

Is a Paper Devoted to the Upbuilding of the Sandhill Territory of North Carolina

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MOORE COUNTY GAME LAW

The Important Sections of Which Will Be Found in the Following Article.

County game warden; salary, bond, clerks.

Section 20.—The commissioners shall meet at the county courthouse within thirty days after their appointment and shall appoint a county game warden, who shall act as secretary of the commission and approved by the county commissioners, payable monthly, upon his own requisition, and he shall be reimbursed for his actual and necessary traveling expenses, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars per annum, incurred in the discharge of his official duties when he is away from the place where his office is located, to be paid on proper vouchers. The county game warden shall give a bond in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2000.00) to be approved by the county commissioners conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of this act, which bond shall be filed with said commission. The premiums on the bonds of the county game warden and each of his deputies shall be paid from the county game protection fund.

The county game warden shall be provided with suitable offices in the county courthouse or he may, with the approval of the commission, have his office elsewhere in the county.

The commission shall also appoint such clerks and other employees as shall be necessary to enforce the provisions of this act, but no clerks or other employees shall be so hired unless there be sufficient money in the county game protection fund to pay his salary and necessary traveling expenses.

Deputy Game Wardens

Section 21.—The commission shall employ and fix the compensation of one or more persons in said county who shall be deputy game warden of the county, and shall have authority to enforce the provisions of this act. Each deputy game warden shall give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000) to be approved by and filed with the commissioners, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of this act.

Duties of Sheriffs and other peace officers

Section 29.—All sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers, and constables are hereby made ex officio deputy game wardens, and it shall be their duty to aid in the enforcement of this law. In addition to fees to which he may be entitled under the general law of this state, any ex officio deputy game warden or game warden shall receive the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) in any case involving a violation of this act in which he secures the evidence upon which the conviction was obtained, which shall be assessed against the defendant and paid by such defendant as a part of the cost in a case of conviction; if no conviction is procured, no fee shall be taxed against the county or state.

Report of Commission

Section 22.—The commission, on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, and every two years thereafter shall make a report to the county commissioners covering all its transactions, including the number and class of licenses issued in each county, the amount of money received therefor and from all the sources, the total amount of money received from all licenses issued and all other sources, an itemized statement of all expenses incurred, and the amount of funds on hand to the credit of the county game protection fund, and such other information as will give a complete report of the enforcement of this act for the two fiscal years immediately preceding the making of such report.

Powers and duties of commission

Section 23.—The commission shall have charge, control and management of the propagation and distribution of wild birds and animals. The commission, with the approval of the county commissioners, may be order set aside lands of the county and, with the consent of the owner, any lands as game and bird preserves. The commission may acquire in the name of the county, by gift, moneys or other property for use in carrying out the provisions of this act, and may also acquire in the name of the county by gift, lease, or purchase, suitable areas for use as game and bird preserves, and for the propagation of such game animals and game birds; PROVIDED, there shall be sufficient moneys in the county game protection fund to pay therefor, and may order set aside as game and bird preserves areas so acquired. At least thirty days before such an order shall take effect, a copy of the order, certified by the secretary to the commission, shall be filed in the office of the register of deeds in which the game or bird preserve is located. Notices or signboards warning all persons against hunting or trespassing thereon for that purpose shall be conspicuously posted by the county game warden

or under his direction close to or along the entire boundary of such a preserve, and as many of such notices or signboards shall so posted as the commission in its order creating a preserve determines shall be best calculated to give public notice of the location of the boundaries of such preserve; or such a preserve may be posted on the boundaries thereof indicated in such other manner and by such other means as the commission may determine. No person shall take, kill, shoot, capture, injure, or destroy any wild bird or animal or bird's nest or egg on any game or bird preserve or game farm, or carry or discharge any firearms thereon, or create any disturbance tending to frighten or drive away any bird or animal thereon; or enter thereon for any purpose except under regulations which the commission is hereby authorized to make from time to time.

That the commission shall have, and is hereby given, full power and authority to shorten the open season for any game bird, game animal or furbearing animals for said county or any section thereof when special circumstances may make such desirable. No such change may be made by the commission except upon the written petition of 25 or more reputable citizens of the section to be affected by such change, and after a public hearing, of which notice shall be given by at least two (2) publications, two weeks in a paper published in the county; PROVIDED, that this section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from shortening the season herein fixed for any county, or as repealing any local shortening or closing any of the seasons fixed by this act for the taking of any game bird or animal named in this act.

The commission after such public hearing shall act upon such petition as it may deem advisable under the circumstances. When any such change is made the commission shall make an order covering the same, and such order of such change shall be given equal publicity as the above public notice required.

Birds and animals injurious to agriculture

Section 25.—The commission shall have power to issue permits to kill any species of birds or animals which may become serious injurious to the agriculture or other interests in any particular community, or such birds or animals may be captured alive by it or under its direction and planted in other sections of the county for restocking or may be disposed of in such manner as it may determine. Any permit issued pursuant to this section shall expire within four (4) months after the date of issuance.

Duties and powers of county game warden and deputies

Section 27.—The county game warden shall have general supervision and control of all deputy wardens, and under the supervision and direction of the commission the county game warden and each of his deputies shall enforce all the provisions of this act and any other law now in force or hereafter enacted for the protection of game, and shall exercise all necessary powers incident thereto and those specifically conferred on the commission. It shall be the duty of all deputy wardens to obey and carry out all instructions and directions of the county game warden with respect to the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

It shall be the duty of the county game warden, immediately after his appointment, to prepare forms of hunting licenses and other forms necessary for use in the administration of the provisions of this act and to promptly distribute them to the officers and persons required to issue licenses of use such forms. The county game warden shall cause the hunting licenses accounts of officers and persons issuing licenses to be examined and audited at least once during each year, and shall require such officers or persons to promptly pay him in accordance with the provisions of this act all moneys received by them from the sales of hunting licenses.

The county game warden and each of his deputies shall have power to execute all warrants issued for violation of this act and to serve subpoenas issued for the examination, investigation or make search of any place except a residence where such warden has cause to believe that wild birds or animals or any parts thereof, or the nests or eggs of birds are possessed in violation of law; to seize wild birds or animals or parts thereof, or nests or eggs of birds killed, captured, or possessed in violation of law, or showing evidence of illegal killing; to seize and confiscate all instruments and devices illegally used in taking wild birds or animals and to hold the same to be disposed of as provided in this act; to arrest, without warrant, any person committing a violation of this act in his presence and take such person immediately before the court having jurisdiction for trial or hearing, and to exercise such other powers of peace officers in the enforcement of the provisions of this act, or of judgments obtained for violation thereof, as are not herein specifically conferred.

County game protection fund created

Section 30.—The county game warden shall promptly pay to the county treasurer all moneys received by him from the sale of hunting licenses or from any other source connected with the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and the county treasurer shall deposit all moneys in a special fund to be known as the "County Protection Fund," which is hereby reserved, set aside, appropriated and made available until expended as may be directed by the commission in the enforcement of the provisions of this act, and shall be used for no other purpose.

Penalties

Section 32.—Unless a different or other penalty or punishment is herein specifically prescribed, a person who takes, possesses, transports, buys, sells, offers for sale, or has in possession for sale transportation any bird, animal, or parts thereof or nest or egg of any bird, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or who violates any of the provisions of or fails to perform any duty imposed by this act, or any lawful order, rule or regulation adopted by the commission, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

ARE YOUR CROP YIELDS PROFITABLE?

Most soils of the state are deficient in one or more of the plant food constituents essential for successful crop production. Farmers having learned this, have developed into users of commercial fertilizers to meet these deficiencies. Notwithstanding the fact that fertilizers are used with as great care in this state probably as in any other section of the country, yet in almost every community, there might be some improvement made with profit to users if they knew a little more about the weak and strong points of their particular soils.

