Entered at Farmville Postoffice as Second Class Matter in U. S. A.

THE FARMVILLE ENTERPRISE

Section One

Published by The Rouse Printery

"WATCH FARMVILLE PUSH TOWARD"

Subscription $1.00 a Year in Advance

VOL. 12 FARMVILLE, PITT COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 20, 1922 NO. 36

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CALLS NEW PASTOR

Rev. Chas. A. Lawrence, of Stanton, Va. Coming to Local Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Chas. A. Lawrence, pastor of the second Presbyterian church of Staunton, Va., has accepted the call to the Presbyterian churches of Farmville and Falkland and is expected to arrive in town the latter part of this week or the first of next. He will make his home in Farmville, as the pastor's home is here.

The members of this congregation are to be congratulated upon having Mr. Lawrence accept this call. He is at present pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Staunton which has a membership of over 600 members and is a large and handsome church. Mr. Lawrence has been pastor there for a good many years and during his pastorate the church has grown largely both in membership and usefulness and has very greatly increased its contributions to benevolent causes. In addition to this a large number of the young people of the church has entered the ministry and other lines of work since he has been pastor there. He is a graduate of Washington and Lee University and of Union Theological Seminary and has had a most successful pastorate in Staunton. He will live in the hearts of hundreds and the fruitage of his ministry will be the enrichment of the world in better and nobler living and higher achievement on the part of those who have come under the influence of his personality and teaching.

"We are deeply grieved at his going. We commend him and his dear family to the God of all grace and plead for him, our prayers that he may ever be conscious of the presence and guidance of him who said "Lo, I am with you always" that his may be an ever enduring ministry and that many earthen vessels may gather and contain from him and others after him, the treasure of the gospel of Christ.

"Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. Lawrence and that they be published in the Staunton papers and in the Farmville Enterprise."

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION ACTIVE IN KY.

The Following Letter, Received by a Local Man, is Passed on for your Information

Mr. T. M. Davenport
Farmville, N. C.
Dear Sir:—

I am just in receipt of your letter of December 31st, and contents carefully noted.

The Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association has now about 55,000 members, representing at least eighty-five or ninety per cent of all Burley tobacco grown.

We are incorporated, the Directors are elected, the officers have been selected, and we are actively organizing the various departments as rapidly as possible in order to handle this year's crop, 1921.

We hope to begin receiving and selling tobacco about the 15 of this month.

We have leased, with the privilege of buying, 113 warehouses for receiving, plants out of 130 warehouses in the district. Some of the 17 that we did not are now being operated as loose sales houses, and the average price of the crop which has been sold to

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COTTON BOLL WEEVIL THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED

A Splendid Address by President J. S. Wannamaker on the Cotton Boll Weevil and Remedial Measures, Before a Joint Meeting of Farmers, Merchants, and Bankers, Held Under the Auspices of The Chamber of Commerce, Chester, S. C., Tuesday, November 22nd.

(From Pitt County Chamber of Commerce Bulletin.)

Fighting the Boll Weevil

Cotton is the chief money crop of the South and will doubtless always be so. The South Atlantic and Gulf States seem to contribute the natural and most desirable area for cotton production throughout the world. Under boll weevil conditions ample supplies of cotton can continue to be grown to meet the needs of the world for the staple and at the same time enable the growers to develop and maintain a system of diversified farming which will give them far greater prosperity than has been realized under the all-cotton methods which proved so unprofitable before the advent of the weevil. While there has not yet been practicable specific discovered which will destroy the weevils and prevent damage, there have been methods employed which if properly followed will greatly minimize the destructive weakness of the boll weevils and enable the production of profitable yield of cotton, especially through the middle and northern areas of the present cotton belt of the United States. The time to begin an active campaign against the boll weevil is in the fall of the year and not in the spring. The adult weevils pass the winter months in any sheltered spots protected from rain and cold. Stumps, deep trees, old rail fence rows, weedy turn rows, litter of all kinds, any trash, barns, cribs, and outhouses, generally provide attractive and safe hibernating quarters for the weevils through the winter. All such places except the buildings should be kept clean and free from coverings that will protect the weevils. All weedy and grass covered surroundings should be burned off or plowed under in the fall. Cotton stalks should be plowed under as quickly after the crop is picked as possible. Cotton stalks, if left standing, furnish ideal hibernating quarters for the weevils. Where cotton stalks are used for fuel they should be stacked in the open and not in the vicinity of cotton fields.

