

LEGAL NOTICES

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE OF SALE OF LAND

United States District Court Middle District of North Carolina. In the matter of NEILL BONNIE BLUE, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy No. 1617.

Under and by virtue of an order of Hon. H. F. Seawell, Jr., U. S. Referee in Bankruptcy, the undersigned trustee will on MARCH 3rd, 1941, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

sell at public auction, free and clear of all liens, to the highest bidder for cash, all those tracts or parcels of real estate belonging to Neill Bonnie Blue, bankrupt, bounded and described as follows:

FIRST TRACT: All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Raeford Township, Hoke county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of E. B. McNeill, N. B. Blue, North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank, and bounded on the West by the Raeford-Red Springs hard-surfaced highway, and being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a pine stump in the Easterly edge of the right-of-way of said Raeford-Red Springs hard-surfaced highway, E. B. McNeill's corner; and runs thence as the said right-of-way of said highway N. 6 1/2 degrees 45' W. 120 feet to a stake, a corner of the North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank-N. B. Blue farm;

runs thence as the line of it S. 87 deg. E. 1320 ft. to a fence post, in the line of the N. B. Blue-Williford tract; runs thence as the line of it S. 4 deg. 15' W. 858 ft. to a stake, pine and gum pointers, E. B. McNeill's corner; runs thence as his line N. 89 deg. W. 374 feet to a stake in a ditch, McNeill's corner; thence as said ditch and with McNeill's line the following five calls: N. 46 deg. W. 53 ft. N. 31 deg. 35' W. 238 ft., N. 82 deg. 45' W. 146 ft., N. 20 deg. 15' W. 360 feet, N. 45 deg. W. 307 ft. to a large gum in said ditch; thence leaving said ditch and with E. B. McNeill's line N. 86 deg. 30' W. 254 feet, to the place of beginning, containing 16.2 acres, more or less, and known as the Purcell tract, as delineated on a map entitled "Property of the N. S. Blue estate," made by J. H. Blue, surveyor, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Hoke county, North Carolina.

SECOND TRACT: All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in Raeford Township, Hoke County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Tom Upchurch, Hair, N. B. Blue, North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank, and bounded on the North by Bethel road, being more particularly described and defined as follows:

Beginning at a stake in the Southerly edge of Bethel Road, Upchurch's corner, and runs thence as his line S. 30 deg. W. 1610 feet to a stake, Upchurch's corner; runs thence as his line S. 86 deg. E. 1254 feet to a stake; runs thence S. 4 deg. 30' W. 881 feet to a stake, pine pointers; runs thence as the line of Hair N. 85 deg. 30' W. 1920 feet to a stake, pine and gum pointers, a corner of the first tract above described; runs thence with the line of it N. 4 deg. 15' E. 2450 feet to a stake, a corner of the North Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank-N. B. Blue farm; runs thence S. 64 deg. E. 79 feet to a stake; runs thence N. 26 deg. 30' E. 284 feet to a stake in the Southerly edge of the right-of-way of Bethel road, runs thence with the edge of right-of-way of said road S. 59 degrees 30' E. 531 feet to the place of beginning, containing 63.6 acres, more or less, and known as the Williford tract, and being delineated on a map entitled "Property of N. S. Blue Estate," made by J. H. Blue, surveyor, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Hoke County, North Carolina.

THIRD TRACT: All that certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the Town of Raeford, Hoke County, North Carolina, being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a stake, the North-westerly edge of the intersection of 8th Avenue and Fulton Street in said town of Raeford, N. C.; and runs thence with the Northerly edge of 8th Avenue 250 feet to a stake; runs thence N. 2 deg. E. 187 feet to a stake in the line of a 6.6 acres tract, property of Mary Blue Fuller; runs thence with and beyond her line N. 86 deg. W. 1075 feet to a stake on the line of a 47.5 acres tract, the property of Mary Blue Fuller; runs thence S. 2 deg. W. 170 feet to a stake; runs thence S. 88 deg. E. 825 feet to the place of beginning, containing 3.9 acres, more or less. There is intended to be excepted from this description the right-of-way of Fulton street, 50 feet wide, which intersects this tract, the area of which, however, is not included in the computation of acreage, the same being shown on a map entitled "Property of the N. S. Blue Estate, made by J. H. Blue, surveyor, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Hoke County, North Carolina.

