

LOCAL NEWS

Time to Plant Late Hay Crops.

Recent, general rains in North Carolina furnish the opportunity of planting late hay crops and farmers who need feed should take advantage of this opportunity.

"These hay crops might be planted after small grain or on land where the spring planted crops have come up to a poor stand," says E. C. Blair, extension agronomist at State College. "Many of our farmers will be hard pressed for hay and forage this year and they should by all means, plant such late crops. In the extreme eastern part of North Carolina, these crops might well follow Irish potatoes."

Mr. Blair points out, however, that the late planted hay crops must grow rapidly to produce good yields. For that reason, they should be planted on the fertile land or be well manured and fertilized. Good seed should be used also.

Promptness in planting is the essential thing, states Mr. Blair. For this reason the ease in obtaining good planting seed should be the guide to the kind of crop to plant.

If soybeans of the Laredo, Virginia and Herman varieties can be secured these will mature early and produce excellent hay. Sorghums and millets are often used and yield well though they are not quite as good as Sudan grass. On good land, Mr. Blair states that there is no better late hay crop than Sudan grass. It will produce heavy yields when sown broadcast at the rate of 80 pounds to the acre. It will give two cuttings if planted by July 10.

Nearly everyone has some seed corn and ordinary field corn will produce tremendous yields of forage if sown thickly in rows three feet apart and cultivated two or three times. It should be cut when the blooms fall from the tassels.

Should Plow Tobacco Every Ten Days

After the roots get well fixed in the soil and begin growing, start cultivating the tobacco plants and keep up the cultivation every ten days leaving the row open to secure good drainage.

Though the season has been unusually dry over most of North Carolina this spring and many farmers have had a hard time getting their tobacco plants set, they should not rush cultivation immediately after setting the plants but should allow them to begin growth.

"This is usually from ten days to two weeks after transplanting," says E. Y. Floyd, extension specialist in tobacco at State College. "In dry weather, it is more important for the plants to have time to get a good root system than when the season is more favorable. For the first working while the plants are small, a three-tooth harrow may be used. As the plants grow, a sweep and turn plow had best be used. These will add the soil as needed to keep the plants making new roots. At each cultivation open up the middle."

Mr. Floyd says it is important for best success with tobacco to keep middle always open. This will take more plowings he states, but even if it continues to be a dry season, the tobacco will grow better. Then if the season is wet this open middle will keep the crop from drowning. Drainage is allowed by such a system of cultivation and this is very important with tobacco. It is a crop which cannot stand wet feet.

"Tobacco should be cultivated every ten days, if possible," says Mr. Floyd. "The last cultivation should come a few days before topping and the soil should then be placed well up around the stalks."

The eleventh annual report of the agricultural extension service of State College has been received from the printer and may be had free of charge by those desiring a copy.

About 500 club boys and girls will attend the annual short course for club members to be held at State College during the week of July 5th.

The fast growing, upstanding, pesky cockerel or pullet that always seems to be into something will make the best breeding bird and should be saved from the pot, say experienced poultrymen.

Poultry Facts For Mid-Summer Days.

Young chicks are rapidly developing into mature pullets and cockerels during mid-summer and these birds should be watched carefully so that the best individuals may be selected for breeding.

"There is much difference in the rapidity of development of young birds," says Dr. B. F. Kaupp, head of the poultry department at State College. "Some of the chickens develop rapidly, some moderately and others slowly. Those that develop rapidly should be selected for breeding purposes. The pullet that grows fast, with well developed head and neck, a blocky body, and strong legs, is the one that will begin to lay early and will lay late into the fall of next year. She will be the high producer."

Dr. Kaupp states that he recently visited a farm in North Carolina where the owners were interested in developing a good flock of white leghorns. All the fine, strong, active birds were being put on the table because they were troublesome and the less active were saved for breeding. This will result in a weak flock.

Another observation was that out of 15 farmers keeping poultry, thirteen did not have comfortable poultry houses nor did they feed a laying mash.

"If the farm flocks of North Carolina are ever to be put on a paying basis, the proper birds must be selected and the poor unprofitable ones sold for table use," says Dr. Kaupp. "The birds must have a modern house and be kept free from parasites such as scaly legs, lice, mites and intestinal worms. They must also have something to eat besides just corn. A mixed grain ration and mash feed is needed."

That these suggestions may be obtained by poultry growers in a condensed and accurate form, the poultry department has prepared a series of bulletins on the subject. These publications may be had free of charge by writing to the college for them.

Drench The Lambs; Breed The Ewes.