Picking, Burning and Poisoning

It is important that the hand picking of adult weevils from the young plants be started as soon as an average of 50 weevils per acre can be found. The weevils at this time can be determined by noting the small black dead leaves in the head of the young plants. Picking infected squares should be done thoroughly, those on the plants and fallen squares on the ground. This work should be repeated every fifth day for at least six weeks. All adult weevils and infested squares collected should be destroyed by burning or dropping the adult weevils in a can of kerosene oil. It is believed that turning under the cotton stalks before frost is the surest and most effective method of combatting the weevils and checking their destructive influence and numbers, the following spring. Community cooperation in these matters is far better than individual effort, but no man should delay taking advantage of every possible safeguard to protect his own crop because of the indifference of his neighbors.

If the weather is hot and dry during the months of June and July, with but little rainfall, it is doubtful if dusting the plants with calcium arsenate poisoning is necessary. Under such conditions where the thermometer will register above 90 degrees in the fields, and hot sunshine prevails, a normal crop of cotton can be harvested even under boll weevil conditions.

The three worst enemies to the boll weevils are, first, clean fields on which to plow the crop and clean surroundings; second, a cold winter and third, hot sunshine in June and July and light rainfall. In the use of calcium arsenate poisoning farmers should provide themselves with about three pounds of the poison per acre of cotton planted. This will be sufficient for the different applications if they are made the ordinary hand size for small areas of cotton, and four applications with a power machine for larger farms. It is highly important to purchase the right kind of poison and samples should be sent on early to the Delta Boll Weevil Laboratory at Tallulah, La., where the government chemists will make the analysis free of charge. All members and the police should be ready to give the first of June. Begin the work of poisoning as soon as you find as many weevils as you can find. Poisoning is found very helpful in checking the infestation where the weevils are present in large numbers. Under such conditions, a normal crop of cotton can be harvested even under boll weevil conditions.

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[illegible] on the machines to [illegible] the operator in the work. The [illegible] assistant should be re- [illegible] fifth day after the first [illegible] of the poison [illegible] must be de- [illegible] the extent of the infes- [illegible] hand gun machine can be used on an acreage of from 6 to 8 acres of cotton. A power machine can handle from 25 to 100 acres. Calcium arsenate is a poison and should be carefully kept away from children and livestock. It does not injure the operator or the mules in the dust, although a person's hands should be washed before eating, the clothes aired and a bath taken after the use of the machines. These and various other [illegible] employed in fighting the boll weevil, but those which have presented to you are regarded as the most practical.

Weather and Cultivation

After twenty years experience in the infested area of the cotton belt, it has been found that the weevils cannot be successfully combatted if exceeding 6 to 8 acres of cotton are planted to the plow. A small acreage enables the farmer to promptly and efficiently handle every phase of the situation, which is impossible if larger areas are planted. If the land for cotton has been turned under in the fall, it is an easy task to prepare a good seed bed in the early spring. Two weeks before planting time the fertilizers should be drilled in so that the plant food they contain will be readily available when the seed germinate and the young plants are ready to feed. Cotton should be slightly raised and [illegible] the soil [illegible] to the early cultivation. A [illegible] containing a combination of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and their equivalents, cotton seed meal, tankage or dried blood, should be used for nitrogen with a good percentage of phosphoric acid and some potash. The nitrogen will push the growth the plant and phosphoric acid makes the fruit. It must be understood that a crop of matured bolls must be taken on by the 15th of July, as the third and fourth generations of the weevils come on in such enormous numbers after that date as to make it practically impossible to depend upon the August and September fruitage. Plant a type of cotton that will continue to grow and put on squares until frost, so as to give the weevils continuous squares to feed upon and leave the bolls below to ripen into maturity.

It is not advisable to plant cotton on bottoms or on land that produce an abnormally large weed. Land that will produce a stalk from 3 to 3 1-2 feet high planted in rows 3 1-2 to 4 feet apart and leaving two stalks to the hill chopped out 12 to 14 inches apart will give the largest yields of cotton under boll weevil conditions. Two bolls to the hill will take on more bolls to mature earlier than will one stalk, and it is the early maturing bolls from which the crop must be made. It has been the result of my own experience both through actual test and as a result of tests made in the cultivation of cotton under boll weevil conditions, that a very high percentage of phosphate and shells secured. The mixture should analyze as near: Phosphate acid 10 to 12 per cent, especially I prefer 12 percent; Potash 6 to 8 percent; Nitrogen 2 to 3 percent. Potash [illegible] not necessary on sand hills or [illegible] where potash is not already available as a natural element of the soil 2 to 3 per cent. I have found the best results obtained from 10-20-5 on fertile clay lands; for poorer clay lands 10-2-5; for fertile sandy or mixed lands 10-2-2½; and for poorer loam or sand lands 10-2-2. The [illegible] recommendation is for those sections of the cotton belt where commercial fertilizers are used.

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The Diversification of Crops Only Solution of Problem

The writer believes that the prosperity of farmers does not depend upon the successful growing of cotton but upon the proper diversification of crops. The southern farmers of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina have come to realize that the boll weevil is in that section to stay and that the only way to make money is to grow other crops besides cotton. Many of these farmers have become so prosperous as a result of diversified agriculture that they freely subscribed to a public fund and used it to erect a monument to the boll weevil on the public square of their county seat, the enterprising town of Enterprise, Ala. In hundreds of counties in the States overrun by the boll weevil, similar experiences have been enjoyed by the farmers who turned to other staple crops and planted each year only a small area of their farms to cotton. There never will be, and never can be, prosperity among farmers who devote their lives to the extensive production of cotton and fail to make their farms self-sustaining.

In communities of wide-awake, progressive farmers, where the boll weevils are present, credits by supply merchants and bankers can be continued with safety. If the farmers will do their part intelligently and systematically in fighting the boll weevil, and produce other staple crops for market as well as to meet their own needs for food and feed, such farmers are not only safe for reasonable credits, but they are laying the foundation of a permanent, prosperous agriculture. Farmers must learn to produce needed staple crops in the markets of the country other than cotton, but they must at the same time learn how and be what way to efficiently prepare such products for consuming markets.

The reconstruction of the farming operations and the rehabilitation of southern agriculture, in the face of the terrible financial depression and boll weevil destruction of the past two years, make investigations as to county cooperative bankers and merchants throughout the entire cotton belt should give their most earnest and loyal support to the constructive measures which have been and are being put into effect in the early spring.

REPORT OF DIPHTHERIA DURING YEAR

State Board of Health Report 3,379 Cases for Past 3 Months and Urge Parents to Have Children Take Treatment

During September, October and November there were 3,379 cases of diphtheria reported to the State Board of Health. The number reported for the entire year of 1920 was 3,432. Inasmuch as so many of those people who have had diphtheria will carry the germs in their nose and throat for a considerable time, I feel that it is my duty to urge all parents to avail themselves of the protection for their children above six months afforded by the use of toxin-antitoxin.

About one per cent of the people in this county are diphtheria carriers. It is this group that spread the disease. This is done by the carriers carelessly coughing or sneezing in the faces of those near them, or by contaminating articles which they handle, and thereby passing on infection to the unprotected. Children especially are exposed through the exchange of pencils, [illegible] exchange of spittle from one person to another.

The diphtheria season will last for several months yet, so it is hoped that those who have not given their children the treatments of toxin antitoxin will do so. Remember that these treatments completely protect about 90 per cent of the children, but this protection does not come until three to six months after the injections have been given. If any people in this county desire to ask any questions about toxin antitoxin, I will be very glad to answer them.

Yours very truly,
R. S. Bailey, M. D.
Health and Quarantine Officer.

DURHAM MAYOR FIGHTS AGAINST RENT GOUGERS

Mayor of Farmville Could Do Some Effective Work Along This Same Line.

Durham, Jan. 22.—Mayor J. M. Manning tonight outlined the consent of city aldermen to the appointment of a commission to be composed of leading Durham citizens, for the purpose of conducting a thorough investigation into alleged "rent profiteering" in Durham. The mayor stated that he will appoint the commission later in the week.

The action of the mayor followed institution of two civil actions since the first of January 1922, in which damages totaling $20,000 are sought for alleged "rent profiteering against P. T. Elliott, a local real estate dealer.

The mayor, told the city aldermen that information coming to his ears would indicate that Durham business men and tenants generally are being "gouged" by landlords, and that some organized steps should be taken to expose the person or persons responsible. He declared that he believed such action to be, for the good of the city.

Commissioners who are interested in protecting the interests of the community, rather than in shielding any person, firm or corporation guilty of "gouging" the public."

A similar step by the mayor of Farmville would at least do no harm here, for there are people in Farmville who are having to pay over double the rent of only a few years ago for the same house.

Even ye Editor a few years ago rented a house for $15.00 a month, is living in the same house today. Three years ago a bathroom was built and water was installed the rent went up $5.00 which was alright since the streets were paved and another $5.00 was added, which was alright too, and later the house was painted outside and another $5.00 was added, making the rent exactly double, all of which we have made no kick, but on Dec. 31st, 1921, at 5:30 p. m. we received notice by letter that the rent would be ten dollars a month more for 1922, just a few minutes notice with no where to go. Now what is a poor fellow going to do with a proposition of this kind, with everything else getting to normal and rents on the same old shelter jumping up at such an outrageous rate as this?

And ye Editor is not the only one who is laboring under such circumstances.

We are glad to state, however that all of Farmville's landlords are not quite so unreasonable, for we happen to know of one in particular that has reduced the rents three dollars a month for 1922 instead of raising it—and these houses are very similar to the one ye Editor lives in, and they, too, are located on paved streets with all modern conveniences.