FOURTH TRACT: All those four certain lots or parcels of land lying and being in the town of Raeford, Hoke County, North Carolina, and being more particularly described and defined as follows: Beginning lots 15, 20, 21 and 22 fronting 8th Avenue, and known as the D. Moore lots, the same being delineated on a map entitled "Property of the N. S. Blue Estate," made by J. H. Blue, surveyor, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Hoke county, North Carolina.

-Of Interest To- GARDENERS

By P. M. KOSTER

I have grown tens of thousands of Clematis in Holland as well as in America, and I have learned many lessons from experience. May I pass on to you the knack of growing the large-flower Clematis?

The nurserymen distinguish two distinct groups of Clematis: those which bring forth small flowers—mostly species—and those which bloom with large flowers—mostly hybrids.

In both groups there is a great diversity of varieties, each one useful for different purposes, all of them beautiful and graceful, and all varying in form and color.

Sweet Autumn Clematis

One of the best known in the group of small-flower varieties is the Sweet Autumn Clematis, or the Japanese Virgin-bower (Clematis paniculata). It fills the air in late summer with its delicious perfume exhaled by the thousands of small, starlike white flowers. It is almost perennial, consequently the vines must be cut back to the ground in the spring. It is a very prolific grower, the vines of a well-established plant growing from 10 to 15 feet in a season. They will grow up the trunk of a tree, cover a wire fence, or will creep over rocks. They are always picturesque.

Anemone Clematis

Another kind in the same group is the Anemone Clematis (Clematis montana), which produces small white flowers shaped like an Anemone and also its variety rubra, which flowers with very pretty clear light pink flowers. Both varieties give a continuation of blooms over a long period; the vines must be cut back in the spring. They are vigorous growers.

Scarlet Clematis

Less known but most interesting and beautiful is the Scarlet Clematis (Clematis texensis, also known as Clematis coccinea). The flowers are bell shaped and of great substance; the outside of the flowers is a vermilion-red, while the inside of the bells is yellow.

Large Flower Species

The large-flower Clematis are of an entirely different character; they are perhaps less graceful than their small-flower relatives and none of them has the delicious perfume of Clematis paniculata. However, they have other outstanding merits which make them the most desirable and most beautiful climbing plants.

Some varieties bloom with double, others with single, flowers. In color they range from the purest snow-white, light and dark lavenders, light and dark violet-purple to lilac-pinks and reds. Hybridizers have been and are trying to get a yellow variety, but so far have not succeeded in obtaining one. They excel in producing a mass of flowers and they flower over a long period of time. Some varieties start flowering late in the spring, do not flower in the summer, but flower again in late summer and in the autumn, while others start flowering in July and give a continuous display of flowers till frost kills them.

For practical purposes it is desirable to distinguish two groups: in the first group belong the varieties which flower from the growing vines

oloha.

W. CLEMENT BARRETT, Trustee.

DATE OF SALE: March 3rd, 1941.

TIME OF SALE: Twelve o'clock, noon.

PLACE OF SALE: Courthouse door, Raeford, North Carolina.

TERMS OF SALE: Highest bidder for cash.

1:23/30/2:6/13/jc.

QUICK RELIEF FROM Symptoms of Distress Arising from STOMACH ULCERS DUE TO EXCESS ACID

Free Book Tells of Home Treatment that Must Help or it Will Cost You Nothing Over one million bottles of the WILLARD TREATMENT have been sold for relief of symptoms of distress arising from Stomach and Duodenal Ulcers due to Excess Acid—Poor Digestion, Sour or Upset Stomach, Gasiness, Heartburn, Sleeplessness, etc., due to Excess Acid. Sold on 15 days' trial. Ask for "Willard's Message" which fully explains this treatment.

BEAVES DRUG STORE, Inc.

Schaub Outlines Needs for More Progressive South

Before a permanent basic system of agriculture, flexible enough to take advantage of rapidly changing conditions can be established, the South must overcome undernourishment, soil and human erosion, and an undesirable system of tenancy, believes Dr. I. O. Schaub, director of the N. C. State College Extension Service.

Speaking before the 42nd annual convention of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers in Atlanta, Dr. Schaub said Southern farmers must grow more things to eat as well as more feed for their livestock. In addition, they must build their soil to a higher state of productivity.

