

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. L

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1924

NO. 31

STATE FAIR IN OCTOBER.

\$30,000 in Premiums Offered—Premium Lists Being Sent Out.

Raleigh, Aug. 18.—The North Carolina Agricultural Society is sending out its annual Premium Lists with thirty thousand dollars in good money offered as prizes for exhibits. This is the best guarantee that a real Fair will be held this year.

Contemplated changes in the ownership of the sixty-odd acres used for the Fair site will not go into effect this year and the Fair will be held in October as usual. The attractive premiums guarantee a big and interesting line of exhibits, the management announces, but these will be by no means all of the attractions. Some of the best gymnasts and an assortment of shows will be provided for amusement.

Three thousand for beef cattle and over three thousand dollars for dairy cattle ought to bring some good livestock to the Fair, R. S. Curtis states, while W. W. Shay is equally sure that twenty-five hundred dollars in premiums for swine will fill the pens in his division.

Allen G. Oliver has been allotted twenty-seven hundred dollars in premiums for poultry, and G. P. Williams has a couple of thousand dollars to offer sheep growers. Altogether, more than ten thousand dollars is offered in the livestock division.

C. B. Williams draws four thousand five hundred dollars for his division of agricultural products, while a thousand dollars is offered in the contest by agricultural clubs and nearly a thousand dollars in the fruit division.

Attractive money prizes are offered in the various other divisions, while five thousand dollars is set aside for the races, which are always an important part of the Fair.

Mebane Four-County Fair

To Be Best Yet.

Mebane, Sept. 2.—Entries in every Department of the big Mebane Four County Fair, which opens here for five days, beginning Tuesday, September 16, are larger to date than has ever been known. All buildings will be packed and jammed with exhibits of almost every kind known. In the canning department alone, more than fifty entries have already been made with more canning in every day. Forty more entries of cattle than ever before. Several new departments have been added this year, among which is the corn club, Jersey sire show, and the vocational department.

Judges have been secured from Raleigh and every one is an expert in his line.

In a telegram received from the Frank West Shows, they state that this big 20-car attraction will arrive on time and will be in complete readiness for the opening date, Tuesday, September 16. This is said to be the finest equipped 20-car carnival in America.

Secretary Crawford has mailed to each manufacturer a letter, setting Monday, September 1st, as the date of allotment of space in the merchants and manufacturers building. This building will be crowded and jammed from numerous local and out-of-town exhibits. Something new and different will be seen in this building, exhibits which have never been here before, and it is going to be a problem to accommodate all who desire space, therefore the Secretary has devised this means of allotment of space.

There will be no midway this year. One will be run down by the poultry and dog buildings and the other by the women's building. This will be necessary because of the big extra attractions, especially on Wednesday of the fair.

Wednesday, September 17, will be one of the biggest days of the Fair. Extra attractions will be seen on that date and the largest crowd of the entire five days is anticipated.

Passes this year will be cut down considerably. Like the State Fair, the management of the Mebane Four-County Fair have come to the conclusion that the issuance of so many passes cuts down the revenue derived from gate receipts.

County Farm Agents Study Forestry Work.

Twenty years of forestry practice on the Vanderbilt estate demonstrate the value of conservative methods in handling waste land in Carolina, reports H. M. Curran, Extension Forester for the State College of Agriculture. Mr. Curran has just returned to Raleigh from a trip through western Carolina where in company with a group of Agricultural workers, a study was made of forestry conditions. Mr. Curran says, "Old gullied fields and poor, run-down farm lands on the Biltmore estate were planted to pine twenty years ago. Today these areas are flourishing young forests, already yielding many cords of fuel wood. Twenty years more will see good sawlogs from this area, and a profitable return to the owners over the cost of planting, taxes, and other expenses."

District Agent J. M. Goodman, Jr., of the State College Extension Service, called in the county agents of the mountain district that they might familiarize themselves with modern methods of handling farm forests.

E. H. Frothingham, Director of the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, and Supervisor Verne Rhodes of the Pisgah National Forest explained to the visiting agents, farmers and foresters the method used in setting trees and the cost of seedlings and planting and care. They also spoke of the amount of wood removed in two thinnings which were made to improve the rate of growth of best trees.

