

# County News

## Brogden

SMITHFIELD, Route 2, Aug. 5.—Mrs. David Creech and little son, Allison, of Tampa, Fla., are spending some time with Mrs. Creech's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gardner.

Mrs. Earnest Murphy and Mr. Herbert Green and children spent last Sunday with Miss Bettie Green near Smithfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tyner and children, of near Progress, spent the week end with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Corbett.

Messrs. J. B. Gardner and Joe Creech made a business trip to Goldsboro Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Rose and family and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Langley and little daughter Vivian, of Wilson, visited relatives in this section Sunday.

Mr. Blake, of Raleigh, is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Jim Capps.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Overbee and Mr. Young, of Princeton, spent Friday evening with Mrs. D. A. Overbee.

Mrs. Ava Ware, of Fountain, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gardner.

## Benson

By MRS. W. T. MARTIN

BENSON, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Booker Lawhorn was hostess to her bridge club on a recent evening. The house was decorated in summer flowers, a color scheme of yellow being carried out. High score prizes went to Mrs. Erskine Honeycutt and Mrs. J. P. Morgan. Cantaloupe a la mode was served.

Miss Mary Lee was hostess to the Twentieth Century club and a number of special guests at a social meeting of the club held recently. The feature of entertainment was bridge. Mrs. L. L. Levinson won high score prize and the second went to Mrs. W. M. Smith. Lovely cut flowers were used in the decorations.

Messdames W. R. Strickland and Lather Dorman entertained the Ladies Wesley Bible class of the Methodist Sunday school at the home of Mrs. Strickland. Several attractive contests pertaining to the farm were enjoyed. The prizes were in keeping with the contests. The hostesses served cantaloupe.

Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Levinson entertained at their home Friday evening complimentary to the guests, Mr. and Mrs. Creech of Norfolk, Va.

The Sunday school of the Baptist church held their annual picnic at Holt's Lake Wednesday. Then a delightful basket lunch was served after boat riding and swimming had been enjoyed.

The following have returned from a house party at Wrightsville Beach: Misses Clara Woodall, Mabel Johnson, Maud Johnson, Chellie Royall, Alpha Dickson and Messdames W. M. Smith, Sherrill Utley and J. A. Parker.

The agricultural boys of the Benson high school left Monday for a week's encampment at White Lake. Nine other schools will be in camp there this week. This camp, which includes five acres belongs to the Vocational Agricultural boys of this state. A daily schedule which will be very helpful will be followed from the time the boys arise in the morning until bedtime.

Misses Elizabeth and Eloise McCullers entertained with a party complimentary to their house guests, Misses Mabel Stanley and Florence Bundy of Four Oaks, who are the guests of Mrs. Booker Lawhorn. The parlor of the hotel was decorated in red and white and cut flowers were used effectively in the decorations. Punch, ice cream and cake were served during the evening.

Mr. J. Hiram Rose, who is with Rose & Woodall Furniture store, has returned from several weeks' training in the Atwater Kent factory and will have charge of the radio department of the store.

Captain Farmer, head of the State Highway Patrol, was the chief speaker at the Kiwanis club this week. He gave a description of the patrol and its work in the state. His talk was very instructive as well as interesting.

Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Martin and children were called to Asheville this week on account of the death of Mrs. Martin's mother, Mrs. D. N. Anderson.

Dr. A. S. Oliver, of Raleigh, was a guest of the Kiwanis club this week.

The Men's Bible class of the Baptist Sunday school entertained the T. E. L. class with a fish fry recently. The T. E. L. class won first in the membership campaign. The fish were fried by the men.

A number of special guests were invited. The teacher of the Men's class is L. L. Levinson and Mrs. J. W. Whittenton teaches the T. E. L. class.

Miss Thelma Creech was operated on for appendicitis at the Good Hope Hospital in Erwin this week. Her friends will be glad to know she is getting along nicely.

Mrs. Hunter Denning is in the hospital in Erwin.

Misses Velma Talton, of Selma, and Ernestine Shippe, of Clinton, are spending the week end with Mrs. J. H. Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Smith and Misses Chellie Royall and Maude Johnson spent last week end in Richmond.

