

See me and See Better

DEN ROSENSTEIN

OPTOMETRIST

DURHAM, N.C.

Optical Store. Opposite Postoffice Main St.

NOTICE LAND SALE

Under and by virtue of the power contained in that deed of trust executed by John E. Blackwell on November 10th, 1915, to the undersigned as Trustee, default having been made in the payment of the note secured thereby, and upon the request of the holder, I will as Trustee, on **MONDAY, APRIL 17th, 1922, at 12 o'clock Noon** at the Court house door in Roxboro

THE COTTAGE GARDENER

ENRICHED SOIL WILL PRODUCE GOOD CROPS



Well Fertilized Plot of Ground, With Reasonable Attention, is Sure to Give Satisfaction to the Grower Who Will Keep the Weeds Out and Provide Sufficient Amount of Moisture.

FROM COLDFRAME TO YOUR GARDEN

Plants Should Be Accustomed to the Outside Conditions Before Setting.

PROTECTION MAY BE NEEDED

Boxes or Small Boards Will Save From Sun, Wind and Frost—Water Before Transplanting—Carry Containers to Place for Planting.

It is assumed that the wide-awake gardener has been busy long before the weather is warm enough to sow any seeds in the open ground; that a window box or hotbed has been provided, and that a supply of plants of tomatoes, peppers, early cabbage, and eggplant are under way to set in the garden as soon as danger of frost is past.

If plenty of south window space is available, the United States Department of Agriculture advises that such crops as snap beans, cucumbers, muskmelons, and even sweet corn may be started in flower pots, paper bands or berry boxes filled with good soil, and they will be of considerable size by the time the air is warm enough to plant them outdoors. Plants that grow in the house or in the hotbed must be hardened or adapted to outdoor conditions before they are set in the open ground. This is accomplished by gradually exposing them to the open air during the warmer part of the day and later at night, care being taken that they are not caught by a sudden cold snap.

Hardening Early Plants.

When the plants are grown in boxes or trays, the boxes may be carried into the open each day and the plants allowed to become gradually accustomed to the outdoor conditions. If they are in a hotbed or coldframe, the sash or other cover is lifted off during the day and replaced at night. Later the covering is left off entirely; however, it should be kept close at hand to be put on at any time that the weather should turn cold.

Plants set in the open ground may be protected from frost by turning small boxes over them and, covering the boxes with a little earth. Old berry boxes are sometimes used for this purpose, but should be covered completely with soil, as the plants will freeze just as readily underneath the exposed boxes as if left in the open without any cover whatever. A good method of protecting plants is by setting a common roofing shingle or a small piece of board at an angle over each plant. These shingles can be set on the side to protect the plants from the sun during the daytime, or they may be placed on the opposite side in order to protect the plants from the wind, and allow the sunshine to reach them.

In some cases gardeners have provided small frames on the top of which are fitted single panes of glass and one of these frames is set over each plant or hill to protect it. The glass should be so arranged that it can be partially removed during the warmer part of the day in order to prevent the temperature becoming too high inside the frame. These protectors give good results when used over hills of cucumbers, muskmelons and summer squashes, as well as over plants of sweet pepper, eggplant and tomatoes.

Points to Remember.

There are a few points in connection with the transplanting of house-grown plants to the garden that are worthy of special attention. In the first place, the plants to be transplanted should be watered a few hours before they are to be handled; this will cause the

dirt to adhere to the roots and give them a better start when they are planted out. If the plants are grown in flower pots, in paper bands, or berry boxes, they should be carried to the garden in their containers. Pot-grown plants should be loosened by breaking them gently and knocking the edge of the pot on something solid. The plants then are set with the ball of earth adhering to their roots.

If the plants have been grown in paper bands or berry boxes, the sides of the bands or boxes should be slit with a knife and removed as the plants are set. Where the plants are grown in trays or in a hotbed, a knife should be run between the rows, cutting the earth in both directions and each plant lifted with a cup of earth attached to its roots.

Use Fresh Furrows.

The holes or furrows in which the plants are set should not be made until ready to transplant the plants. If made too soon, the soil will dry out and cause the plants to wilt. Under all circumstances, it pays to apply a little water around the roots of each plant as it is set; this causes the soil to form a close contact with the roots of the plant. After the water has soaked into the soil, dry earth should be filled in around the plant and slightly firmed. Plants set in this manner will invariably start without wilting.

It is always a good idea to have a few more plants than are required for filling the space in the garden, in order to replace any that die or are destroyed by insects.

