

# SEED WINTER COVER CROPS

Conservation Program for 1939 Will Begin On November 1

By S. W. MENDENHALL  
County Agent

In the majority of cases the number of acres seeded in the spring to lespedeza or grasses and clover is determined by the number of acres seeded to small grain in the fall. It is a known fact that more acres in Macon county should be seeded both to winter cover such as rye, oats and barley and then to grass and legumes in the spring. A mighty good practice is to disk in rye on lespedeza to help hold in the soil the nitrogen that has been stored up by the lespedeza, then both crops can be turned in the spring or the rye can be left on the land and the lespedeza will reseed.

The 1939 soil conservation program begins November 1. If the majority of the units are to be made by seeding lespedeza, grasses or grasses and legumes in small grain or by turning green manure crops such as rye, every effort should be made to seed as much rye as possible.

Indications are that lime as well as triple-superphosphate will be made available through the soil conservation program during 1939. This will work in exceptionally well with your cover crops, grasses and legumes that you intend to seed.

In the 1939 program wheat has been made a special commodity and will be handled on a basis similar to tobacco. This will not affect any farmer who seeds 8 acres or less of wheat. If a farmer who normally seeds less than 8 acres of wheat should seed more than 8 acres for harvest there will be a deduction from his 1939 soil conservation check.

For the farmer who has been seeding normally more than 8 acres of wheat for harvest the usual or average acreage will be used as a basis for establishing the acreage to be seeded this fall for harvest without having a deduction from the 1939 soil conservation payment. If you have planned to seed more wheat than the usual acres established for your farm, you can still seed this land to rye, barley or oats.

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## Sentinels of Health

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Nature designed the kidneys to do a marvelous job. Their task is to keep the flowing blood stream free of an excess of toxic impurities. The act of living—life itself—is constantly producing waste matter the kidneys must remove from the blood if good health is to endure. When the kidneys fail to function as Nature intended, there is retention of waste that may cause body-wide distress. One may suffer nagging backache, persistent headache, attacks of dizziness, getting up nights, swelling, puffiness under the eyes—feel tired, nervous, all worn out.

Frequent, scanty or burning passages may be further evidence of kidney or bladder disturbance. The recognized and proper treatment is a diuretic medicine to help the kidneys get rid of excess poisonous body waste. Use Doan's Pills. They have had more than forty years of public approval. Are endorsed the country over. Insist on Doan's. Sold at all drug stores.

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## Market Improvements Are Object Of Study

Providing farmers with better methods of marketing fruits and vegetables will be the objective of a broad study of marketing conditions in the southeast to be undertaken by state and federal agencies, said Dr. I. O. Schaub, acting director of the agricultural experiment station at State college.

Agricultural economists who have been considering the problem now confronting truckers and fruit growers are convinced that well planned markets located at key points—where farmers, truckers, and other buyers could get together—would give the growers a decided advantage over the present haphazard methods of moving their products to the consumer.

Under the plans outlined in a rough draft of such a marketing system, daily reports from all markets would be made available at each point to show the day-to-day trends in supply, demand, and price over the southeast and in the northwestern primary and terminal markets, Dr. Schaub pointed out.

Fewer fruits and vegetables are being shipped by rail nowadays, he added, while increased use of motor trucks has accompanied the expansion in production. New trends in shipping have brought new marketing problems, which have been added to those already handicapping the producers.

The proposed key points would be central places where growers could haul their produce for sale to buyers who would then ship by rail, truck, or boat—as they preferred—to distant markets.

The study will be conducted by the U. S. department of agriculture in cooperation with agricultural experiment stations at N. C. State college, Clemson college, the University of Georgia, and Auburn, Ala. S. L. Clement, agricultural economist, will represent the N. C. agricultural experiment station.

## Small Grain Yields Could Be Increased

The average small grain yield on Tar Heel farms is only a fraction of what it could be if growers would use more care in preparing the land, selecting good seed, and fertilizing with the proper mixture, said W. H. Rankin, agronomist at the agricultural experiment station at State college.

For example, he said, the average oat yield is only 20 bushels per acre, but yields of more than 50 bushels are possible with good seed on good land.

Growing small grains in rotation with legume crops, particularly lespedeza, will boost yields many bushels per acre. Preparation of the land for seeding this fall should have started with a thorough disking of the fields in July or August.

The use of good seed is of utmost importance, he continued. The variety should be adapted to the locality, and resistant to cold and disease, also capable of producing high yields of full-bodied grain.

For average soils in Piedmont North Carolina, where most of the state's small grain is grown, 200 to 400 pounds of 4-10-4 fertilizer per acre should be applied, and if needed an additional application of soluble nitrogen should be given the following spring.

The time of seeding must be considered, too, since many growers sow their small grain too late to produce a good stand that will go through the winter in good condition and be ready to make a rapid, vigorous spring growth.

## Examines Soils For State Farmers

In 1937, the agronomy department of the agricultural experiment station examined 4,500 samples of soil submitted from 1,100 North Carolina farms and reported back to their owners as to fertilizer and lime requirements of the soils so tested.

"This is a service that we have been rendering to the farmers of the state free of charge but which we have not pushed aggressively due to lack of funds and lack of personnel," said Dr. I. O. Schaub, director of the station. "Reports made to us by the farmers getting this service indicate that crop increases of over 50 per cent could be attributed directly to the recommendations made as a result of the soil tests. An average of replies from many farmers showed an average increased income worth \$190 an acre."