Stomach worms get in their deadly work with lambs during hot weather. During July, August and September, these young animals should be drenched with the blue stone treatment every few weeks. The treatment, according to Prof. R. S. Curtis of State College, consists of one percent solution of copper sulphate thoroughly dissolved in water and given at the rate of 2 ounces per dose. This is approximately one-third the amount in a common bottle of soda water and this can be used as a safe guide in drenching. The older sheep should receive a somewhat larger dose but there is not the same danger of worms in the old sheep as in lambs, states Prof. Curtis.

All the lambs for market should be sold early in July leaving only the ewe lambs which will be saved for future breeding.

"Sheep growers should keep in mind that if they are to have an early lamb crop, the mature ewes must be bred in July," says Prof. Curtis. "Late lambs are never profitable. They fail to develop properly in hot weather and finish at a time when the market is low. Ewes should be bred now to lamb in January and February, especially in eastern Carolina."

Prof. Curtis states that any breed of sheep will breed early if properly handled. The lamb should be removed in early July and the ewe turned on fresh pasture with little grain fed to her. She will soon gain flesh and will breed easily. A ewe losing in weight will not breed, according to experimental tests.

Yellow corn is better for feed than white corn, find the scientists. It may not look as nice baked for cornbread but the yellow corn will produce larger gains more cheaply when fed to livestock.

The old wood stove should be put away for the summer and the oil stove cleaned up for hot weather use. Farm woman have learned that they can be cooler in the kitchen by using the oil stove.

White Leghorns.

FOR SALE.—White Leghorn Roosters. Apply to A. G. Ausley, Graham, N. C.

666

is a prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever. Dengue or Bilious Fever. It kills the germs.

FLAX

Possible Industry For North Carolina.

North Carolina is a State of great diversity of soil and climate with its varied topography from the crest of the Blue Ridge to the tidewater bordering the Atlantic Ocean. For this reason it is capable of a tremendous diversification of farm crops. It is believed that there are certain areas, particularly in the mountains, which could be made to grow flax profitably, thus furnishing a valuable money crop which would help stabilize the farming industry in these sections. Coupled with the water-power possibilities of this section, factories for the manufacture of this product could be organized which would handle the product from the farms and thus turn out a finished product without the cost of transporting the raw materials.

In general, soils which produce a good crop of corn or a good crop of barley will produce a satisfactory crop of flax. This does not hold good for weedy soils, however, for both corn and barley will do better on weedy soils than will flax. Flax is not a crop for poor land and, while it does not require excessively fertile soil, yet reasonably good soil is necessary. Fairly heavy clay and silt loams are best. Sandy soils are not suitable. Poorly drained soils are very objectionable. Land in a poor state of fertility, either naturally so or on account of poor farming, should be avoided. Peat marshes vary in suitability. A well drained soil just preceding the flax, will likely give good yields. Poorly drained marshes of any kind are unsuited. Even well drained marshes which have been used for cultivated crops are not satisfactory on account of weeds.

Readily Marketed

There is a ready market for flax. When it is grown in small amounts and in scattering areas where there are no local buyers, it is necessary for growers to ship either by local freight or combined shipments with their neighbors. Under such circumstances, the best method is to grow enough flax in the community to provide a minimum carload; about 1,000 bushels are required, and from 70 to 80 acres of average flax will produce that amount. Communities interested in trying flax should, where possible, work together sufficiently to produce such an acreage. Seed can be shipped to the nearest linned oil mill. When small quantities are produced, flax can be shipped in bags.

Rarely Damaged by Frost

Flax will withstand spring frosts practically as well as oats or barley. Only about 95 days are required to mature the crop and, consequently, it is ready to harvest before any danger of fall frost occurs, even in the mountain areas. This makes the crop particularly adapted to the western counties, where the seasons are short, and to local areas in other parts of the State where frost damage is likely to occur.

Not a Soil Robber

Flax does not exhaust the fertility of the soil any more than do such crops as oats, barley and rye. It has been thought that flax weakened the soil because it could not be grown continuously on the same land; and that in order to be reasonably certain of a good crop they must grow flax on the same field only once in seven years. The cause of this was not the injury that the flax did to the soil, but the

WHY SUFFER SO?

Get Back Your Health As Other Graham Folks Have Done.

Too many people suffer lame, aching backs, distressing kidney disorders and rheumatic aches and pains. Often this is due to faulty kidney action and there's danger of hardened arteries, dropsy, gravel or Bright's disease. Don't let weak kidneys wear you out. Use Doan's Pills before it is too late! Doan's ares a stimulant diuretic to the kidneys. Doan's have helped thousands. They should help you. Here is one of many Graham cases.