BOYS AND GIRLS' GARDENS

Youngsters Gain Valuable Knowledge From Tilling the Soil; Increase the Food Supply.

Junior gardeners and members of the boys and girls' clubs have been important factors in increasing America's food supply. In many cities this work has been joined with the school garden movement. This kind of work not only produces more food but teaches the youngsters self-dependence and the value of work.

Teachers have reported that the effort with the boys and girls has been more than repaid by the knowledge of Nature gained by the pupils. Both the bureau of education, through the schools, and the United States Department of Agriculture, through the boys and girls' clubs, are giving official help to the junior garden movement.

SUNFLOWERS AND SHRUBBERY

Sunflowers have not received the attention they deserve. The tall-growing, large-flowered sorts, as well as the dwarf many-flowered varieties, are useful when skillfully employed in mixed plantations with other herbaceous annuals. The golden yellow disks are like sunbursts among the shrubbery. The tall habit and dense foliage of some varieties make them suitable for backgrounds and screens. Because of their long stems and extraordinary lasting qualities they are of value as cut flowers.

PLANTS REQUIRE MOISTURE

Plants take in moisture through their small feeding rootlets and discharge it through the surface of their leaves. As a result of the breaking of the roots in transplanting, the supply of moisture is cut off and the plants wilt. To prevent the wilting of the leaves, says the United States Department of Agriculture, water should be poured around the roots before the dirt is filled in; also the tops of the plants should be shaded and protected from the wind for a day or two to reduce the evaporation from the leaves.

PENN'S Quality

PENN'S CHEWING TOBACCO

Penn's spells quality. Penn's is packed air-tight in the patented new container. It is always fresh. Chew fresh tobacco. Try Penn's next time. Clean—fresh—sweet.

Guaranteed by **The American Tobacco Co.**

WAREHOUSES OF EAST CAROLINA DE-TURNED INTO CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operative Tobacco Growers Will Erect Houses in Wilson and Greenville and Fight Old Lagers.

Raleigh, April 7.—Warehousemen from many sections of Eastern North Carolina met directors and officers of the Tobacco Growers Cooperative association here today and signed contracts delivering tobacco to the association. There were probably 300 warehousemen and others interested in the movement in the hall of the house of representatives when the meeting was called to order by Dr. J. Y. Joyner and Aaron Sapira, attorney for the association, was present to the warehousemen for the purpose of explaining the contract the association wanted to enter into with the warehousemen for the sale or lease of their houses.

Mr. Sapira told the warehousemen that the association expected to do these things:

- 1—Rent lease or buy warehouses for the cooperative association for the cooperative handling of tobacco.
- 2—Pay for the warehouses in notes and bonds secured by the cooperative association.
- 3—Buy redrying plants or contract with the redrying plants in the state to put the tobacco through the redrying process, retaining this business in the smaller communities scattered over the state as far as it was possible to do this.
- 4—Make preparations to fight the warehousemen and others opposed to cooperative marketing through the purchase or erection of warehouses in Wilson, Greenville or any other places in the state where the warehousemen have not shown a disposition to cooperate with the association.

Mr. Sapira went into detail in explaining every phase of the contract the association wanted to go into with the warehousemen. He told the tobacco accountants that the association wanted to get possession of every house in the state and pay a reasonable price for it. In addition they wanted to employ every warehouseman to aid them in handling the tobacco. Three methods of financing the purchase or lease of these warehouses were proposed, either of which was optional with the warehousemen. One of these methods provides for the warehouses in three and a half years. The other would stretch the payments out over about twice that time. The warehousemen would be given bonds and preferred stock and these would be endorsed and secured by the tobacco growers association.

Many For It

Following the close of his explanation of the warehouse contract Mr. Sapira invited questions from the warehousemen about the plan or any other phases of the cooperative marketing plan. Many of the warehousemen asked questions in response to this invitation. Most of them are about details connected with the contract.

At the close of this phase of the meeting Dr. Joyner opened the conference for a general discussion of the whole proposition and a number of warehousemen from different sections of the state responded. The Smithfield chamber of commerce sent a representative to tell the association directors that all the warehouses in Smithfield would be available, and

that if more space was needed that would also be available. The representative was really to sum up. Several of the smaller places around Wilson, who said they had been choked out of a market by the larger market sent representatives to tell the association that they were ready and willing to put their houses at the disposal of the association. Some of them said they had been unable to keep their markets open owing to the competition of the larger markets.