Miss Chellie Royall is spending the week end in Wilmington.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Houston have returned from Wilmington.

Misses Margaret and Elizabeth Strickland are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Strickland.

Miss Dorothy Broughton has returned from a visit to friends in Washington, D. C.

The families of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Canaday, E. R. Canaday and R. C. Canaday, of Four Oaks, spent Sunday at Pinehurst.

Miss Velma Brady and Mrs. Jesse McLamb spent Sunday at Pinehurst.

## Holt Mill

SMITHFIELD, Route 2, Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Capps and children spent Sunday afternoon with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Capps in Progress section.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Betty and children spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Bob Brasswell in the Royall section.

Mr. Leslie Game who was recently operated on for appendicitis at the Johnston County Hospital, is improving nicely. We hope he will soon be able to return home.

Mr. Leon Evans, of Royall, was in this section Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Worley had as their guests Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Lynch, Mr. Monroe Woodard and son, Dock Woodard, of Progress section, Mrs. J. B. Capps and two daughters, Neola and Rosa, and Mr. and Mrs. Chellie Doughty and children, of Royall.

Miss Lucile Beaty has returned to her home near Smithfield after spending two weeks with her brother, Mr. Gilbert Beaty.

Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Thompson and son, James Harold, of Pine Level, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Lester Worley.

Mr. Wm. A. Woodard's baby is on the sick list this week.

Mr. J. B. Strickland and Mr. Needham Fall, of Wayne county, visited Mr. Jesse Worley Sunday.

## STATE ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED BY DAIRYMEN  
RALEIGH, Aug. 5.—A state dairy association, with membership to be secured from among breeders and owners of all the different breeds of dairy animals, was organized at the State Farmers' Convention for the purpose of promoting the dairy industry throughout the state.

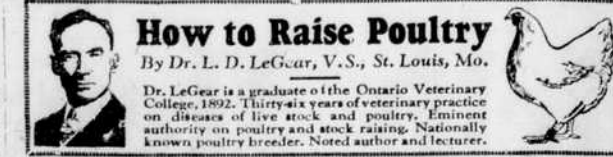
The officers elected were Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, president; J. C. Sanford, Mocksville, first vice-president; H. A. Osborne, Canton, second vice-president; H. A. Patten, New Bern, third vice-president, and John A. Arvey, State College, secretary and treasurer. Additional members of the executive committee are Hugh Ashcraft of Charlotte and Leonard Tutts of Pinehurst.

This association will seek to help build up the dairy industry of the state, will add the dairymen in their legislative problems, and will endeavor to promote cow testing, use of pure bred sires and other essentials for success and profit in the dairy industry. Promoters of the association say that such an organization has long been needed, and more especially now with the growing interest in dairy farming in all parts of the state.

## MUCH BUSINESS DONE

AT FARM CONVENTION  
RALEIGH, Aug. 5.—Governor Gardner's agricultural program was endorsed, a state-wide plan for agricultural development adopted and a start made in promoting the plan for pure bred crop seeds and pure bred livestock at the 27th annual session of the State Farmers' Convention meeting at State College, July 22 to 26.

The work in preparing a state-wide program for agriculture was said to be the most outstanding piece of work done by the convention. At the sectional meet-



**How to Raise Poultry**  
By Dr. L. D. LeGear, V.S., St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear is a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, 1892. Thirty-six years of veterinary practice on diseases of live stock and poultry. Eminent authority on poultry and stock raising. Nationally known poultry breeder. Noted author and lecturer.

## WHEN NATURE

"MOTHERS" THE EGGS—  
Don't Leave the Whole Job to Your Hens If You Use Nature's Method of Hatching—Careful Following Out of Simple Rules Insures a Maximum Degree of Success.

The question which is best, hen or incubator, has been discussed pro and con almost as much as that prime favorite of old time high school debating societies: "Which came first, the chicken or the egg?" The real solution of the problem depends largely on circumstances. For a number of reasons, the commercial poultry raiser is forced to use the incubator. For the owner of the average back yard or farm flock, however, it often happens that hens will serve the purpose just as well and for a much smaller outlay. Unlike the commercial breeder, one can usually afford to wait until hens are broody and the problem of securing enough broody hens for his entire hatch is not very often encountered.

As far as results are concerned, one method is as good as the other if proper methods are employed.

First of all, considerable care should be exercised in the selection of hens used for hatching eggs. The following points are very important. The hen should have a well developed broodiness; inclination should be even tempered, free from nervousness and not too offensive when approached while setting. A yearling or two-year-old is more dependable than a pullet; never use pullers if you can avoid it. Use only hens that are large enough to thoroughly cover the desired number of eggs with a little to spare. Use only healthy, vigorous hens, in good flesh and having bright eyes and red combs.

Eggs should not be put under any hen until she has shown well developed signs of broodiness. It is a good plan to put several china eggs under her ladyship at first and confine her to the nest for a day or two. If at the end of the second day she shows unmistakable signs of broodiness, remove the china eggs and give her the eggs to be hatched. Let her feel the eggs under her before releasing her. Then confine her to the nest for a day or two so that there will be no danger of her deserting her trust.

A sitting hen should be given a place to herself where she cannot be disturbed by other hens trying to crowd into the nest with them. When it is necessary to see hens indoors, each one should have an individual run fenced off with chicken wire. If that is not practical, hens must be confined to their nests and only released at regular intervals so they can eat and exercise. Unless this plan is followed, you will often find the delegates worked long and hard in studying the needs of the state and the best solution of its agricultural problems. The result of this labor was embodied in a series of reports made on the last day and adopted by sections. These reports will be condensed in a publication of the Agricultural Extension Service and published as soon as it can be made ready.

In the resolutions, the farmers called for a further study of rural taxation, encouraged the work of the Federal Farm Board, endorsed the county government advisory commission, asked action for further financial aid in securing an eight-months term for public schools, recommended better research facilities for agricultural problems, and called for more respect for law. The ladies also endorsed the Governor's agricultural program and put forward Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon to receive national honor because of her work.

Officers of the convention for the coming year are B. B. Everett, Palmyra, president; D. J. LeBrook, Advance, first vice-president; O. J. Holler, Rutherfordton, second vice-president; I. O. Schaub of State College, secretary and treasurer; C. A. Sheffield, A. Assistant secretary and treasurer and F. H. Jeter, editorial manager.

Officers for the State Federation of Home Demonstration clubs are: Mrs. W. C. Pott, Iredell county, president; Mrs. Dudley Bagley, Currituck county, first vice-president; Mrs. Paul Oliver, Robeson county, second vice-president; Mrs. Charles L. Coble, Alamance county, secretary, and Mrs. D. A. McCormick, Robeson county, treasurer.

two or more hens crowded onto one nest with eggs growing cold in the other nests.

If sitting coops are placed on high ground with sufficient drainage all around, nests may be placed directly on the ground. Scoop out a depression so the nest can be properly shaped to keep the eggs from rolling out. If conditions make it necessary to have a floor in the coop, sod or loose dirt can be used to support the outer edges of the nest. Batter still, make the nest in a box about 6 inches deep and 15 inches square for ordinary breeds. For Asiatics, nest boxes should be from 18 to 20 inches square. Pack sod or earth in the corners to round them out. Then arrange your nesting material inside the depression so formed. The use of sod or earth is advisable because it helps to conserve the moisture so necessary during incubation.

To my mind, the ideal nesting material is clean fine straw or hay. It is difficult to shape a nest with long coarse straw. Leaves are sometimes used for nests and are quite satisfactory.

Having provided the hen with adequate nesting facilities, the next consideration is to provide proper food and exercise. The hen should be permitted to leave her nest occasionally to eat and exercise, but must not be allowed to stay off the eggs until they get chilled. Feed her equal parts of wheat and corn on the ground or in a pan near the nest, but feed no mash. Provide plenty of pure, fresh water, grit and charcoal. The sitting hen will usually leave her nest once a day for feed and water. If she does not, take her off and close the nest so she cannot get back too soon. If she stays away too long, take her gently away from the food and put her back on the nest. If the weather is rather cool, she should not leave the eggs more than 10 or 20 minutes. In mild weather she may stay away somewhat longer.

