

R. F. BEASLEY, COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WELFARE.

Important New Department of State Government Inaugurated—Seven Important Functions.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 14.—Perhaps the most important departure in North Carolina State government for ten years was inaugurated today when the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare elected Roland F. Beasley, Editor of the Monroe Journal, to the newly created position of Commissioner of Public Welfare and

made plans for his new work.

Few people have yet realized the importance of the action of the legislature in creating this state board of Charities and Public Welfare to supersede the old State Board of Charities, giving it powers and duties which should make it take rank among the foremost social service agencies in America. "The aim," as Mr. A. W. McAlister, father of the new law, said today, "is to wage against crime, pauperism, etc., and other preventable social evils and misfortunes the same sort of a campaign which the state department of edu-

cation has waged illiteracy and the State department of Health has waged against disease—to accomplish the social health of North Carolina just what our educational and health departments have been able to accomplish for the intellectual and physical health of the State."

In fact, the language of the law itself, setting forth the purposes of the Board, is at once so concrete and of such public importance, as to justify reproduction here. Among the powers and duties" of the new Board, says the law are:

"To investigate and supervise

through and by its own members or its agents or employees the whole system of the charitable and penal institutions of the State and to recommend such changes and additional provisions as it may deem needful for their economical and efficient administration.

"To study the subjects of non-employment, poverty, vagrancy, housing conditions, crime, public amusement, care and treatment of prisoners, divorce and wife desertion, the social evil and kindred subjects and their causes, treatment and prevention, and the prevention, of any hurtful social condition.

"To study and promote the welfare of the dependent and delinquent child.

"To inspect and make report on private orphanages, institutions, and persons receiving or placing children.

"To issue bulletins and in other ways to inform the public as to social conditions and the proper treatment and remedies for social evils.

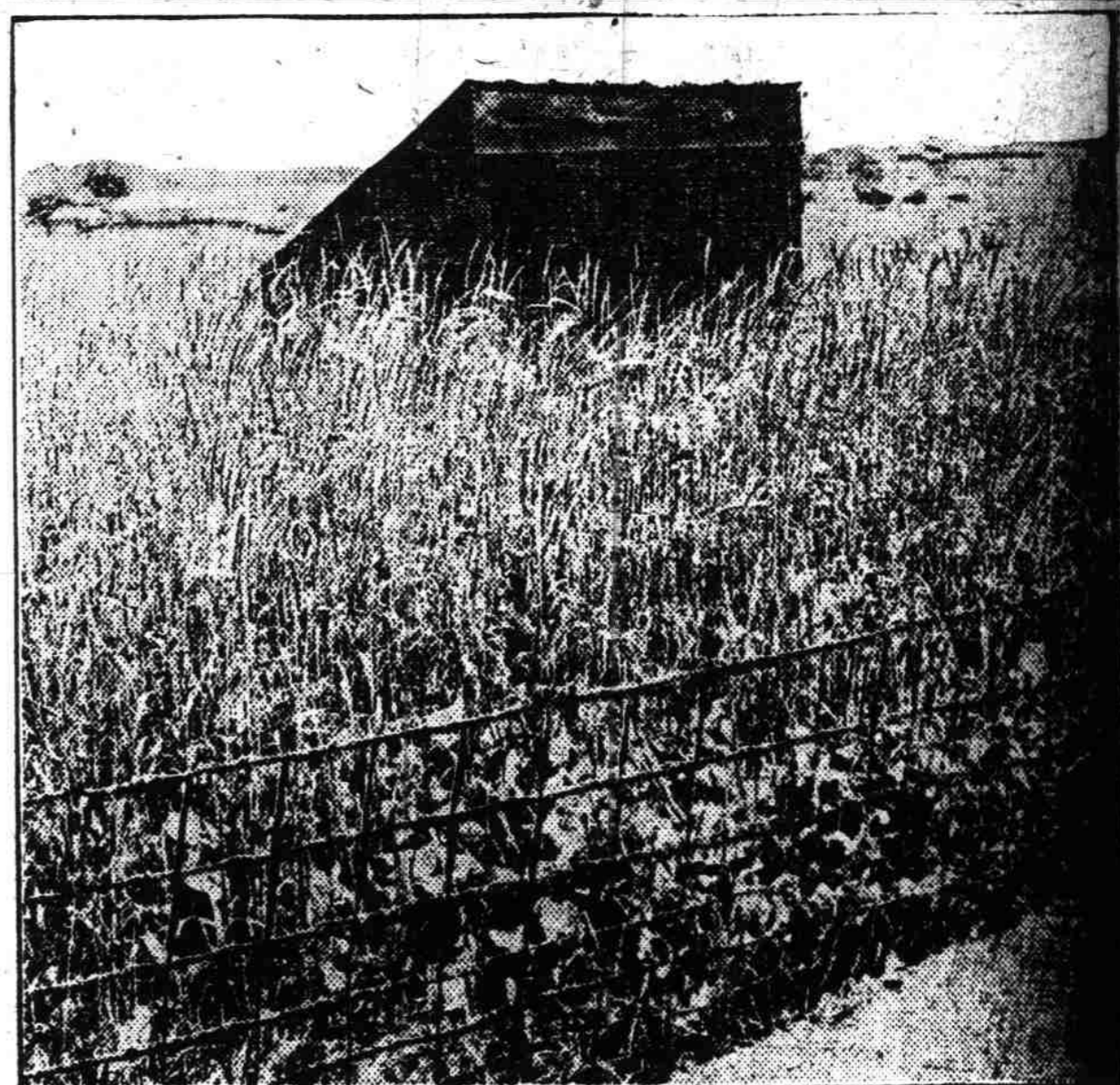
"To recommend to the Legislature social legislation and the creation of necessary institutions.