Mrs. W. R. Perry, Albright Ave., says: "My back ached and was so sore and weak I was in misery. I had severe headaches and was nervous and irritable. At times I was so dizzy I had to lie down. Doan's Pills from the Graham Drug Co. relieved me of the misery."

The above statement was given July 11, 1918 and on April 21, 1923, Mrs. Perry said: "Doan's have never failed to relieve me of backache and strengthen me."

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co. Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

disease known as flax wilt. Now that wilt-resistant varieties are fully developed, this is no longer a difficulty.

Weeds Cause Trouble

Because flax plants are slender and have few leaves, they will not grow as well in weed infested soils as oats, barley, or other small grains. Clean soils are, therefore, very important.

Excellent Nurse Crop

There is no better nurse crop than flax. The plants are slender; the leaves narrow and small; and the branches are few and short. They shade the ground very little so that the sunlight and air circulate freely. Consequently clovers, alfalfa, and timothy can be seeded with flax to good advantage.

Commercial Fertilizers Rarely Used

While a productive soil, in a good state of fertility, is required for satisfactory yields of flax, yet it is not necessary to apply commercial fertilizers directly. It is best to use commercial fertilizers on other crops in the rotation and allow flax to benefit by the residual effect rather than by direct treatment. Good farming, involving proper rotation, the growing of clovers or alfalfa, and the liberal use of farm yard manure is the best way to maintain a soil capable of producing profitable yields of flax.

But after all neither natural advantages nor wise leadership accounts for North Carolina's growth. The credit must go largely to the "got together" spirit of a people 99 percent native born. The average Tar Heel owns his little farm, "lives at home and boards at the same place." North Carolina's development is the triumph of a vigorous middle class. The State never had the aristocratic tradition of either Virginia or South Carolina. To be sure, it had its planter class, the members of which cherished their escutcheons and family trees as the Virginia and South Carolina grandees cherished theirs; but this favored company never established itself so firmly in a holy of holies as its blood brethren to the north and south. It was closer to the ground, and when the big mash came, the aura which had surrounded it was dissipated more quickly.

The more complete dominance of an upper class in Virginia had its advantages. It was favorable to leisure for the privileged few, and that leisure in turn was favorable to the growth of culture. No unbiased observer of the life of these two neighbors, no student of their history, can fail to find that North Carolina has been behind Virginia in polish, in the amenities of intercourse, in devotion to things literary and artistic.

The lesser gap between high and low in North Carolina in ante-bellum days has been reflected in a greater readiness to welcome new ideas, a lack of reverence for old allegiances and preconceptions. True, the dead hand of the past seemed to have as firm a grip here as elsewhere in the first quarter of a century after Appomattox, but more recent events have proven that this was not so.

While South Carolina and Georgia have been worshipping at the altar of such gods as (leaze and Tom Watson, North Carolina has been heeding the advice of Aycock, Melver, Alderman, and others with a passion for real democracy and democratic education.

Uses

Since man first cultivated the soil, he has grown flax. From the stems of the plant he obtained fiber for fish lines and nets, for ropes and twines, for threads and garments. From the seed he obtained oil for his household and feed for his cattle. Time has brought greater and more diverse uses of flax so that its cultivation has continually increased.

Although flax is still important as a source of fiber, yet it is now much more extensively used for its seed. The fifteen million acres grown in 1925 was the world's largest crop, and from it was obtained 150 million bushels of seed and one-half million tons of fiber.

Nearly all of the flax which is grown for fiber is cultivated in Europe, although many countries grow for seed. In addition to being a large producer, the United States is the world's largest consumer of flax seed. Over sixteen million bushels are now annually imported to supplement the twenty to thirty million bushels produced.

Two distinct types of flax are grown: One is seed-flax and the other is fiber-flax. The seed type has short stems and many branches; and is cultivated for seed only. The fiber type has long, slender stems, few branches, produces but little seed, and is grown primarily for fiber. Over 80 per cent of the world's crop is seed flax.

