

RALEIGH N C
State Laboratory

THE GRAPHIC.

The Trading Public
Liberally Patronize Merchants Who
Bid For The Trade
Watch For The Bidders

Progressive Merchants
Use The Graphic Advertising
Columns For Results
It Reaches The People

The Nashville Publishing Co., Publishers.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

M. W. LINCKE, Editor

VOL. XVII.

NASHVILLE, North Carolina, November 9, 1911.

NO. 45.

"After the Harvest"

No better place for the year's surplus. Our Commercial Department affords every convenience to those who pay bills by check. Our Savings Department pays

4 per cent. Interest
Compounded Quarterly

We ask for your account however small. Start with the Interest Quarter

October 5th.

The First National Bank
Of Rocky Mount, N. C.
Safest for Savings.

Attention!

In addition to the best appointed Barber Shop in the city I have added an Up-To-Date

**CLEANING
AND
PRESSING**

Department for Mens' Suits, and Ladies Apparel.

All Work Guaranteed?

PRICES:

Full Suits, - 40c.
Coat, - 25c.
Pants, - 15c.

Work will be called for and Delivered promptly.

P. A. Richardson.

Old Base Block Between Ward Drug Co. and Post Office

The Graphic

Should be in every home in Nash County.

Cotton Seed Meal As Fertilizer.

Much interest is being evidenced in the use of cotton seed meal as a source of nitrogen for fall sown crops. There seems to be some doubt in the minds of many farmers as to whether the meal will be satisfactory for this purpose as some other forms of nitrogen, and there is a keen desire to ascertain the relative merits of the meal and the seed as a carrier of nitrogen for the purposes indicated above. In the first place, all the crops suitable for fall seeding in the south have relatively long period of growth, and therefore considerable time in which to assimilate the nitrogen and other forms of plant food which may be applied at the time of seeding. It is now pretty well established that the nitrogen deficiency in our soils is one of the chief drawbacks to large crop yields, and that a mistake has been made in not using this element more liberally than has been the common practice in recent years. It is clearly recognized that nitrogen is more likely to be transformed into the air, or be washed or leached away by excessive rains, than any other element of plant food. As the rainfall is generally heaviest in the fall and winter season, it is especially desirable that those forms of nitrogen, be used under winter growing crops which become relatively slowly available, and hence not so likely to be so readily washed or leached from the soil until the crops have time to assimilate them. As the crops make a relatively slow growth in the fall and winter, they do not take the nitrogen up so rapidly as in warm weather when growth is most rapid. This is an additional reason why the kind of nitrogen carrier used should be selected with care. It will be seen at once that cotton seed meal fulfills all conditions suggested above and that it may be safely added to the soil for fall sown crops in sufficient quantity to meet all the requirements. As a rule, comparatively little fertilizer has been used on fall sown cereals, but those who have had the most experience in the growth of these crops and who have naturally been successful recommend the use of 500 pounds of what might be regarded as a high-grade fertilizer. For example, on red clay land an 8-3-4 should be well adopted for use under oats and wheat, it should be applied at the rate of not less than 500 pounds per acre. On sandier soil more phosphorus and potash would be required. From 500 to 1000 pounds of cotton seed meal may be used in preparing such a mixture.

since the high grade product contains not only 6.18 per cent nitrogen, but about 2.5 per cent phosphorus and 2 per cent potash. A mixture as indicated above may be applied underneath the drill row at the time of sowing oats, wheat or other cereals without fear of its being lost before the crop can utilize it, since the nitrogen in cotton seed meal must undergo fermentation before it is brought into condition assimilable by growing plants.

There is just one matter which should be borne in mind by all who use the meal as a source of nitrogen, namely, that it should be put into the soil somewhat below and away from the seed as it may otherwise injure the germinating qualities.

The meal has the great advantage of mixing thoroughly and completely with phosphorus and potash, and makes a dry fertilizer which is easy to handle and distribute, and there are no adverse chemical reactions following the combination of these materials as sometimes take place with other formulas which could be mentioned.

It may be urged that an organic source of nitrogen is somewhat more expensive than a mineral form. This is generally the rule but those who have had wide experience know that in many cases an organic source of nitrogen is more desirable and better to use than a cheaper mineral form, and would certainly be true in the case of winter growing crops where the period of development is long.