Dr. Schaub said the experiment

station was preparing to expand this soil testing service and would try to analyze and examine soil for any farmer sending in samples. There are certain ways to take the samples from both the top soil and the sub-soil, however, and those who desire the work should write in to Prof. C. B. Williams, head of the agronomy department at State college, asking him for the necessary blank and soil container.

The soil test in itself is not a fully dependable guide in the use of fertilizer. But in the hands of a competent person, fully informed as to the soil characteristics of a given region and of the cropping system followed there, the test does give valuable information. Dr. Schaub said the agronomy department had been conducting tests with various plant food mixtures on different crops and on the main soil types of the state for over 25 years and from the wealth of information thus secured would be able to give fairly accurate and definite recommendations.

## Fertilizer In Bands Increases Potato Yield

Tests conducted on 11 different farms with the early Irish potato crop in 1938, indicate that placing the fertilizer in bands to the side of the seed piece will give definite increases in the acre yield.

"Our results this year showed an increase of from 2 to 23 of the

hundred pound sacks to the acre or an average of 11 sacks for the whole series of field demonstrations," announced L. P. Watson, extension horticulturist at State college. "This average of 1,100 pounds increase per acre is not so outstanding as the results secured last year but growing conditions in the early part of this season were almost ideal and thus danger from fertilizer burn to the young plants was reduced to the minimum."

Mr. Watson secured increases of 2,475 pounds to the acre in the demonstrations conducted in 1937.

The band method of placing the fertilizer was used in the demonstrations. This was accomplished by the use of a machine which plants the seed and at the same time distributes the fertilizer in two narrow bands two inches to each side and slightly below the level of the seed piece. In each demonstration, one acre was planted by this band method and check plot of one acre was planted alongside using the methods commonly followed by the farmer. At digging time, the two plots were dug separately and the potatoes carefully graded and measured.

Mr. Watson said the demonstrations were conducted by farmers under the supervision of county agents in Camden, Carteret, Beaufort, Pitt, Wayne and Tyrrell counties. A large number of potato growers are planning to adopt the new method of placing fertilizers as a result of the tests.

## BLANKETS STATE

North Carolina is served by 302 farm and home agents of the State college extension service, according to Dr. I. O. Schaub, director. There are 209 farm and assistant agents, 181 white and 28 Negro, and 93 home agents, 80 white and 13 colored.



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## REPORT OF CONDITION OF

# THE BANK OF FRANKLIN

Of Franklin, in the State of North Carolina, at the Close of  
Business on September 28, 1938

### ASSETS

1. Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	\$134,854.36
3. United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	27,051.00
4. State, county, and municipal obligations	65,262.53
7. Loans and discounts	83,847.05
9. Banking house owned, furniture and fixtures	14,023.44
11. Other real estate owned	19,832.27
15. Other assets	1,027.33
16. TOTAL ASSETS	\$345,897.99

### LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

17. Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:	
(a) Demand deposits	228,727.63
18. United States Government and postal savings deposits	3,160.70
19. State, county, and municipal deposits	43,574.82
21. Certified and officers' checks, letters of credit and travelers' checks sold for cash, and amounts due to Federal Reserve bank (transit account)	847.69
22. TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$276,310.90
29. Other liabilities	3,122.04
30. TOTAL LIABILITIES EXCLUDING CAPITAL ACCOUNT	\$279,432.94
31. Capital account:	
(a) Capital stock and capital notes and debentures	\$37,000.00
(b) Surplus	20,500.00
(c) Undivided profits	5,965.05
(d) Reserves	3,000.00
(e) Total capital account	66,465.05
32. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	\$345,897.99

33. On date of report the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was \$41,446.63. Assets reported above which were eligible as legal reserve amounted to \$134,854.36.

34. Deferred obligations not included among above liabilities, which are subordinated to claims of depositors and other creditors None. Undeclared dividends on preferred stock and unpaid interest on capital notes and debentures, accrued prior to end of last dividend or interest period None. This bank's capital is represented by \$..... capital notes and debentures sold to Reconstruction Finance Corporation and \$..... sold to public; 120 shares of first preferred stock, par value \$100 per share, retireable at \$100 per share; ..... shares of second preferred stock, par \$..... per share, retireable at \$..... per share; and 250 shares of common stock, par \$100 per share.

### MEMORANDA

35. Pledged assets (except real estate), rediscounts, and securities loaned:	
(a) U. S. Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities	\$11,000.00
(b) Other assets (except real estate) pledged to secure deposits and other liabilities (including notes and bills rediscounted and securities sold under repurchase agreement)	34,000.00
(c) TOTAL	\$45,000.00
36. Secured and preferred liabilities:	
(a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirement of law	\$37,895.81
(d) Deposits preferred under provisions of law but not secured by pledge of assets	3,160.70
(e) TOTAL	\$41,056.57

I, H. W. Cabe, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Correct—Attest:

H. W. CABE, Cashier  
M. D. BILLINGS, Director  
W. A. ROGERS, Director  
R. S. JONES, Director

State of North Carolina,  
County of Macon.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of October, 1938, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.

KATE P. PATTON, Notary Public.

My commission expires March 19, 1939.