In addition to the extension agents, many farmers were present on this tour. State Forester J. S. Holmes and his assistants, foresters G. H. Collingwood and W. R. Mattoon of Washington, D. C., who are visiting demonstration work, and extension forester H. M. Curran were also among the visitors. Eight automobiles carried the party from Asheville to Biltmore. Returning the party looked over the wonderful farm of the Biltmore estate, were guests at the model dairy and then visited the plant of the Champion Fiber Company at Canton.

Must Do Better Marketing

Lewis Tells Farm Club.

"We are past the day of recommending that two blades of grass be grown until the one first grown is successfully marketed. If the second blade is needed it will follow," says V. W. Lewis in an address recently delivered before the Craven County Farmers' Club. "Economic production and efficient marketing rather than mass production and indiscriminate handling of farm produce will determine if our farmers are to continue to succeed. We have recently been putting this into practice in many eastern Carolina counties by urging that farmers take the hogs and poultry now on hand and market them to advantage. This has been done in several cooperative shipments.

"These demonstrations have shown the possibilities of these various crops that so far have proved helpful sidelines. Both of these projects will grow to larger proportions during the next few years one limiting factor being for Eastern Carolina—the extent to which the growers will produce feed."

Mr. Lewis stated that farmers' clubs over the State could well act as agencies for determining the money crops to be grown in certain sections to help correct economic ills in production and to sponsor the marketing of farm products.

"Good farming practice," he said, leads successful farmers to not attempt too many money crops but to limit these, say, to three—two major crops and one smaller one—and then such farmers will become more efficient and will move nearly succeed with those."

Have you ordered your pecan trees? Bread, butter and beefsteak are furnished by nuts in an airtight package, concentrated and uncontaminated. Plant a few trees this fall, advise horticultural workers of the State College Extension Division.

ARE YOUR SOYBEANS DISEASED?

Dr. Wolf Suggests a Health Survey for the Soybean Crop.

It is known that the soybean is subject to about twelve different diseases at this time according to investigations made by Dr. F. A. Wolf of the State College Experiment Station.

But as to the damage done by these diseases and the extent of the trouble no one seems to know. This is partially explained by the fact that North Carolina grows about one-third of the soybeans produced in this country and the crop is relatively small and less important in other states so the authorities in those states have done little research in the control of soybean diseases. Investigations by Dr. Wolf, however, reveal the fact that the crop as grown in North Carolina is affected with pod and stem blight, bacterial blight, bacterial pustule, mildew, brown leafspot, anthracnose, Pythium root rot, Mosaic, Rhizoctonia root rot, sclerotial blight and collar rot.

From this it is evident that the poor plant is going to have a hard time if all these things attack it at once, but fortunately only a few of these diseases occur year after year on wide areas. Some of them are encountered only occasionally and in restricted localities. Some are destructive some years and unimportant in other years.

"But," says Dr. Wolf, "we know too little about soybean diseases. If your plants are infested with some disease send us in a specimen plant and perhaps we can tell you the trouble and how to overcome it."

Those growers who desire to send specimens of diseased plants to Dr. Wolf may reach him at the Division of Plant Pathology, State College Station, Raleigh.

This Country Preacher Finds

Good Way to Build Soils.

Rev. J. N. Brinkley of Ideell county in addition to looking after the spiritual welfare of his community is also proving to be a farsighted teacher of improved farming methods, according to report by R. W. Graeber, County Farm Agent for the State College Extension Division in this county. Extension workers agree that more fertile soils is one great need in North Carolina and the use of lime and legumes in building up the soil is being strenuously advocated at this period of the year when clovers should be prepared for or planted.

"Rev. Brinkley began keeping accounts with a two acre piece of land on his farm in 1919," says Mr. Graeber. "His demonstration was with wheat and during the period from 1919 until the present he has built up his yields from 4 bushels per acre to 37½ bushels by using soil improving methods. This is an increase of 84 per cent in crop yield and is worthy of careful consideration."

In 1919, with a wheat yield of four bushels per acre, Rev. Brinkley seeded the land to cowpeas, turned them under and reseeded the land to wheat.

In 1920, wheat yield was ten bushels per acre largely on account of the exceptionally good year for wheat in the county. This spring red clover was seeded over the wheat.

In 1921, the first crop of red clover was cut for hay and second turned under for soil improvement. Land was seeded to wheat in fall of 1921.