The division of Agronomy of the State College and Department of Agriculture is now prepared to render this service in a rather definite way. "The Division will largely form its judgment of the needs of a particular soil from the results of carefully conducted experiments with different crops carried on through a number of years on several local farms and on the experimental farms of the College, where some of the soils are quite similar to yours," says C. B. Williams, chief of this Division. "One of the workers of the Division was told by farmers of Union County at a field meeting recently that the results of a test conducted there this year will be worth tens of thousands of dollars to the cotton and corn growers of that section alone because of the more intelligent readjustment of their fertilizer formulas to better meet their soil needs. This and similar specific information with reference to the needs of North Carolina soils we have and can utilize to the advantage of farmers of the State in making recommendations with reference to the fertilizer and other needs of their soils for the most profitable production of crops like cotton, tobacco and corn for next year."

Mr. Williams states that the information is obtainable without price. All that is necessary for the farmer to do will be simply to draw a sample of his soil, according to instructions which will be supplied upon application, and forward it prepaid to the Division of Agronomy, North Carolina Experiment Station, State College, Station, Raleigh, North Carolina. "Our workers are fully convinced that in many cases a material saving in the fertilizer bills of farmers can be made, or else mixtures recommended may be expected to give larger and more profitable yields," says Mr. Williams. "The cost of fertilizers is one of the big cost items of crop production in this state, especially with cotton and tobacco. If the Division can help farmers of any community to effect a saving in their bills, or get better results for the same expenditure for next year, it will be serving its purpose!"

"Those who expect to use fertilizers or lime of any kind next year and who are not fully satisfied with results secured in the past should avail themselves of this service. This division has, in all probability, more definite information with reference to the fertilizer and other needs of North Carolina soils and how to meet them than is available in any other southern state."

WHERE TO PLANT THE ORCHARD

"Selection of the orchard site is a very important operation and should be given careful attention and study. It must be kept in mind that the site will affect the performance of the orchard throughout its entire life," says R. F. Payne, Extension Horticulturist for the State College and Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Payne states that the orchard should be planted on a slope that affords good air and water drainage,

CHILDREN A-COMING HOME

Oh, it's a jolly good time for Christmas
An' the chil'ren a-coming home!
An' the house'll be filled wi' the gladness
O' the chil'ren a-coming home!

You remember some days o' sadness,
An' worries an' troubles an' gloom?
Oh just drop all such stuff for the gladness
O' the chil'ren a-coming home!

Oh thank the Lord I can stay right here;
While my rich neighbors go and come;
Just fill up the house with the gladness
O' the chil'ren a-coming home!

So get all in the old house ready;
Some Christmas into every room;
Takes work, but it'll be good worth it
An' the chil'ren a-coming home!

Let's pray that the good Lord willing
They all in good health may come;
That He'll crown His good year o' rich blessing
Wi' the chil'ren a-coming home.

KIWANIS CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

At their regular luncheon last Thursday evening in the Sandhill Fruit Growers' building, the Kiwanis Club elected new officers for the coming year. Ex-Congressman Robt. N. Page was elected president, Dr. W. C. Mudgett, the retiring president, was made past-president; E. L. McKeithen, vice-president; D. I. McKeithen, treasurer; Nelson Courtway, trustee; directors: J. R. McQueen, W. A. Way, S. B. Richardson, O. H. Stutts, C. A. Picquet, J. Talbot Johnson, and Leonard Tufts.

The following are the Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Kiwanis Club of Aberdeen, held in the Sandhill Fruit Growers' Building, Aberdeen, Thursday, December 13, 1923, at 7 p. m.:

A very delightful turkey dinner was served the members of the club by the ladies of Aberdeen, after which the president called the meeting to order and the secretary read the roll call.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the last annual meeting were read and there being no corrections were approved by the president.

Reports from the following committees were called for by the president and presented to the club by the chairman of the various committees: Program and House, J. Talbot Johnson, chairman; Finance, Thad S. Page, chairman; Attendance and Reception, Nelson Courtway, chairman; Membership, Classification and Grievance, Gordon Cameron, chairman; Inter-City Relations, Ed McKeithen, acting chairman; Public Affairs and Business Methods, Harrison Stutts, chairman; Publicity and Education, David Packard, chairman.