Many of the warehousemen and representatives of the owners of warehouses were enthusiastic over the cooperative marketing plan for handling the tobacco crop.

At the close of the meeting Dr. Joyner invited the warehousemen to sign the contracts, and a large number of them crowded around the desk in the house chamber to deliver their signed contracts. Others took the contracts home with them, and promised to consider the proposition more in detail. They were asked not to sign if they had any doubt about the ability of the association to meet the obligations. Mr. Sapira told the warehousemen it would be better for them not to sign unless they believed in the association as the correct method for handling the tobacco crop.

They were asked to send in all contracts taken away by the middle of April or by April 20 at the outside.

—Durham Herald.

"I Never Knew you Could Keep Rats Out of a Butcher Shop."

Figured rats around store had enough to feed on; wouldn't touch anything suspicious. Heard about RAT-SNAP gave it a trial. Results were wonderful. Cleared all rats out in ten days. Dogs about store night and day never touch RAT-SNAP. Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by

LONG BRADSHAW & COMPANY
Roxboro, N. C.

THE HAPSBURGS

(From The Philadelphia Record.)

The death of Charles brings another Pretender into existence. The monarchists of Hungary are proclaiming Otto, age 60, the heir to the throne. But then, there is the question of the Regent, it might be his mother, Zita, but she is involved in war politics and is not particularly popular. It might be Archduke Albert and then it might not be anybody; Admiral Horthy resisted Charles, and he would probably resist the Supporters of Otto though there has long been a story that the Admiral would marry his daughter, to a Hapsburg, and then help his son-in-law to the throne of Hungary. Apparently Austria, the homeland of the Hapsburgs, cares nothing about them

Found Seven Rats Dead in Bin Next Morning

Robert Woodruff says: "My premises were infested with rats. I tried RAT-SNAP on friend's recommendation. Next morning found seven dead rats in bin two near feed box three in stall. Found large number since. No smell from dead rats—RAT-SNAP does them up. Best thing I have ever used." Three sizes, 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by

LONG BRADSHAW & COMPANY
Roxboro, N. C.

Indigestion

Many persons, otherwise vigorous and healthy, are bothered occasionally with indigestion. The effects of a disordered stomach on the system are dangerous, and prompt treatment of indigestion is important. The only medicine I have needed has been something to aid digestion and clear the liver," writes Mr. Fred Abby, a McKinney, Texas, farmer. "My medicine is

Theford's BLACK-DRAUGHT

for indigestion and stomach trouble of any kind. I have never found anything that touches the spot like Black-Draught. I take it in broken doses after meals. For a long time I tried pills, which griped and didn't give the good results. Black-Draught liver medicine is easy to take, easy to keep, inexpensive.

Get a package from your druggist today—Ask for and insist upon Theford's—the only genuine.

Get it today.

East

HOW human it is to be grateful to the defenders of our country in time of war, and to give scant appreciative thought to the soldiers and sailors who serve in time of peace.

A similar attitude is sometimes taken toward the services of the funeral director. Yet the very fact that he is professionally trained, modernly equipped and fully prepared to serve us in the crisis we could in no wise face without him is in itself a service to us all.

In the time of need he answers every call, no matter at what hour of the day or night it comes, no matter how far it takes him, to what dangerous or disagreeable tasks it leads him, or what suffering he must witness and, being human, must share.

Then it is that you find in him a friend and counsellor, and because he has been called so many times into homes where sorrow has called first, he understands just what to do in the way that makes the last tribute a comforting memory.

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R. A. SPENCER & SON
Funeral Directors Roxboro, N. C.

Prices Down

CALORIC PIPELESS FURNACE

Radical price reduction puts the cost of a Caloric so low that no family with a home to heat can afford to be without this modern heating plant.

At the new low prices the Caloric costs less than stoves necessary to heat the building. Costs less than a good piano. Costs less than a good home water system. Costs less than twice the price of a good washing machine. Costs less than twice the price of a phonograph.

Order a Caloric now because it is the greatest comfort and convenience you can have in your home. Because it protects the family's health and thereby the family's pocketbook. Because it pays every dollar of its cost in the fuel it saves.

Order now because prices cannot be lower—and by ordering now you will enjoy the comfort and save a good percentage of its cost this winter.

Do not delay. Winter is here in earnest. Every blizzard is an argument for Caloric comfort now. You take no risk. Our guarantee—your satisfaction or money back.

JOHN F. REAMS
ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA