

CHARLOTTE'S ENVIABLE RECORD

North Carolina Won Second Honors in Number of Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded Her Soldiers.

Charlotte.—Charlotte leads all North Carolina cities in the number of Distinguished Service crosses, with nine crosses awarded to her soldiers in the war, and North Carolina leads the southern states.

A total of 4,920 distinguished service crosses have been given to American soldiers, and 75 congressional medals of honor. North Carolina received 173 distinguished service crosses for her soldiers. New York state received 613 distinguished service medals and leads in the list of states.

Tennessee, South Carolina and California tie for third place in the number of congressional medals of honor.

Winston Salem.—The local leaf tobacco market will close this season on Friday, February 13, this being the date decided by the tobacco association. Practically all of the weed grown has been marketed.

Monroe.—At a meeting of the directors of the Monroe chamber of commerce a resolution was adopted endorsing the proposal for the state to issue fifty million dollars in bonds for the construction of hard surfaced highways throughout the state.

Red Springs.—The birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee was observed here by the local chapter of the U. D. C., exercises being held in the auditorium of Flora Macdonald college. Members of the United Confederate Veterans attended in a body.

Franklin.—A new bank is the next business venture for this place, making the second financial institution for the town. The new enterprise will be launched with a paid-in capital of \$50,000 and a paid-in surplus of \$12,500.

Shelby.—The Shelby News, a weekly newspaper, asked for a temporary receivership through Judge Allen who is presiding over a term of court at Lincolnton. The request was granted and W. H. Thompson, a stockholder, was appointed temporary receiver.

Tuskegee, Ala.—Governor Bickett of North Carolina and State Superintendent of Education T. H. Harris, of Louisiana have accepted invitations to discuss racial relations in the south during the annual Tuskegee negro conference.

Durham.—The board of city aldermen of Durham have been asked by the city school board to issue bonds to the amount of \$650,000 for the purpose of extending and enlarging the city school system.

Asheville.—When the work of the county tax supervisor is finished and the revaluation is concluded, it is believed that the tax rate in Buncombe county will be lowered from \$3.10, the present rate for state, county and city taxes, to not more than \$1.25, for all of them.

Rockingham.—The Rockingham Post-Dispatch made a progressive step in placing an order with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company for a new Model 14 linotype.

Greensboro.—Former President Taft has been engaged to speak at Burlington on March 18. The Parent-Teachers' association of the Burlington schools has secured him to speak to the association. The subject of his address is not known but it is presumed that he will talk on some educational topic.

Asheville.—The remainder of the winter will be long and hard, with severe cold weather in February and March, according to John Drake, famous mountain weather prophet, who gives out his annual forecast to newspaper men. Drake is so well known in the mountain section that his forecast is eagerly waited by hundreds of people throughout this section.

Shot While Driving Auto.

Gastonia.—Amos Morris, prominent young druggist of the city, was shot in the face and head while riding in his automobile somewhere in the Lo-tray mill section. Several shots from a shotgun entered his face, neck and head, and the back, top and windshield of his automobile were perforated. Mr. Morris came immediately to the city hospital and had his wounds dressed. He has no idea of who did the shooting or the cause therefor. As yet the police have no clue.

Bonds to Build Hotel.

Statesville.—Another important step has been taken to secure the proposed new hotel for Statesville. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Statesville Hotel company, a resolution was passed to issue \$100,000 first mortgage bonds and the matter has been referred to a meeting of the stockholders of the company. It is expected that they will adopt the resolution of the directors, so that the way may be opened for the erection of this needed enterprise in the near future.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT WITH PASTURE CROPS FOR PRODUCING WOOL AND MUTTON



Sheep Relish Frequent Change of Fresh Forage Crops.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The old dictum of making two blades of grass to prosper where one formerly succumbed has been applied to sheep farming in an experiment conducted by specialists of the United States department of agriculture. A field of 30 acres has been used exclusively during the past four seasons, for producing forage crops to be harvested by sheep. The field is divided into ten plots, and during the recent season every portion grew at least two different crops, while on some of the unit areas three crops were grown and grazed.

Oats and Peas Follow Wheat.
Fall-sown wheat provided the earliest available pasturage in the spring, and after this was exhausted the sheep were shifted to an early spring sowing of oats and peas. Thence they moved to another tract of oats and peas, which they grazed luxuriantly and well until the supply of green stuff was curtailed, when they were transferred to alfalfa and rape pasturage. This medley mixture of green feed furnished good grazing until about the middle of July, when the soy beans were available for pasture purposes.

