Experiments Being Tried By Whitmire On Plant Here \_Is Good Elsewhere

Cracca Virginiana L., known to farmers of this section as devil's shoe string, catgut plant, rabbit bean, white sweet pea, wild sweet pea, and other names is a North American weed found in abundance in Transylvania county which is a potential source of rotenone and other related insecticides and which is attracting attention in the scientific world to-day because of this value, according to H. E. Whitmire, who this fall will enter the manufacture of an insecticide from this plant.

Mr. Whitmire for ten years has

Cherryfield.

"Devil's shoestring is a perennial herb 12 to 24 inches high with pubescent foliage, and 11 to 21 eliptic leaflets," according to a United States Department of Agriculture bulletin by R. C. Roark.

pea and are pale yellow with pink or purplish wings and keels. The pods are 1 to 2 inches long. The root is the only part of the plant that has been found to possess activity as a fish poison or as an insecticide. It is a hard substance having a faint spicy odor and a faintly sweet and slightly astringent taste.

astringent taste.

Mr. Whitmire by careful study and research has extracted from the root an insecticide and fungicide which he plans to commercialize for the control of aphids, leaf hoppers, codling moth, San Jose scale, pear slugs, bean beetles, cabbage worms, red spiders, white fly and leaf tyer. He has found that the powder of this insect will kill the insects as well or better than the insects as well or better than other insecticides and at the same time will not harm animals or human beings directly or indirectly. This, he believes, will tend to prevent many deaths which occur every year among individuals who eat vegetables which have been sprayed with harmful ingredients.

Although this plant grows in almost any well drained soil, the bulletin says that apparently only the roots from sandy soil contain consti-

roots from sandy soil contain consti-tuents of insecticidal value. Not all plants growing in sand are toxic, in fact most are worthless as are all that are found in clay, and both toxic

clants in a given time but at greater cost. At least two years are required to produce a satisfactory root system. Under cultivation the devil's shoestring grows more luxuriantly than when wild, and marked variations appear indicating different variaties or strains.

eties or strains.
Whitmire has found the plant in various sections of Transylvania county and is making a study of the local situation at the present time. He has a process of his own by which me tests the plants for insecticide and

farmers of this section as devil's shoe string, catgut plant, rabbit bean, white sweet pea, wild sweet pea, and other names is a North American weed found in abundance in Transylvania county which is a potential source of rotenone and other related insecticides and which is attracting attention in the scientific world to-day because of this value, according to H. E. Whitmire, who this fall will enter the manufacture of an insecticide from this plant.

Mr. Whitmire for ten years has been connected with the research department of the Ralston Purina company of St. Louis, Mo., and his work has led him into a careful study of the possibilities of this plant. The United States Department of Agriculture has printed one of his works on the plant, "Private Communication." Mr. Whitmire is a native of Transylvania county, being the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Whitmire of Cherryfield.

"Devil's shoestring is a perennial file has a process of his own by which ne tests the plants for insecticide and rotenone values.

F. L. Campbell, entomologist for the two the United States department of agriculture, who specializes in control investigations, said in a recent letter to Mr. Whitmire:

"I was pleased to receive your letter of July 11, for I had been told something about your promising work with Cracca. Mr. Sievers may have told you that we are now making a survey of the effectiveness of many samples of Cracca collected in the southeastern states. We are testing accorne extracts against house flies by a laboratory method that has not yet been published. It is a modification of the method described in the enclosed circular and can be operated by one man. It enables us to pick out the toxic specimens trapidly."

Mr. Whitmire has tested his extracting attention of the method described in the enclosed circular and can be operated by one man. It enables us to pick out the toxic specimens trapidly."

Mr. Whitmire has tested his extraction of the method described in the enclosed circular and can be operated by one man. It enables us to

tract, keeping an accurate count of the number to fall dead from the poison in so many minutes.