While pointing out apparent needs in the South, the State College man sharply rapped critics of Southern farming methods, saying that "I am convinced that the efficiency of the Southern farmers has kept pace with the efficiency of farmers in other areas and with people in other occupations."

The south has been in the midst of an agricultural change for many years, he continued. For this reason, the European war is not entirely to blame for the loss of important export markets.

"We can't expect to have what we think of as 'normal' exports just as soon as the war ends," Dr. Schaub told the meeting. "The cotton situation didn't get bad the day that fighting started abroad. It just took a turn for the worse. We've seen, or at least we should have seen, the handwriting on the wall a number of years before the current military crisis."

Concluding his speech, Dr. Schaub said: "A confident people, a well-fed, well-clothed, and well-housed people will build a more prosperous South."

The State College Extension director is serving this year as president of the Agricultural Workers Association.

made during the same summer; in the second group belong the varieties which flower early in the spring from vines grown the year before and which will flower again in the autumn from wood grown that same summer. Bearing this in mind, it is obvious that all Clematis should not be pruned the same way. The vines of the spring and autumn-bloomers must be cut no lower than the frost has killed the vines, whereas the summer-blooming sorts must be cut back 2 feet from the ground every spring.

Of the summer-blooming sorts, the following are the best known, and they are now obtainable in the American nurseries at moderate prices:

Jackman, violet-purple; Madam Baron Veillard, vinous mauve; Madame Edouard Andre, rich velvety red.

Of the spring and fall-blooming sorts, the following are the best known and the most desirable: Duchess of Edinburgh, very large double white; Henry, single white; clear ultra-marine-blue.

Besides the flowers, the foliage of the large-flower Clematis is very attractive; there is always a profusion of dark green, glossy foliage. Sometimes, late in the summer, it is affected with a kind of powdery mildew, which can be prevented by spraying, before the foliage attains full maturity with potassium sulphide. One ounce of its must be mixed with water so that it forms a paste; then mix the paste with 2 or 3 gallons of water and use it immediately.

Large-flower clematis can be used in the garden for all kinds of purposes; to cover trellises, to be planted near the pillars of porches, to cover tree trunks—and they are very attractive if planted in the back of perennial borders, the vines tied to other cedar posts or thin iron pipes. The fact that they flower in a time of the year when flowers are scarce makes them so much more valuable.

Planting

When planting Clematis the roots must be well spread, and if they are pot-bound the roots must be entirely loosened. They prefer a warm location and well-manured and well-drained loose soil. They will grow in peat as well as in loam or sand provided it is rich; a mulch of rotted cow manure will benefit them greatly.

State College Answers Timely Farm Questions

Question—What is the proper temperature for a brooder house?

Answer—For the first week after the chicks are placed in the brooder the temperature should be regulated to 98 degrees at the outer edge of the canopy and on a level with the chicks' heads. This temperature is lowered five degrees each week until the sixth week, but care should be exercised to avoid running the brooder at a sub-normal temperature. Where brick or rock brooders are used, a room temperature of 70 to 75 degrees is sufficient.

Question—How can the small worms that up-root tobacco plants in beds be controlled?

Answer—An application of naphthalene flakes at the rate of one and one-half pounds to each 100 square yards of bed will control these worms easily. Sometimes one application is sufficient, but in some cases three applications may be needed. When more than one treatment is necessary, the applications should be spaced about a week apart. If a strong wind comes up immediately after the flakes are applied, the treatment should be repeated as soon as possible, since the wind will blow the naphthalene gas out of the bed as soon as it is formed.

Question—What is the best ration for feeding pigs?

Answer—Complete details for feeding pigs are contained in Extension Circular No. 238, "Raising Hogs in North Carolina." Copies may be obtained without charge by writing to the Agricultural Editor, State College, Raleigh. Although there is no one best ration, a more or less standard ration that produces good results consists of corn, tankage or fish meal, and a mineral mixture. However, substitutes that are more economical can be used for some of the ingredients.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE IN THE NEWS-JOURNAL.