The question has arisen in the minds of many farmers as to whether the seed would not be as satisfactory as the meal. This question has been threshed over many times as it is now well established that 1000 pounds of high-grade cotton seed meal has the equivalent in productive fertilizing value of a ton of seed. There are those who contend that the plant food in the seed becomes much more slowly available even than in the meal, but there is some doubt as to whether this is the case or not for when seed are mixed in the soil under at all favorable conditions they decay very rapidly, and exhaustive tests made to compare these two materials have always pointed conclusively to the use of meal. As a matter of fact, the farmer can secure a greater benefit from selling his seed for cash or in exchange for meal and using the latter as a source of his organic nitrogen.

It should not be concluded from the review that cotton seed meal is the only substance which may be used under winter grown cereals, but it is certainly one of the best

Free Government Seeds.

The United States Department of Agriculture is now distributing annually more than 40,000 packets of field and flower seeds. The Sixtieth Congress appropriated \$318,000 for the purchase and distribution of these seeds.

Originally this distribution was confined to such seeds as were "rare and uncommon to this country." Congress broadened the act years ago and the seeds are now sent out with more regard for quantity than for quality. There is no pretense that they are of exceptional merit. On the contrary, many of them are worthless. The members of Congress burden the mails with them all being sent under the Congressional frank and the distribution is made without much regard whether the favored constituent is a farmer or a bricklayer, a resident of town or country.

In a recent newspaper article F. D. Coburn, Secretary of Agriculture in Kansas, asserted that the government distribution of seeds was a farce and a joke. "The spectacle of our enlightened government," says Mr. Coburn, "projecting a miscellaneous lot of common seeds upon an intelligent and prosperous public is ridiculous." It could be vastly better, Mr. Coburn believes if the money now spent for seed were "appropriated and prorated equitably among the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations for experimental work in originating, developing and improving superior strains of wheat, corn, oats, cotton and other crops especially adapted to, or which give promise of worth to each particular state or territory."

The work of agricultural colleges and experiment stations undoubtedly is beneficial. Any money that is expended for the extension of this work is well invested. So much cannot be said for the Government's annual free seed distribution. The money that is spent in this way is to a large extent wasted and could be put to infinitely better purposes.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

and most desirable, and every farmer has an interest in utilizing it because he is a producer of cotton, and the use of meal tends to create a greater demand for his seed and insure a better price for them on that account. He is at the same time using a safe and stable source of nitrogen which will give excellent results in practice.—Extract from address of Dr. Soule before the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

Compulsory Education.

We are not prepared to advocate compulsory education, but if the people expect to continue to vote special taxes and school bonds on themselves for education it does seem there should be some way of getting the children to school. Some people are so blind that they cannot or do not see the importance of education and will allow any little thing to keep their children away from school. If the weather is not the best or if the children complain or not feeling entirely well, or if they do not like the teacher or if the children have disagreements with other children they consider it a good sufficient reason for keeping them at home and neglecting the school. The attendance in our public schools is far better than formerly but is not yet what it should be by any means. Compulsory education does not seem in keeping with our American ideas and institutions but it would no doubt do some people good. There are quite a number of our people who would like to see it tried. However we could not advocate its adoption except by a vote of all the people.—Smithfield Herald.

Blessing in Disguise.

Perhaps the boll weevil is a blessing in disguise. The south has been too prone to put all its eggs in the one basket of cotton. The boll weevil has led to a diversification of industry and to the raising of more profitable crops. At the Chicago Land Show Louisiana will present evidence that cotton growers who have gone into other crop are making \$2 where they made only \$1 from cotton. They are raising big crops of corn, potatoes and onions, and they are going in for stock raising and dairying. The boll weevil has done terrible destruction in Louisiana. It has reduced the cotton crop from 1,100,000 bales in five years to 260,000 bales last year. But the farmers are making more money than ever.—Philadelphia Record.

Bury the Croaker.

Bury the croaker out in the woods in a beautiful spot in the ground, where the wood pecker pecks and the bumblebee hums and the straddlebug straddles around. He is no good to the town push, too unpractical stingy and dead; but he wants the whole earth, and all of its crust, and the stars that shine everhead. Then hustle him off to the bumblebees and bury him deep in the ground; he's of no use here, get him out of the way and make room for the man that is sound.—Exchange.

Are You a Foreigner?