PENDER'S

LOOK FOR THE YELLOW FRONTS

Summertime Needs

Economical Foods at All Yellow Front Stores

Gosman's Ginger Ale, Bottle, 13c

Libby's Potted Meat, 6 Cans, 25c

Hillsdale Asparagus Tips, No. 1 Square Can, 31c

Octagon Soap, Large Cake, 6c

Wonder and Palace FLOUR

6 lb. Bag 12 1/2 lb. Bag 24 lb. Bag 48 lb. Bag 35c 65c \$1.25 \$2.45

Prunes, - - lb. 12c

Certo, Bottle, - - 30c

Jello, All Flavors, Pkg. 10c

El Venado Peaches, Halves, No. 2 1/2 Can, 24c

Sterno, Can, 10c Wesson Oil, Pt., 26c

D. P. Yellow TEA Orange Pekoe \* \* \* India Ceylon Trial Pkg 1/2 lb 1/2 lb 9c 21c 39c

Land o' Lakes Sweet Butter Pound, Cut From Tub, 49c

Our Pride Bread, 2 1/2 Ounce Machine Wrapped Loaf..... 10c

Fertilizers and Drought Combine to Kill Cotton

In a normal season when spring showers distribute the fertilizers applied to field crops evenly throughout the soil, no trouble from the use of easily soluble materials occurs; but in a year like this when the spring has been exceedingly dry, capillary water seems to concentrate the fertilizers near the surface of the soil and some damage has resulted.

This is the result of a study made of cotton dying on the Upper Coastal Plain Branch Station near Tarboro, reports L. G. Willis, soil chemist for the North Carolina Experiment Station. Mr. Willis states that the liberal use of quickly available fertilizers on sandy soils has in many cases resulted in loss of plants in seedling stage so that the stand of crops is below normal.

"From the evidence at hand," says Prof. Willis, "it appears that the use of nitrate of soda, kainit and muriate of potash has been responsible for the greater part of the damage, which acid phosphate, sulphate of potash, cottonseed meal and fish scrap have done little or no harm. An investigation of the cause of cotton dying out at the Edgecombe farm has shown that the trouble has been due to the concentration of soluble nitrogen in the surface soil."

Prof. Willis states that it does not seem wise to recommend less fertilizer or lower grade materials because of spring drought, similar to the one this year, will probably not be repeated in some years. He believes, however, that the wrapping up of a heavy application of fertilizer in a narrow strip directly under the seed is not safe. It might be better too, he states, to use the nitrogen as a side application. Little damage was done in fields well supplied with organic matter. Better mixing of the fertilizer in the soil and a more constant effort to keep up the supply of organic matter will do much to overcome such trouble as cotton farmers have experienced this spring.

If nitrate-of-soda is to give best returns as a side dresser, it should be applied early to both cotton and corn.

Notice!

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed of trust executed by Jerry Garrett and wife Annie Garrett, bearing date of November 22, 1919, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Book of Mortgage Deeds No. 84 at page 103, and default having been made in the payment of the bonds secured thereby, the undersigned Trustee will sell at public auction at the Courthouse Door in Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, on

FRIDAY, JULY 30th, 1926, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Burlington Township, Alamance County and State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Fisher Street, M. K. Tyson and others, bounded as follows: Beginning at a corner of lot No. 23 on Fisher Street, running thence S 55 deg W 100 ft. to a corner of lot No. 21; thence with line of lot No. 21 N 35 deg W 200 ft. to a corner of lot No. 4; thence N 55 deg E 100 ft. to corner of lot No. 23; thence S 35 deg E 200 ft. to the Beginning, containing 45 100 of an acre, more or less.

This the 25 day of June, 1926. Terms of sale: CASH Alamance Ins. & Real Estate Co., Trustee

J. J. HENDERSON, Atty

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Administratrix of the estate of Jas R. White, deceased, this is to notify all persons having claims against the said estate to present them, duly authenticated, to the undersigned Administratrix on or before July 1, 1927, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make prompt settlement.

This June 11, 1926. Mrs. ELIZA ANNE WHITE, Adm'r. New Hope, N. C. Route No. 1

J. Dolph Long, Atty.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Virginia Thompson, this is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present the same duly authenticated on or before the 1st day of June, 1927, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt settlement.

This May 31, 1926. J. D. ROBERSON, Administrator of Mrs. J. A. Thompson. J. F. Cook, Atty.

Summons by Publication.

NORTH CAROLINA—ALAMANCE COUNTY. In the Superior Court.

H. G. Kime, vs B. L. Covington.

The defendant, B. L. Covington, will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for the recovery of \$451.42 and interest due as evidenced by notes of above named defendant; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County in the Courthouse at Graham, N. C., on the 2nd day of August, 1926, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This the 2nd day of July, 1926.

E. H. MURRAY, Clerk Superior Court. L. D. Meador, Atty.

Notice of Summons by Publication.

North Carolina, In The Alamance County, Superior Court

Hattie Brandon, Plaintiff, vs Mack Brandon, Defendant.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for divorce for statutory causes, and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear July 16, 1926 at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Alamance County, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint. This June 14, 1926.

D. J. WALKER, Clerk Superior Court. Carroll & Carroll, Atty.