In 1922 red clover was again seeded over wheat. The yield secured was 15½ bushels per acre and this was a poor wheat year.

In 1923, the first crop of red clover was cut for hay, the second turned under and the field again seeded to wheat.

In 1924, this year, a yield of 37½ bushels per acre of grain was secured and it is estimated that at least three bushels per acre was lost by sprouting from the capsheaf.

Unfortunately, most people read to get away from themselves and not to find themselves; and not to find themselves much of our reading therefore is comparable to day-dreaming.

Plowing Under Clover Improves Cotton Farm.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 30.—John Holland of Johnston County is a small farmer who, with his two boys, does all his own work and produces results that should make many larger farmers of Eastern Carolina pay his practices careful attention. This year his cotton crop will make more than a bale to the acre, his corn fifty or sixty bushels, and he threshed 81 bushels of wheat from two acres. He has had his share of this summer's rains, but his soil is in such condition that the crops have resisted the excess of water.

"The foundation of Mr. Holland's success lies in the use of legumes, chiefly crimson clover and vetch," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist for the State College of Agriculture. "He sows nearly every acre to one of these crops every year, and turns under most of it the next spring."

Mr. Blair found one five acre field of cotton that is of particular interest. This field has been in corn for the past three years, and crimson clover was sown in the corn every fall. The three crops of crimson clover were turned under, filling the soil with nitrogen and organic matter. Before planting cotton this year, 350 pounds of acid phosphate and 350 pounds of Kainit per acre were broadcasted over the field. One may wonder at this method, but the soil is so mellow that the cotton roots can reach their food anywhere in the top six inches. The cotton was planted about April 28, with about 60 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. At the time of Mr. Blair's visit recently the cotton was four feet high, well branched, of a healthy green color, and literally covered with squares and bolls. It looks as if the five acres will make seven or eight bales. Twenty feet away, on another farm, there is a field of cotton that has had nearly 1000 pounds of fertilizers per acre, but no crimson clover or other legume. This is thirty inches high, pale in color, and is apparently about half as good as Mr. Holland's.

"Mr. Holland saves his own clover seed by leaving a couple of acres to get dead ripe, and then mowing it," says Mr. Blair. "Last year he got enough from two acres to seed thirty of his own land and sold a lot besides."

Mr. Holland sows thirty pounds of seed per acre, in the hull. He says, "I sow it in a corn field anytime from August 15 to October 15, if the corn is not too rank. If the corn is very heavy, I wait until it has been cut and shocked. I sow in cotton after the first picking, usually the same day the cotton is picked. At this time the leaves are falling so that the clover will not be shaded to death. I prefer to scratch the ground with a light cultivator either just before or just after I sow the seed, although I have gotten perfect stands without this."

Cotton Growers' Association

Will Pay \$90 per Bale.

Raleigh, Aug. 30th.—Farmers of North Carolina who are members of the Cotton Growers Cooperative Association will receive an advance of \$90 on each 500 pound bale of 1924 cotton delivered beginning September 1, when the pools for the new crop are opened and deliveries will be accepted, according to a statement issued from the headquarters in Raleigh last night.

The association is in shape for the season, said T. W. Chambliss, Director of information, and receiving agents have been appointed throughout the territory, and contracts have been made with bonded warehouses for the equipping season. The association has been able to make extensive advantageous contracts with warehousemen and in addition has secured reduced insurance rates and it is estimated that by reason of these concessions secured from members of the association will be saved approximately \$100,000 on these two items, warehousing and insurance.

Concerning the advance, Mr. Chambliss said that the cotton Growers Cooperative Association would advance \$70 on every 500 pound bale and the North Carolina Agricultural Corporation would make an additional advance of

\$20 the bale, making the total advance of \$90 a bale or 75 per cent of the market value of the cotton and in the present state of the market practically all that any farmer could expect to secure if the cotton was dumped on the market and the cooperative marketing association was to withdraw from business.

The advance to be made on bales weighing less than 500 pounds will be in the same proportion, as follows: between 450 and 500 pounds, total advance \$80; between 400 and 450 pounds, \$70; between 350 and 400, pounds, \$62.

Peach Disease Checked

By Having Vigorous Trees.

Every peach grower has been compelled, during the season which is just closing, to throw away many bushels of peaches because they were affected with a disease called bacteriosis. "This disease," says Dr. F. A. Wolf, Plant Pathologist for the North Carolina Experiment Station, "manifests itself by the presence of dry, brown spots on the fruit. The spots, when numerous, cause the peaches to crack open irregularly and they are therefore not marketable. Bacteriosis may cause a 'shot hole' disease of the leaves and premature shedding of these leaves follows. Small cankers from which gum oozes may appear on the twigs at the leaf scars. Bacteriosis on the leaves and on the twigs is quite similar in appearance to injury resulting from spraying with arsenicals and is often confused with it. In consequence when ever bacteriosis is present it gets the blame for spray injury as well."

Dr. Wolf states that experiments on control of bacteriosis have been conducted in Georgia and Arkansas over a period of about ten years. These experiments have always been started in orchards which in the previous year had been seriously damaged. The tests have shown that orchards which are kept in a high state of vigor by proper pruning, worming and cultivation can be made resistant to the disease by the use of nitrate of soda. Similar results are to be expected in North Carolina. In hill side orchards, especially during seasons of heavy rainfall, much of the value of nitrate of soda is lost by leaching. This can be prevented, in part, explains Dr. Wolf, by the plowing under of green cover crops.

President Coolidge Creates

Two New Eastern Game Refuges

President Coolidge has just signed a proclamation creating two game refuges on the Cherokee National Forest in Tennessee and Georgia for the protection and administration of game in that region.

Originally all sorts of wild life native to the region thrived there, and an effort will be made to restore the game through protection and possibly through planting of desirable species. Deer and wild turkey are well adapted to this general region. The success of the effort made will depend very largely on the cooperation of interested citizens.

The Tennessee Game Refuge is in the Big Frog Mountain country south of the Ocoee River in Polk County. It has an area of 30,000 acres, acquired under the Weeks Law, and is to be called the Cherokee National Game Refuge Number One.

The Georgia Refuge is on the watersheds of Nonotoola and Rock Creeks in Fannin County, with a small part in Union County, about 14,000 acres in all to be known as Cherokee National Game Refuge Number Two.

The States of Tennessee and Georgia have passed legislation which gives to the Federal Government full authority to make rules and regulations designed to protect and propagate the game animals, game and non-game birds, and fish. This work will be in the hands of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, under the immediate supervision of the Forest Supervisor, Forest Service, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Erosion Cost \$38.75 in One Month.

That nature's forces take an enormous toll from the hillsides of Piedmont North Carolina is shown by measurements of soil erosion conducted by engineers of the Drainage Division on the Experiment Station farm near Raleigh.

During the period, from June 18 to July 18 the loss of soil from a plot six feet wide and one hundred and seventy-five feet long planted to cotton was 1157 pounds or an average of 45 tons to the acre. One-fifth of an inch of soil was removed from the surface during this period with a rainfall of 9.13 inches.

An estimate of the plant food lost on each acre and its value in dollars and cents is as follows:

Phos. acid	21 lbs. at 5c	\$ 1.05
Potash	656 " at 5c	32.80
Nitrogen	22 " at 20c	4.40
Total		\$38.75

The method used in measuring the soil was to collect the silt-laden water as it drained from the plot into large tanks where it was allowed to settle. The water was then drained off and the remaining mud taken out, dried and weighed. The plant food loss was then found by analyses.

Save the soil. In order to remedy this loss, cover crops must be grown and above all, a system of terraces must be constructed and maintained. This is most important as terraces lessen the leaching and keep the fertile soil on the fields. While most of the soil is deposited in hollows and small valleys before it reaches the stream, yet the larger part is lost, as only a small portion of the soil thus deposited can be used for the growing crops. Properly constructed terraces will keep this soil on the hillside where its fertility can be used.

Regular Process

You can forgive a man who has wronged you; but if you have wronged him you must hate him more and more to keep your conscience soothed. —Duluth Herald.

Chinese Home Bodies

Old-fashioned Chinese girls seldom think of music and art as a means of enjoyment, preferring cooking, laundering and the task of bringing up children.

Nature's Camouflage

The white crab spider, says Nature Magazine, assumes the color of the flower in which he has taken up his abode and thus enjoys its protection.

Uncle Sam's Bees

On the United States government farm for bees are found 3,750,000 of the finest Italian specimens, which are used for observation purposes.

No Three-Times Trying

Motorists who contemplate knocking a railroad train off the track should bear in mind that they get only one chance. —Columbo Blade.

Poor Thing to Live For

Some men make fortunes, but not to enjoy them; for, blinded by avarice they live to make fortunes. —Javanal

Farmer Has Best of It

The average length of life of a business man is said to be two-thirds that of a farmer.

First Cultivate Diligence

Diligence is the mother of good fortune. —Cypriote.

Real Gratitude

Old became (to liberal gentleman)—"I hope some day, my boy may want for a dollar an' then I'll give it to yer." —Boston Evening Transcript.

Uses an Empty Shell

The hermit crab, says Nature Magazine, protects itself by inserting its abdomen into some empty shell which it carries about in all of its wanderings.

Fate Selects the Worthy

Fate does not fling her great prizes to the idle, the indifferent, but to the determined, the enthusiastic, the man who is bound to win. —Exchange.

That Settles It

Man may be a god, but one-third of his happiness depends on his liver and the other two-thirds on the weather. —The Duluth Herald.

How Much Feed For Beef Cattle?

One of the first things to consider in planning to grow beef cattle is to have pasturage so that the animals may be kept on pasture from six to eight months each year. "If this is not done," says R. S. Curtis, Chief of the Animal Industry Division of the North Carolina Experiment Station, "there is no reason for trying to profit by raising beef cattle."

Mr. Curtis gives the following requirements needed to feed beef cattle for one year: Stock cattle wintered for the average period of four and one-half months, will require 300 pounds of ear corn and 1,250 pounds of corn stover or hay, or 700 pounds of corn silage and 2,000 pounds of the stover or hay. For maintaining breeding animals in good average condition this ration should be increased from 25 to 50 per cent per animal depending on the breed and size of the animal being feed.

For fattening cattle for the market, it will require 1200 pounds of cottonseed meal and 2½ tons of corn silage as one ration or 1200 pounds of cottonseed meal, 1½ tons of corn silage and 1500 pounds of good hay. If corn is raised on the farm in sufficient quantities, the grain part of both rations may be made one-half of cottonseed meal and one-half of corn.

Mr. Curtis states that sheep like beef cattle should spend from six to eight months on pasture. During the four months wintering period the requirements per sheep per day are two pounds of legume hay and from one-half to one pound of concentrates, one fourth of which may be cottonseed meal. Thus the total requirements will be one-eighth of a ton of hay and from 60 to 120 pounds of grain for each sheep. The larger breeds will require the heavier feeding of grain.

How the women do applaud the never-do-well stage hero who gives his wife a carnation instead of a pay envelope! Did you ever try it?

Industry, independence and patience are said to be the three supreme qualities needed by a man for success as a farmer.

Mrs. Crandall (Gow) Tells How She Stopped Chicken Losses

"Last spring, rats killed all our baby chicks. With I'd known about Rat-Snap before. With just one large package we killed swarms of rats. They won't get this year's hatches, I'll bet." Rat-Snap is guaranteed and sells for 35c, 65c, \$1.25.

Sold and guaranteed by

GRAHAM DRUG COMPANY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. B. BALL, D. C.
CHIROPRACTOR
Nervous and Chronic Disenses,
BURLINGTON, N. C.
Office: Over Miss Alice Rowland's Store.
Telephone: Office, 962. Residence, 10.

LOVICK H. KERNODLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
GRAHAM, N. C.

S. C. SPOON, Jr., M. D.
Graham, N. C.
Office over Ferrell Drug Co.
Hours: 2 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m., and by appointment.
Phone 977.

GRAHAM HARDEN, M. D.
Burlington, N. C.
Office Hours: 9 to 11 a. m., and by appointment.
Office Over Acme Drug Co.
Telephone: Office 416—Residence 264

JOHN J. HENDERSON
Attorney-at-Law
GRAHAM, N. C.
Office over National Bank of Alamance

S. COOK,
Attorney-at-Law
GRAHAM, N. C.
Office Patterson Building
Second Floor.

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR.
DENTIST
Graham, N. C.
North Carolina
OFFICE IN PARIS BUILDING.