As a consequence of the intensive utilization of pasture crops for mutton and wool production, this field of 30 acres furnished sufficient feed for 70 ewes and 60 lambs for a 200-day period. The best grazing resulted from a patch of three acres of soy beans, which carried 60 sheep for 30 days with satisfactory results. The system of management followed was to move the lambs and, as far as possible, the old ewes at regular intervals of not less than two weeks from

one patch of green feed to another. This practice of moving the sheep frequently to fresh ground, as well as the plan of plowing the land for the subsequent crop, eliminated the danger of loss from stomach worms.

Although the system requires some extra preparation of the land and seeding, as well as shifting of the sheep from one plot to another and providing plenty of water for the mutton makers, it nevertheless, is believed worthy of trial, especially in sections of high-priced farming land where a maximum return must be realized from every acre used.

The Results Applied.

On the basis of the results in this experiment a flock of 200 breeding ewes would require 80 acres of forage crops. It would require the services of two men and one team to produce 80 acres of forage crops, in addition to caring for the sheep. Winter feed for such a flock, together with that for horses, would require 35 acres of similar land, making a total of 115 acres of farm land necessary for the maintenance of a 200-ewe flock under this system. On the basis of the 1919 market prices, the gross income from a reasonably well-managed ewe flock handled in this way would be about \$3,000. This figure represents the return of the ewes on 115 acres of land and a year's work of two men and four horses.

There would be a higher expense for seed than in ordinary farming, but the amount of labor required and its distribution throughout the year would afford a very marked advantage in favor of sheep farming as compared with other agricultural activities producing an equal revenue.

HOG STYLES CHANGED IN SOUTHERN STATES

Apparent Aim Is to Expedite Growth in Best Type.

Farmer Should Not Be Influenced by Fads or Fancies in Selecting and Maintaining Breeding Stock—No Best Breed.

South of the Mason and Dixon line hog styles are changing, the underlying idea apparently being to eliminate extravagance, to effect intensive economy, to expedite growth in the most profitable types of porkers, to amalgamate, as soon as possible, the good points of the most profitable producers and to concentrate them in the majority of southern herds.

It is undeniable that some breeds of swine do better under certain conditions and with certain feeds and methods of feeding than do others, although there is no outstanding breed which excels, report specialists of the United States department of agriculture. No fads and fancies should influence the farmer in selecting or maintaining foundation breeding stock. Primarily the farmer breeds hogs for profit and accordingly he should work only with utility animals of the most desirable type.

In every breed of hogs there are certain lines of breeding that are deservedly popular because they have been built through generations of careful selection by master breeders who have been successful in establishing the more fundamental qualities. The farmer should keep these facts in mind and should continue such improvement by close culling and proper feeding. The farmer's popular hog should be of a breed that is liked by both feeders and packers, animals that are adapted to all sections of the country and which will thrive and fatten on a large variety of feeds. It is essential that such porkers produce the maximum weight at the minimum cost; that they mature early to the greatest weight consistent with quality and that they inherit the ability to produce an abundance of frame and to make rapid growth.

Broad, high backs with good spring of ribs and full, deep hams denote carrying ability and high-priced cuts. Good strong feed and heavy bone are essential for the support and production of great weight. Long, deep and roomy bodies denote prolific qualities and plenty of pork. Deep chests and bright, open eyes are signs of vigor and energy. Size spells more meat for the hungry world and more money for the southern hog producers who raise and market animals of the type described above.

WINTER WORK FOR FARMERS

Wood Cutting in Cool Weather Does Not Interfere With Field Crop Operations.

Farmers, as a rule, have too much to do at certain times of the year and not enough at others. Many farms are unprofitable because their owners have little or nothing planned for winter. Wood cutting can be done at any time, but cool weather favors the rate of production, and in the winter the work does not conflict with that on regular field crops. If cut in winter logs are not subject to rapid drying, nor to deep checking at the ends of the logs, which often occurs in summer-cut logs and appreciably reduces their sale value.

Because of injury from the southern pine bark beetle in the hot season, it is practically necessary to cut pine in the fall and winter months. Damage and loss in summer often come from wood-rotting fungi, including the "bluing" and other staining of wood. For these reasons a good many farmers turn profitably to logging and sawmilling for a few fall or winter months each year. Nearly every kind of wood product can be satisfactorily handled in winter, according to the forest service of the United States department of agriculture.

BEEKEEPERS GO TO SCHOOL

Short Courses Are Now Being Conducted in Several Western States—Others to Follow.