Report from the secretary and district trustee were presented to the club.

The club then proceeded to ballot for officers, Mr. Richardson first bringing up the question of his being permitted to cast a vote for Mr. Bloxham who was absent. It was moved, seconded and voted to allow Mr. Richardson to cast this vote. It was also moved, seconded and voted that instead of balloting for each office or director that the club vote for all officers and directors in one ballot. The president appointed Shields Cameron, G. A. Charles, W. C. Powell and F. D. Shamberger as tellers.

A few short talks from the nominees for president, ballots were cast and the tellers retired. Judge Way entertained the club while the ballots were being counted by a few moving pictures including those taken by the club last September.

The secretary read communication from the Harding-Memorial Association and letter from the N. C. Geological and Economic Survey.

The tellers made a report of the ballots cast, which resulted in the election of the following officers and directors for the ensuing year:

as its success will be greatly influenced by these two factors. As warm air rises the cold air will collect in the low spots, which will tend to become frost pockets in the spring. The danger of injury and loss of the crop on account of late frosts will be greater in these places. The land along the lower side of the orchard should not be in timber as the cold air will bank against the forest trees and so form frost pockets. Good water drainage is very essential, for fruit trees will not endure "wet feet." Soil drainage is as necessary as surface drainage.

CO-OP DELIVERIES MAKE NEW RECORD

Over Twelve Million Pounds of Tobacco Received in One Week

A flood of deliveries that broke all records for the Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association brought 12,819,802 pounds of tobacco to the co-operative warehouses in Virginia and the Carolinas last week. Deliveries of nearly nine million pounds of bright tobacco by the Old Belt co-ops taxed the capacity of the association warehouses to their limit in receiving the largest amount of tobacco yet delivered in a single week by the organized farmers of Virginia and Western Carolina.

The Virginia dark-fired and sun-dried tobacco growers brought in more than two and three-quarter million pounds to the association houses. Eastern North Carolina delivered more than a million pounds, and members from the South Carolina belt still continued small deliveries at co-operative receiving points.

The total receipts of the association for this season have now reached 115,000,000 pounds and are expected to go beyond those of last year's deliveries to the time of the Christmas holidays even with much later season and later dates of opening for the association warehouses in all belts.

The payment of three million dollars which marks the third cash advance to members of the association who have delivered bright tobacco of the 1922 crop in Virginia and North Carolina will begin Friday, December 21st, at all co-operative receiving points of Eastern North Carolina. Tobacco prices dropped from \$30.72 for November 1922 to \$23.24 for November 1923 on the auction floors of North Carolina according to last week's news from the crop reporting service of North Carolina. Meanwhile the members of the tobacco association are enjoying higher cash advances on all grades of tobacco delivered this year than was paid them on last year's crop. Several hundred new members joined the marketing association in December.

All association warehouses will close for the holidays on Thursday, December 20th.

There are other matters that should also be studied to have success with the orchard, recommends Mr. Payne. The "lay of the land" should be such as to allow proper cultivation. The soil should be of average fertility. It is very desirable to plant both the apple and the peach on soils that have a clay subsoil in order that the necessary moisture can be supplied to the trees during the summer months. For the apple a good rule to follow is "Any soil that will produce a good crop of corn will produce good apples." The peach will do well on sandy soils. Apples will grow on such soils but not so well as peaches.

The orchard should be located near the house where it can be reached quickly and easily. If it can be seen each day, the operations that go to make up good management, such as pruning, spraying, fertilization, cultivation, or borer control are less likely to be neglected. Also the gathering of the fruit for home use generally falls to the lot of the housewife; if the orchard is near the house it will save her many extra and unnecessary steps.

Miss Jessie Brooks has arrived from Meredith College, Raleigh, to spend the holidays with her mother, Mrs. George Brooks.