"To encourage employment by counties of a County Superintendent of Public Welfare and to cooperate with the County Superintendents of Public Welfare in every way possible."

Mr. Beasley, selected as the executive officer of the Board, is well known to the people of North Carolina for character, ability, and high ideals of public service. The fact that this year North Carolina advanced from a most backward to one of the most advanced positions in legal provision for the care of its prisoners is due more largely to Mr. Beasley than to any other one man.

The full membership of the Board with which he will serve is as follows: A. W. McAlister, Greensboro; W. A. Blair, Winston-Salem; J. A. McAuley, Mt. Gilead; Carey J. Hunter, Raleigh; Mrs. Walter Woodard, Wilson; Mrs. T. W. Lingle, Davidson; Rev. M. L. Kesler, Thomasville.

RAPE MAKES EXCELLENT PASTURE FOR HOGS



AN ACRE OF RAPE AND RYE.

When sown in September, or earlier, an acre of this kind of pasture affords, on the average, grazing for six 100-pound fattening pigs from the middle of October to May, provided a half ration of grain is used as a supplement.

By C. B. WILLIAMS, Chief, Division of Agronomy, N. C. Experiment Station, West Raleigh.

The rape plant closely resembles the ruta-baga during its early stages of growth; in fact, so close is this resemblance that often an experienced grower cannot distinguish between them. Its root system, however, is more like that of the cabbage. It likes cool weather and will grow during any portion of the year after severe freezing weather is passed. It will endure pretty severe cold weather in the fall and winter without being materially injured; in fact, it may be used for pasturage after being frozen, provided stock are kept off while it is frozen. It does not make much growth during the hot, dry months of mid-summer. Under ordinary conditions the plants will attain a height of 18 inches to 2 feet or more. The Dwarf Essex variety of the crop is best suited for us under Southern conditions.

Possibilities of the Crop.

Farmers are becoming more and more interested in the production of green crops for fall, winter and early spring grazing. Especially is this true of those who are engaged in the raising of hogs and poultry. For winter pasturage an acre or two of this crop will supply many tons of nutritious feed at the time of the year when green feeds are scarce. It has been fully demonstrated by repeated trials that an acre of rape properly seeded on good rich land will produce as much pork when used as a hog pasture as the same acre of land cultivated in corn. The rape can be grown much cheaper than the corn, as it will not require any cultivation, and the preparation of the seed-bed and seeding will be about the same for both. The hogs will harvest the rape crop, while the corn must be harvested by the farmer himself. It should be remembered, however, that the acreage of rape that can be profitably utilized for pasturage on the average farm is limited, it usually not being more than two or three acres.

In feeding experiments at the Alabama Station running for 147 days (November 9-April 5) with pigs weighing approximately 45 pounds each at the beginning of the experiment, it was found that the two lots of pigs fed on a ration of two parts of corn and one part of wheat shorts and allowed the use of a rape pasture during the period, produced pork on an average of 34.4 per cent less cost per pound, counting the cost of providing the rape pasture, than did another lot fed on the same ration and confined in dry lots. In other words, the lots fattened on rape pasture, supplemented with the necessary amount of the ration of corn and wheat shorts, made very satisfactory profit, while the lot fattened on the ration of corn and wheat shorts alone in dry lots afforded little or no profit.