The beekeepers of several states which boast of large honey production are going back to school. Under the direction of representatives of the United States department of agriculture short courses for commercial beekeepers are now being conducted in Idaho, Washington, California and Texas. During the first two months of the new year similar instruction will be given in Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and New York. There is particular need this season that owners of apiaries have all possible assistance because the shortage of sugar promises to make it difficult to carry the swarms through the winter.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Stock feeding provides steady employment to the farmer.

No animal on the farm succumbs more quickly to disease than sheep.

It is important that the calf pens be placed to avoid too great variations in temperature.

Calves should not be crowded—not more than four in each pen. Provide a stanchion for each calf.



PROLONGING LIFE OF TREES

Filling Cavities With Cement Ends the Spread of Decay, and Is a Simple Operation.

Filling the cavities of trees with cement to prolong their lives is being commonly and successfully practiced. It is not only worth while in preserving fruit trees, but is also the means of saving valuable shade trees. Trees with cavities several inches deep are often cut down when, by using a little cement and sand, they could be kept alive for ten or fifteen years longer.

Of course, the cavities are small at first, but continue to get larger. They favor decay, weakening the tree.

With a knife or chisel remove all of the decayed wood. Trim the edges of the wound smoothly with a sharp knife. Then a coat of paint or shellac should be given the outer edge of the wound. Successful growers recommend the use of creosote and coal tar to disinfect the inside of the cavity after it has been thoroughly cleaned out. This may be applied with a brush.

The cement may then be put in immediately. A good mixture may be made of one part cement to two parts of clean sand.

After the cement and sand have been stirred a few minutes add enough water to make the mixture into a thick paste. Begin filling the cavity



Putting a new heart into a tree. Cement has been substituted for the "heart" and most of the body.

from the bottom and tamp the material thoroughly. The work may be done on a warm day, and cement must be protected from freezing at least forty-eight hours. Remember that warmth and moisture are essential for the uniform and rapid hardening of concrete.

UNEVEN PAINT COATINGS BAD

Great Care Should Always Be Taken to Have Them of Equal Moisture Resistance.

Coatings of equal moisture resistance should be applied to all surfaces of a wood product, which would give dissatisfaction if they were to warp in service. Tests at the forest products laboratory, Madison, Wis., have shown that even when wood is properly kiln dried, no coating entirely prevents it from picking up or giving off moisture and, consequently, from swelling and shrinking under the influence of varying atmospheric conditions.

Varnish, shellac and other moisture-resistant finishes merely decrease the rate at which the moisture changes in wood occur. The higher the grade and the more coats applied, the slower will be the moisture changes.

Unequal coatings on opposite surfaces of wooden articles cause unequal rates of change in moisture content and hence unequal shrinkage on the two sides of the piece. The result is that the wood tends to cup or twist out of shape.

Planting Memorial Trees.

Planting of trees in honor of heroes who gave their lives in the late war is becoming a favorite method of perpetuating the memory of these men. In Cleveland, O., May 30, Memorial day will be made memorable by the dedication of Liberty Row, which will extend for nine miles and will contain 694 trees each planted in memory of a gold star hero of Cleveland.

The trees will be called Victory oaks and each will contain a tablet bearing the name of a soldier, and the date and place of his death.

Do Away With the Billboard.

Signboards more than ever are becoming a nuisance on account of their increasing size and number. Our roadsides are boarded up with great signs in flashy colors. Just as a traveler along roadways reaches a point where a fine view is expected a glaring sign completely obstructs the view. It is exasperating to have a merchant intrude and force attention to his business on an individual at a time and place where it is not wanted. No good salesman conducts himself in this manner.—Exchange.

Alabaster City In Spain



A Street in Cadiz.

CADIZ has made up its mind to be equal to the opportunities with which the after-the-war world abounds. We shall hear of Cadiz in many ways, says The Christian Science Monitor. It has taken note of the new determination of the northern ports such as Vigo, Bilbao, and some others, and of Oporto of the Portuguese, to make a big forward movement, and, Spain generally being in an advantageous position in the matter of maritime commerce, it conceives a more brilliant future opening out for it in the new world conditions than ever it had dreamed of, Vigo, with the connivance of the Americans, it is understood, is about to make a strong bid for the carrying trade with North America, and as the main port of entry into Europe from the upper half of the American continent.

But Cadiz has an advantage in the past with regard to the South, and hopes not only to maintain it, but to strengthen it. She has been, in effect, a great receiving and distributing center, dealing with the South American states, and spreading the goods she received over Portugal and all Spain. She has flourished, and she has done well by herself in every way. But with Cadiz as with practically every other place in Spain, there has in modern times been a decline and a recovery. It is believed now that the recovery will be great.

The New Movements.

Cadiz starts the new period with a fine new equipment in the matter of her harbor. The new Reina Victoria quay will astonish the commercial men and travelers who go there after a long absence. The San Felipe breakwater has been extended, and there have been dredging and widening operations, so that capacity and accommodation are now much greater than they used to be. Big liners may now berth themselves well, and as soon as they are hitched up they will find the newest electric traveling cranes and all the most up-to-date port appliances in operation.

So Cadiz bids the traders come, and with Vigo, Seville, Bilbao and Barcelona it helps Spain to make a new challenge to the world in maritime matters, and this she most certainly does. No country has such a fine seaboard and one so advantageously situated. The Spaniards have thought of the maritime possibilities of their country before now, but they are thinking of it intensely in the new condition of the world economics. Already far more ships are calling at Cadiz than before the peace—though these mere callers do not amount to much. In the old prewar days the Hamburg-American line established a regular monthly service from there to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and Santos; one or two French passenger lines were making regular use of the port, and the English boats did so regularly. The war interfered naturally with most of these services, but now they are being resumed.

Should Be Approached From Sea.

While in these present days and hours economics are everything, and other things seem secondary, it is always hard to talk and write of Cadiz in the purely materialistic way. She has splendid harbor facilities, perfect opportunities for trade. About her streets and places there is a bustling, businesslike look. Like all commercial businesslike ports she has a smart up-to-date appearance. There is something about Cadiz which reminds one of Genoa. She is different from all other Spanish cities, even the ports, for she is smarter than Malaga, and not so tinged with American and French as is the marvelous Bilbao. But there is something more about Cadiz—there is her really lovely appearance when she is approached from the sea.

Just as one should always, if possible, be in a particular mood for the complete enjoyment of certain experiences, so one should always approach

particular cities in a certain way and the poorest way of all to approach almost any city is by train. Never go to Cadiz by rail. Better far, if you are in mid-Spain and must use the roads or the tedious ferrocarril, go to Seville or over to Tangier in Africa and make one of those little voyages that are regularly available, in order to come upon Cadiz by way of the sea. It is generally acknowledged that there is no other sea approach in the world that is so beautiful as this.

Cadiz at such times and in such circumstances is a glorious picture in white and blue. She rises up from the sea on a small platform of limestone rock which only a very narrow isthmus holds to the mainland. In a majestic silver beauty the houses with their azoteas, or flat roofs, seem to rise like a fairy city above the deep blue of the sea, their miradores or view towers surmounting them. All are heavily coated with whitewash frequently renewed.

Always White and Clean.

Thus the city is always white, quite smokeless, and is kept spotlessly clean. It glimmers in the sun against the blue Andalusian sky, with waters lapping it nearly all around. The poets and the descriptive writers have almost exhausted themselves in their use of fine adjectives to describe its beauty and yet they feel they have failed. Spaniards call it their "tazita de plata," or silver dish; some of them say it is more like a "palacio de plata" beautifully chased, and from another aspect they liken it to a great alabaster ship floating out upon the waters. No terms are too strong in which to speak of Cadiz thus seen from the sea, for she is indeed very beautiful, veritably "a white pearl set in a crown of sapphires and emeralds."

The interior of no city could completely match such an outside view, but yet Cadiz, within, is good and pleasant also, and is always extremely clean. But it is a very practical place, and though it has its cathedral with a spire rising over all, it has little in the way of art—one of the oldest cities of Spain though it be—to attract the visitors who need it for their lingering at any place. It is a place to wonder at, to tarry at for but a little while, and then to leave, knowing it full well to be unforgettable. But in the new days of traveling that are beginning, no person who wanders toward the south of Spain should, through neglect, miss seeing Cadiz from the water. It will live in his memory when he has forgotten many pictures. It will hold its place in his esteem even when he comes face to face with the incomparable Bay of Naples.

Few Saw Historic Act.

When the great seal of the French republic was affixed to the peace treaty, thereby validating the signatures of President Poincare and M. Louis Naul, minister of justice and keeper of the great seal, only a few privileged high officials attended. The seal, somewhat larger in size than a silver dollar, shows on one side the seated figure of the republic with the inscription, "French Republic, Democratic, One and Indivisible." On the other side are the words, "In the Name of the French Republic," surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves encircled by the republican device, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

The seal is imprinted by means of a handworked stamping machine, resembling a letter copying press.

Booming Japanese Commerce.

Among recent instances of government help to Japanese commerce is the founding at Singapore and Harbin of commercial museums as headquarters for Japanese trade. The museum located at Singapore will aid in the development of trade in the South seas; that at Harbin will serve Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia.