

The city of Boulder, Colo., has taken steps to purchase from the United States Government the land occupied by the Arapahoe glacier, distant about 15 miles from the city, with the object of supplementing the city's water supply from the melting ice. According to the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture,

this is the first instance of a town or city in this country deriving a part of its water supply from a glacier.

Owners of peach orchards in Richmond county will plant 200 acres to Iron and Brabham will resist cowpeas this season for soil improvement and seed production.

North Carolina Crop Notes

NORTH CAROLINA CROP NOTES

Raleigh, N. C., June 11, 1926—Good rains and fairly warm weather since June 1st have changed a song of sorrow in some sections into a more satisfactory refrain, according to reports to the Crop Reporting Service of the State Department of Agriculture. The elements amended their prohibition law on the 4th and 5th to include light rains and showers, though the Western and Southern sections have profited little from this amendment. Conditions have improved much since June 1st, good but insufficient rains being reported from all sections east and north of Raleigh, while the southern Piedmont and many western counties report that they are still greatly in need of rain.

The principal damage from the past cool and dry weather was its effects on seed germination, especially of cotton, retarded plant growth, and reduction in quality of early truck and fruit. Corn is reported as better than other crops everywhere, with good stands general, and very little replanting necessary. Farmers in the southern Piedmont and mountain counties have lots yet to be planted, and the crop in that section is needing more rain. Corn prospects are considered bright as the crop has not suffered excessively from drought.

Wheat averages from fair to very good. The expected yield at this time of about 10.7 bushels per acre is slightly below that of last year. The crop is expected to produce about 8 percent more bushels than last year, due to an increase in acreage. The present condition is 2 points below the past ten-year average. Oats are reported as very poor to fair with some very good conditions in the mountain area. The best conditions are reported from the western mountain and southern Piedmont counties, notwithstanding that section has had the least rainfall.

Rye averages fair to very good, though the plants are considered rather short in straw and the condition expected will be similar to last year. Early reports on the acreage of cotton indicated a decrease for 1926. There is evidence at this time that the area planted this year will be at least as large as last year's planted area, but the effects of the dry weather may reduce this either by causing a considerable abandonment when the seed failed to come up and replanting was done, or by reducing the expected plantings. Many farmers considered it folly to plant seed in the dry soil in some sections prior to June 1st. The exact acreage is problematical at this time but no substantiated decrease from last year is expected.

The stands to date have been irregular in the extreme. Early planted cotton is in fair shape but much of the late planted crop has not come up yet, though much improvement is noticeable throughout the belt since the recent rains. About 38 percent of the state's cotton crop was up to a stand by May 25th, with about 95 percent of the crop planted. Only about 5 percent had been chopped at that time. The season is considered from two to three weeks late.

The growth of plants has been generally very poor. The dry, cool and windy weather occurring just when seed were beginning to sprout has retarded most plant growth. One should not overlook the dry weather nature of the cotton plant, however, and hot, reasonable weather from now, interspersed with occasional showers, can work wonders with our cotton. Tobacco has suffered probably as much as any other crop during the drought. Stands are poor and irregular. It has been generally too dry to set tobacco and it was necessary to water the plants when set. The recent rains though insufficient, seem intended especially for tobacco as a line drawn about the area where rainfall was heaviest since June 1st will exactly enclose the tobacco belt. Planting was held back so that the season is from ten days to three weeks late. Dry, cool winds have not been helpful. Most farmers, however, report the crop as much improved and growing nicely now. Growers throughout the belt state that rains came just in time to save the crop.

Commercial shipments are beginning to move in quantities now. The expected yield from the early commercial crop averages from 100 to 125 bushels per acre. However,

much of the crop has been held back to such an extent by the drought that the size may not be up to usual. Reports on the expected yield from growers throughout the state averages 72 bushels per acre for the agricultural or total state crop. Potatoes are badly in need of rain in the western counties and light showers during the past few days have been helpful. Other truck crops in the eastern counties were held back by the drought and are considerably backward for the season but have improved with recent rains. Some are still in need of rain, but generally, prospects are fair.

A good crop of apples is expected though the present reports indicate only 62 percent of a full crop. This is 8 points better than the condition on June 1st last year. The best conditions are reported from the commercial orchards in the northwestern counties. Rains have been insufficient through much of the Sandhill peach area to a great amount of good and much more is greatly needed. Early clover prospects are considered very poor. The crop is badly in need of rain and stands are spotted, showing very poor growth. Small grain crops have also suffered for lack of rain. The majority of the grain crops are cut through the eastern counties and cuttings have averaged 1650 pounds per acre this year for the state.