Use for Cellulose

The first chemical uses for cellulose were those where it was combined with nitrogen to form cellulose nitrate. By varying the amount of nitrogen. chemists obtained a wide variety of products. If a large proportion of nitrogen was used they obtained smokeless powder. With a medium proportion the quick-drying lacquers for automobiles and similar products were developed. Using only a small amount of nitrogen to large amounts of cellulose, the chemists produced celluloid for motion picture film, toilet articles and a multitude of molded

Ancient Stocks in England

Visitors to England passing through the village of Albury, Hertfordshire, a few miles from London, may see the old village stocks where vagrants, trespassers, poachers and ne'er-do-wells had their ankles pinioned in a pair of notched planks. Several could be dealt this cruel type of justice at one

First Cast-Iron Rails

Cast-iron rails were first used in 1767, being made in five-foot lengths. Soon after a cast-iron flange was add-

plants growing in sand are toxic, in fact most are worthless as are all that are found in clay, and both toxic and non-toxic plants have been found in the same type of sandy soil. Whitmire, on the contrary, reports that plants growing in clayey soil may have insecticidal value.

Whitmire has extracted as much as one per cent rotenone from a specimen of devil's shoestring and if further testing reveals a good percentage of this insecticide he plans to have great amounts of the weed grown in this county and properly cultivated and fed so as to increase this value.

The insecticidal value of the devil's shoestring was discovered by V. A. Little, who was led to study the plant because its action on fish is similar to that of derris, a widely used plant insecticide. The plant was used by Indians for a fish poison, the poison not harming the value of the fish for human consumption. It is also believed that it was used by the

fish for human consumption. It is less, and being same lands described also believed that it was used by the in deed from Hugh Pinnix and wife

PER MILE

ceived from the sale thereof.

This 18th day of October, 1924.

OTTO ALEXANDER, Clerk Superior Court, Transylvania County, N. C.

4t Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 8 & 15.

THE TRANSVIVANIA TO THE

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE

ransylvania County. Under and by virtue of the power f sale contained in a Deed of Trust lated January 5th, 1931, executed by Trank Jenkins and wife, Mary C. Jenkins, which Deed of Trust is remained in hock 28 at 1931 in the

merly owned by Spann Duckworth.
Sale made to satisfy said debt and costs and expenses of sale.
This the 24th day of October, 1984, R. L. GASH, Trustee.
4t Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 8 & 15.

NOTICE Of Sale of Real Estate NORTH CAROLINA,

Vansylvania County.

Under and by virtue of the power fasle contained in a Deed of Trust lated January 5th, 1931, executed by 7rank Jenkins and wife, Mary C. lenkins, which Deed of Trust is recorded in book 28, at page 113 in the faste contained in a Deed of Trust dated September 14, 1922, executed by A. E. Hampton and wife, Lina D. Hampton, which Deed of Trust is recorded in book 28, at page 134 in the payments of the more than five days notice having been given the debtor, and the holder of the new evidencing said debt having directed the undersigned trusted of Trust, on Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1934, at noon at the court house in Brevard, North Carolina, I will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidders for cash the follow ing described property:

Lying in Cathey's Creek Township, Lands owned by the late J. E. Duckworth at the time of his death. The interest of the parties of the circle and the payment of the highest bidders for cash the following described property:

Lying in Cathey's Creek Township, Lands owned by the late J. E. Duckworth at the time of his death. The interest of the parties of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the parties of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the parties of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the first part being one-half of an undivided 1-16 interest of the first part being one-half of an un Transylvania County.

it Oct. 25, Nov. 1, 8 & 15.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a Deed in Trust executed on the 1st day of August, 1930 by and between Hinton Mc-Leod, and wife, Frances A. McLeod, to W. E. Breese, Trustee, which said Deed in Trust is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Transylvanis County, N. C., in Book No. 28, page 51 and SECOND TRACE.

Indians for a medicine; as a purgative and vermifuge. The Cherokee Indians of the Great Smoky mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina prepared an ointment from the leaves of this plant to strengthen the hair of the squaws and to toughen the sinews of ball players.

The plant has been found only where competition with other vegetation is not too keen, such as railway right-of-ways that are periodically burned over. Although the plant may be propagated from either the roots or the seeds, the roots produce larger

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