Soil and Its Preparation.

Rape is best adapted for growth on a deep, rich, mellow, loamy soil that is fairly well stored with humus. It does not do well on the very light sandy or stiff clay soils because they are deficient in organic matter. Any soil that will produce wheat and corn well will be found suited for the growth of rape. In preparing the land it should be well broken, then thoroughly harrowed into a fine, clean seed bed, as is usually done for turnips or ruta-bagas. If the land has a liberal application of manure the previous year, so much the better. On average land it will be well to apply broadcast over the land, just after breaking and before harrowing, about 300 to 500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer containing 8 to 10 per cent available phosphoric acid, 4 to 6 per cent potash, and 3 to 4 per cent nitrogen.

Seeding.

For the Coastal Plain and Piedmont sections, the spring seeding may be made during March or early in April, and the fall seeding any time between August 20 and October 15. In the mountain section the spring seeding will have to be made in April and the fall seeding during the latter part of July or early in August in order to get best results. The rape seed are

sown broadcast alone or with other crops like small grains and crimson clover. In sowing with small grains the rye, oats, or wheat seed should first be drilled in or sown broadcast and covered an inch deep and then the rape seed sown broadcast and lightly covered by means of a light smoothing harrow or brush. Where the rape is used alone, 4 or 5 pounds of seed per acre will be sufficient. A good seeding, when sown with oats, would be 1 1/2 bushels of Red Rust Proof or Appler oats with about 2 to 3 pounds of Dwarf Essex rape seed. Rye at the rate of 2 pecks or wheat at the rate of 4 pecks per acre may be substituted for the oats if found desirable to make the substitution. Another mixture that has been found to give good results in supplying pasturage for hogs consists of a seeding made up of 2 to 3 pecks of rye, 5 to 6 pounds of crimson clover, and 2 pounds of Dwarf Essex rape seed. This latter mixture has proven particularly valuable for the mountain section for elevation less than 2,300 feet above sea-level. Usually with rape alone or seeded in the mixtures indicated above the grazing may be started usually within thirty to sixty days after seeding. Frequently during a favorable season the rape may be lightly grazed by pigs three to four weeks after seeding.

Precautions in Grazing.

In pasturing rape the hogs should not be allowed on it until the plants are at least 10 to 12 inches high, for if pastured before this time the young plants will be likely to be pulled up and killed. Care should be exercised, too, that the number of hogs on the pasture is not so large as to keep the rape too closely grazed, for such would prove fatal to the plants and the life of the pasture would thereby be materially shortened. After being grazed, the plants should be given an opportunity to get well started into growth before being grazed again. By dividing the field into lots these may be pastured in succession. If sown on good land and properly handled one acre of rape will provide grazing for ten or twelve hogs for something like two or three months or more.

PREPARING FOR A LARGER CROP OF WHEAT THIS YEAR

FLOUR WILL BE HIGH NEXT YEAR AND FARMERS SHOULD INCREASE THEIR CROP.

By C. B. Williams, Chief Division of Agronomy, N. C. Extension Service, West Raleigh, N. C.

Indications are that the price of wheat, and hence, of flour, is to be high during the next year. This will naturally cause a planting of an increased acreage of this crop. Under normal conditions this would not be a promising situation under which to advise the growing of more wheat; but since Congress will in all probability fix a minimum price for standard grade wheat at primary markets of \$2.00 per bushel it certainly seems to be advisable this year.

In the Piedmont and mountain sections of the State, wheat growers should increase their acreage to some extent at least. Those who have not grown this crop previously in this portion of the State might do so with safety, and in all probability gain a few acres to good advantage to provide for the needs of the family.

On some of the more compact eastern soils, also wheat might be grown during the present high prices with fairly satisfactory results. Ordinarily we would not recommend the growing of this crop but very little, if any, in the Coastal Plain Section of the State because this portion of the State is not nearly so well adapted generally to it as the Western half. It is highly important that good seed shall be secured for planting purposes. Of the varieties that are commonly grown Leaps, Prolific, Dietz Mediterranean, Fultz, Purple Straw, and Fulcaster have shown up in our tests to be the leading yielders.

The Danville Fair

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ROXBORO, N. C.

Tobacco is selling High everywhere but somehow a pile looks different on our floor and when you sell with the PLANTERS you are apt to get just a little more for it. If you doubt this just bring us a load and when you get your check you will admit that there is something in it. When we say that there is not a more completely equipped Warehouse in this section we are not making an idle boast for it is true and we want you to come to see us. We will make you comfortable and we will make you want to come again.