Visit your hens regularly while they are sitting and watch them closely. If a hen is a good sitter, she will stick right on the job and give you very little trouble, but some hens are restless, mash the eggs by moving about or mash newly hatched chicks. Chicks should be taken from such hens as fast as they are hatched and put in an incubator or under some other hen. Always remove empty shells. Otherwise they may slip over other eggs and smother chicks struggling to get out of their shells. Also whenever an egg is broken during the earlier stages of hatching, remove it. If its contents are smeared over other eggs, wipe them clean with a wet cloth and return them to the nest at once. Use only lukewarm water for this purpose. Make necessary examination of the nests while your hens are eating to avoid disturbing them.

Needless to say, thorough sanitation of nests and coops is necessary. The coop or building in which hatching is done should be thoroughly disinfected at least once a week. The nest should not only be kept clean as suggested above, but the hen should be thoroughly dusted with lice powder before hatching is started and again on the seventeenth day.

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## Rural Life at The Crossroads

Once upon a time there was a young nation with its population made up very largely of tillers of the soil. The people of this nation wished to establish manufacturing industries to supply their needs so that they might become independent, and soon reach that degree of self-sufficiency which is the desire of all nations. With this in mind, someone said: "Let us have a tariff—a tax on foreign goods that try to come into this nation—so as to protect these budding young industries until they reach maturity and can fight their own battles." This policy of protection for young industries meant that farmers (who made up the bulk of the citizenship) must pay more for the necessities of life and labor. However, with the general welfare of the nation at heart these farmers said: "Yes, we will agree to have a protective tariff in order that our nation may have a well balanced development. We are in power, and can put a stop to this policy when it seriously threatens our well-being."

So a protective tariff was made the general policy of the nation. Manufacturing industries were established, and by means of tariff protection and the ingenuity

of the people in the invention and use of labor-saving machinery, manufacturers became exceedingly prosperous. For many years, however, the agriculture of this young nation kept pace with its manufacturing industry. The farmers did their work so well that they were able to feed and clothe not only the people of their own nation, but to send their products abroad into the markets of the world.

But as the decades slipped by, farmers began to feel the handicap of buying in a protected market and selling their products in competition with the wide, wide world. Agriculture began to languish. People began to leave the farms and move to the cities. Farmers gradually lost their great preponderance of political power. But before they entirely lost control of the affairs of government, and became a helpless minority, farmers realized that something was wrong.

They said: "You are forcing me to buy in a protected market, thus increasing my costs and yet I get no help from the government when I sell." "Then," said the political leaders of the nation, "we will give you a protective tariff and protect you just as we have the manufacturer."

"Fine," said the farmer. "So long as you give me tariff protection, I will agree to protection for others."

But as the years went by, farmers found that a tariff did not "protect" their major crops of cotton, wheat, and hogs, which went out into the markets of the world where the prices were made. These crops largely had to be sold abroad on prices fixed in world markets, with the result that even the portion consumed in America had to take this world-market price. More and more families left the farm and moved to the city, and finally the time arrived when farmers were in dire necessity and farms were being sold to pay debts.

The nation became greatly agitated over the question of farm relief. Two schools of thought developed. One declared that the Federal Government had helped to bring about farm distress by protecting other groups at the expense of the farmer; hence, it was now obligated to step in and help the farmer control his markets when surpluses due to seasonal conditions were unavoidable. This group insisted that the economic welfare of the nation would be served best if agriculture held its own in production, population, and political influence with the other groups. It felt that the great crops of the nation should continue to be produced in exportable quantities. It insisted that farmers were entitled to a place in the markets of the world, and that it was just as important that they go into these markets as for manufactured articles to go there. "Since the government has made the home market safe for the manufacturer even though he exports a large part of his production, it is the duty of his government to do the same for agriculture," said these people.

The other group of thought told the farmers: "Keep out of the markets of the world. Produce only for the home market and the tariff will help you just as it has helped us."