SHARE

The American farmer's share of the consumer's dollar spent for 58 foods averaged 42 cents in 1940 as compared with 41 cents in 1939, reports the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

COTTON

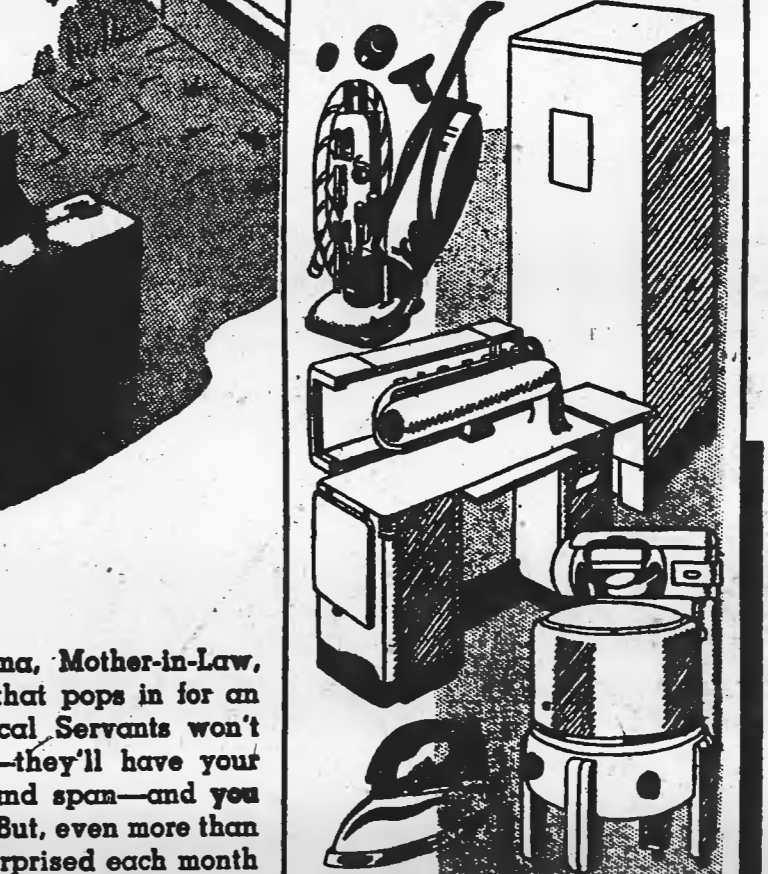
Cotton consumption totalled 775,000 bales in December as compared with 744,000 bales in November and was exceeded only by an all-time high of 777,000 bales in March, 1937.

February is usually the low month of the year in cash farm income, and this February will be no exception, report experts of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

SAVE time and bother SAVE wear on your car SAVE 2/3 the cost. Go by Super-Coach—at only one-third the cost of driving a small private car, and with none of the strain and worry! One Way Rd-Trip. Two Way Rd-Trip. Charlotte 1.80 3.25 Washington 4.55 8.20 Raleigh 1.20 2.20 New York 7.25 13.85 Richmond 3.35 6.85 Miami 9.50 17.10 Union Bus Station. Make Winter Trips by GREYHOUND LINES.

"MY GOODNESS—AUNT EMMA!"

* Don't worry, Reddy Kilowatt, Your Electrical Servant, knows the answer!



* Whether its your Aunt Emma, Mother-in-Law, Sister Susie, or just a friend that pops in for an unexpected visit, your Electrical Servants won't let you get caught unaware—they'll have your work done—your home spic and span—and you will be as "fresh as a daisy." But, even more than that, you will be pleasantly surprised each month to find the cost of electrical servants so low.

SEE YOUR Electric Dealer OR THE CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY Electricity—A GREAT SERVICE—Yet Its CHEAP!

"I BUY EVERYTHING FROM HOMEFOLKS"



"OATS AND WHEAT need quick, vigorous growth to produce bigger yields of better quality grain. That's why I top-dress with Arcadian, The American Nitrate of Soda. Arcadian is made by homefolks here in the South. I want Southern Industry to grow. And I want my grain to grow, too. Give me Arcadian, with Uncle Sam on the bag!"



"GRAIN PAYS BEST where mixed fertilizer is used at fall seeding and 200 pounds of Arcadian per acre is applied as a spring top-dressing. On land which was not well fertilized last year—use at least 100 pounds of Arcadian per acre. Top-dress early, before spring growth starts. Use Arcadian, The American Nitrate of Soda."



THE BARRETT COMPANY