DON'T BE DECEIVED

and spend the balance of the time worrying over it, but drive straight to the Planters and you will never regret it. We know what your tobacco is worth and when a pile is knocked out you may know that you have received every cent there was in it. After you have received your money it is yours and we have nothing to do with how you spend it, but take our advice and save every piece of tobacco you have, all of the leaves laying around loose and all of the scrap, for it is worth while and will help much towards swelling your receipts for your crop this year. Bring us your next load, we are expecting you.

J. J. WINSTEAD, K. C. WAGCTAFF, T. T. HESTER.

UNDER CONTROL

London a few nights ago gave out a most heartening story of how the British navy is fighting the U-boat menace. Reading that account and remembering at the same time what the American destroyers and armed merchantmen are doing for the German submarine one can understand why losses from submarines in recent months have been kept down. The sub-sea boats are kept close. Germany, it may be sure, is producing them as rapidly as possible but the task of destroying vessels is getting more difficult and dangerous all the while.

The London report showed that the British navy is attacking the submarine with the submarine itself, the seaplane, the auxiliary cruiser, and the armed merchantman. Instances were given of successful encounters by all of these methods.

The United States, too, it must be remembered, has just begun to fight the submarine. Huge sums of money already have been voted by Congress to help put down the menace and more is to be voted. The best thought of the nation is at work on the task of discovering mechanical devices that will make warfare on the under-sea craft effective.

There is no question that the submarine as a war weapon already has passed the maximum of its efficiency. —News and Observer.

WHEN TO QUIT ADVERTISING

When the grasshopper ceases to hop, And the cow quits bawling; ; When the fishes no longer flop, And the baby stops squalling; When the dunner no longer duns, And the hoot owl quits hooting, When the rivers ever cease to run, And the burglar stops his looting; When the vine no longer twines, And the skylark stops his larking; When the sun no longer shines, The young man quits his sparking, When the heavens begin to drop, And the old maids stop advising, Then—it is time to shut up shop And quit your advertising. —Hartford.

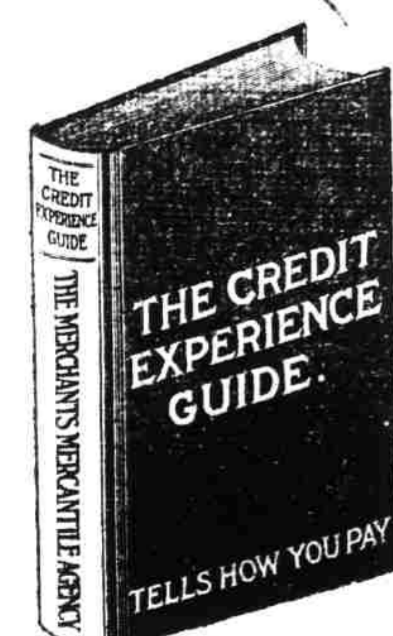
BRIGHT TOBACCO.

All the increase in domestic consumption of tobacco is in the smoking division—pipe and cigarette—hence the great demand is for bright tobacco. For this reason, buyers are urging with very emphatic earnestness that farmers pull their tobacco and cure it with as much color as possible. The extra care means extra dollars; in fact, there is rich reward for the farmer who diligently saves every leaf of the weed this year. Even the "trash" around the barn may aptly be likened to gold dust that will assay high in the warehouses throughout the selling season that is just getting started. —Southern Tobacco Journal.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. It stops the Cough and Headache and works off the Cold. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on each box. 3c.

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In fact everyone who extends them credit. As this book is used by all business and professional men in Person and vicinity as their guide in extending credit, we trust you will find it to your best interest to call on everyone whom you may owe and pay up. If you can't pay all, pay as much as you can and arrange for the balance, that you may be given as good rating as possible.

The letters which you receive from merchants and professional men are not any reflection whatever on your credit standing, but it is only to give you fair warning that you are to be rated according to the way you meet your obligations.

The diamond-shape hangers and cardboards in the different stores and offices are to impress upon you the importance of paying someone you owe today and get a good rating.

Many business houses and men have already adopted the Credit Experience Guide as their official rating book and are trying to economize by restricting undue credit and reduce high prices inflicted by those who do not make in their business to live within their means.

JOHN H. RUSSELL, ORGANIZER

Dunn, North Carolina