The advice of the latter group was taken. Agriculture continued to decline. People continued to move from farm to city. Finally farm production reached the point at which farmers produced no more than the nation needed. The nation changed from an export to an import basis. Then the tariff began to become effective on farm products, and the prices of these products began to climb. The great manufacturer and the powerful laboring classes raised a great hue and cry about the high price of food and clothing. "Farm products are too high," they said. "What is the remedy?" Then someone proposed: "Take the tariff off; let us have cheap farm products so that we may continue as the greatest industrial nation of the world and send our manufactured products out into

"Flies have caused more deaths than all wars," says Major Ransom of the Medical Department of the United States Army. "Since the fly came into the world it has been synonymous with epidemics of pestilence and disease." But with FLY-TOX it is a very simple easy matter to rid the house of flies—to keep it fresh and clean, free of insect taint. FLY-TOX is the scientific insecticide developed at Mellon Institute of Industrial Research by Rex Research Fellowship. FLY-TOX has a perfume-like fragrance, is harmless to people. Simple instructions for killing ALL household insects on blue labeled bottles. INSIST ON FLY-TOX.

every corner of the globe." Of course, that meant ruin to the agriculture of the nation, but what could the farmers do about it? No longer were they able to help themselves. As a hopeless political minority, they had to yield to the judgment of men who felt that the only duty and purpose of agriculture was the production of cheap raw materials in a system of super-industrialism.

So agriculture declined, and the nation continued its mad race for the industrial millennium. But finally the result of the unbalanced development of the nation began to take its toll. Too many people flocked to the cities. There was a great unemployment problem.

But why go on with the story? Regardless of how the thing turned out, the important fact was that agriculture lost out in the race, and became a neglected factor in the life of the nation.

Do the friends of agriculture wish this to happen? It is happening right here in the United States. We have reached the point in this story where rural life is at the crossroads. If we accept the idea that agriculture is to yield the markets of the world to the manufacturers, it means the decline of agriculture in political power and economic importance. Who can say that the latter part of this story will not be written in the years to come? What reason is there for believing that our industrial leaders will act any differently from the industrial leaders of Great Britain where they are faced with a similar situation? This story we have told in preceding paragraphs is the history of agriculture in England, and it will likewise be the history of agriculture in this country if farmers do not assert themselves before they sink to political impotence.—Progressive Farmer.

the best counties in the state in holds or claims said certificates of deposit, he or they are requested to present the same to the First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company within thirty days from date of this notice, or a new certificate of deposit will be made to the said Rosie Peedin and the original canceled.

This 5th day of August, 1929.  
FIRST-CITIZENS BANK & TRUST CO.,  
Smithfield, N. C.

Greene points the way to all counties. Within a few years the school district less than an eight-months school will be non-existent in North Carolina.—News and Observer.

Notice  
Rosie Peedin having had certificate of deposit in the amount of \$39.62 dated July 13, 1926, all persons indebted to said being No. 1292, and having lost or misplaced same has applied for new certificate of deposit, making affidavit that same has not been sold, transferred, or hypothecated. Notice is hereby given that if

any person other than Rosie Peedin in holds or claims said certificates of deposit, he or they are requested to present the same to the First-Citizens Bank & Trust Company within thirty days from date of this notice, or a new certificate of deposit will be made to the said Rosie Peedin and the original canceled.

This 5th day of August, 1929.  
A. C. ENNIS, Adm.  
B. F. McLEOD, Attorney.

## Green County Goes Ahead.

Though it has no big town or large industries, Greene is one of

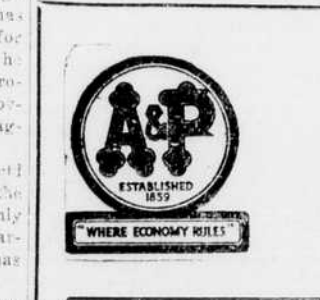
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STRINGLESS  
**BEANS** NO. 2 CAN 10c

TRY IT ICED!  
**BOKAR COFFEE**  
LB. 47c

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33c DOZEN

Orange Pekoe or India Ceylon  
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1/2 LB. PKG. 19c

GOLD MEDAL  
**FLOUR** 12-lb. Bag 69c 24-lb. Bag \$1.33

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2 CAKES 15c

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**GRANDMOTHER'S WHOLE WHEAT BREAD**  
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**GRAPE JUICE**  
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