The man who buys his goods of a mail order house and expects his neighbors at home to buy goods of him or to buy labor of him, or to buy professional service of him is economically a leech.

He is sucking industrial blood out of the town and gives none back. He is sucking industrial town, like a Chinaman, and has no more right to a standing in the community than a foreigner.

We are all neighbors industrially in our home town, and the man who sends away for his goods is not one of us.

He is of another industrial system, and preserves no local man's support. The fact that this is economically wrong is recognized by the mail order houses themselves. They protect their customers as thieves by offering to keep people from knowing where the mail order goods come from. The mail order houses have no "tags" on their goods. They say in their catalogues that none of their goods are marked, and that no one knows where they were bought.

If it is proper to hide the place of purchase of an article, it is wrong to buy them. The man who steals is ashamed to say where he got anything he has.

There is such a thing as "tainted" bry goods, "tainted" groceries, and "tainted" furniture.

All of such that are not bought at home of men who befriend you, of men to whom you owe a living, are "tainted" because they come unfairly.—By William Allen White.

The "Country Newspaper."

A gouchy subscriber complained to Bert Walker of the Osborn (Kan.) Farmer because he would not reduce the price of paper, said he could get a big dally almost as cheap. This led Mr. Walker to throw sentimental and he moralized thus:

"Tis a thing of sentiment the little old country newspaper. When perchance disgrace paints the scarlet letter on the family circle, it listens to the pleadings of the broken heart and whispers not of it. When it does you a favor you come in and beg a few extra copies, but when it steps on your toes you drop around to lick the editor. Without your dinky country paper your towns and hamlets would be like the man who threw kisses at a girl in dark—he knew it, but nobody else did. You stars that shine everhead. Then might imagine you were alive, but other people would have to buy a railroad ticket and come out and see for themselves. Thunders the brief tale of the blooming old thing that isn't worth three cents a week.—Exchange.

The Planters Bank

OF
Rocky Mount, N. C.

SOLICITS YOUR BUSINESS!

The Largest and Strongest Bank in Nash and Edgecombe Counties Paying Interest on Deposits.

4% INTEREST 4%

Compounded Quarterly

on all deposits made in Savings Department.

J. C. BRASWELL, - President.
J. M. SHERROD, - Vice-Pres.
J. W. AYCOCK, - Cashier,
W. W. AVERA, - Asst. Cas'r.

Kidney Trouble Can be Avoided

You cannot afford to neglect the slightest kidney ailment—it's hazardous to do so. The poisonous waste material must be separated from the blood and if the kidneys become weakened, that means

A Poisoned System.

That is why neglect means trouble—the ailment becomes chronic and results in Rheumatism or Bright's Disease.

NYAL'S KIDNEY PILLS

assist the kidneys in their function, strengthen them and prevent the ailment from becoming chronic. They are a kidney medicine—intended for that and nothing else.

50c the box.

WARD DRUG CO.
Nashville, N. C.

T. T. ROSS, Dentist.

Spring Hope, N. C.

Office in New Finch Building

Will be in my office every Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Nashville Office at Residence

Where I can be found MONDAY AND TUESDAY

PITT'S WAREHOUSE LEADS!

Gravelly's Old Stand,

Rocky Mount, N. C.

To The Tobacco Growers:—

I am writing you this letter to tell you about a sale that has opened everybody's eyes. On Monday, November 6th, my whole sale, floor over, including all grades, made the

UNPRECEDENTED AVERAGE OF \$17.64.

This wasn't an unusual sale for me, either. I am doing almost as well right along, and I can do the same for you for the same grades of tobacco. Some white wrappers, for instance, I have been selling for \$80.00 per hundred. Every claim I have made has come true. People know now that when I promised my customers to make them glad they sold with me, I was not blowing, but stating simple facts. I have made good, and my long, vigorous campaign for the Rocky Mount market is bearing fruit, too, and the farmer who fails to sell here if he's in reach of this market, is cheating himself, for

ROCKY MOUNT IS LEADING THE OTHER TOWNS AND I AM LEADING ROCKY MOUNT.

See a few of my sales elsewhere in this paper. I am making sales like that, and lots of them every day. Let me sell yours, and you will be happy like your neighbor, who is already selling at Pitt's.

Your Friend,

RALPH PITT

Rocky Mount, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1911.

On Monday, November 6th, my