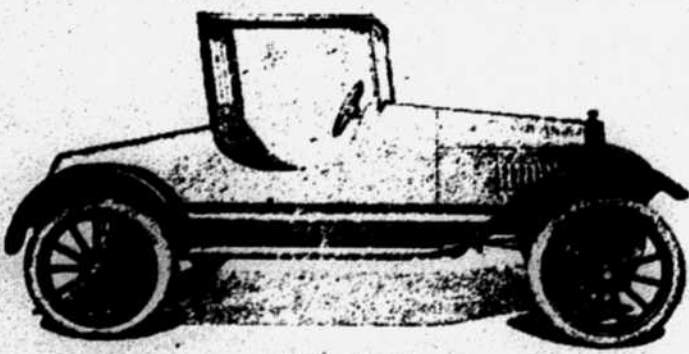
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