Hay crops as a whole are considered the shortest in years in this state and pastures are extremely dry and poor. The fertilizer tonnage used this year is probably slightly less than last year. It is interesting to note that more cash payments for fertilizers are recorded this year and this is indicative of more demand for cash in trade. This should ultimately prove to the advantage of farmers eliminating time prices. The attitude of farmers toward present conditions is reflected in the following answers to the question, "Are farmers optimistic or pessimistic, and why?" "All hands busy planting tobacco"; "Recent showers—good growing weather"; "Working hard"; "Season favorable"; "Short crop being more money"; "Fertilizer—just-bull—cheap"; "Dull spring"; "Most crops poor"; "Two poor years in succession"; "Discouraged and uneasy".

DO YOU LIVE ON A GOOD HIGHWAY?

"Please try to encourage farmers who live on the main-traveled highways to beautify their places," writes a subscriber. And he is right. More people are coming South than ever before, and these travelers are going to judge our section largely by what they see on the main roads. As far as possible, let's see to it that our houses, grounds, fields, fences, and forests make a good impression for Dixie and thereby help promote its progress, development, and prosperity. Clarence Poe, in The Progressive Farmer.

NITRATE AND SUPHATE BOTH GOOD FERTILIZERS

It is our opinion that both sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda are excellent fertilizing materials, and should be used to supply the demand for nitrogen. A pound of nitrogen in these materials is more effective in increasing crop yields than a pound of the same plant food in cottonseed meal, blood, hoof meal, etc. In choosing between nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, one should take into consideration his type of soil and the cost of a pound of nitrogen in each material. If there is danger of producing an acid condition of the soil by the continued use of sulphate of ammonia on soils poor in lime, the farmer may switch from one to the other of the materials according to their economy, and in so doing the alkali in one will neutralize the acid in the other.—The Progressive Farmer.

PAYS TO PICK UP SQUARES

The more up-to-date practice of dusting cotton to combat the boll weevil has rather caused us to neglect the earlier practice of picking up squares. During 1925 one of my tenants who runs a two-horse farm pinned his faith entirely to picking up squares with very good success. He planted about 18 acres to cotton during the last week in April. He has a large family, and they got over the crop on an average twice a

week picking up squares until August 10. The crop was fertilized with 300 pounds of 8-8-3 fertilizer per acre and on July 1 it had an application of sulphate of ammonia at the rate of 75 pounds per acre.

This tenant gathered 11 heavy bales of cotton from his 18 acres. At no time did the boll weevil have the mastery of the situation. The crop in his county was about one-third that produced in 1920. His yield per acre was about two-thirds his yield.—T. E. Keitt, in The Progressive Farmer.

Every acre of corn should have soybeans planted in the rows along with the corn. The feed will be needed next fall and winter. The hogs will gather the soybeans after the corn is harvested, or they will gather both the corn and beans, or if rough feed for winifilzeon ra if rough feed for wintering the dry cattle is needed the corn stover and beans may be saved together for that purpose. And, something that may be still more important, the soybeans will improve the fertility of the soil.—The Progressive Farmer.

The Bureau of Entomology of the United States Department of Agriculture recently held a conference with officers of the Marine Corps at Quantico, Va., concerning the advisability of attempting the control of mosquitoes at Quantico by applying arsenical dust to breeding places by means of airplanes.

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SELMA TOWNSHIP

All those who are behind with their 1924 taxes will please pay up at once for either your wages will be garnished or your property will be levied on and sold.

L. H. HILL,
DEPUTY SHERIFF

EXCURSION FARES TO WILMINGTON

(FOR WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH)

AND MOREHEAD CITY

(FOR ATLANTIC BEACH)

EVERY SUNDAY

MAY 1ST, TO SEPTEMBER 25TH

| From | Railroad | Going Schedule | Wilmington or Morehead City |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Leave Greensboro | Southern Railway | 12:40 A. M. | \$4.50 |
| Leave Gibsonville | " " | 1:08 A. M. | 4.35 |
| Leave Elon College | " " | 1:13 A. M. | 4.30 |
| Leave Burlington | " " | 1:28 A. M. | 4.25 |
| Leave Graham | " " | 1:35 A. M. | 4.20 |
| Leave New River | " " | 1:43 A. M. | 4.15 |
| Leave Mebane | " " | 2:02 A. M. | 4.05 |
| Leave Hillsboro | " " | 2:17 A. M. | 3.90 |
| Leave University | " " | 2:25 A. M. | 3.85 |
| Leave Durham | " " | 2:48 A. M. | 3.75 |
| Leave Morrisville | " " | 3:14 A. M. | 3.50 |
| Leave Cary | " " | 3:25 A. M. | 3.45 |
| Leave Raleigh | " " | 4:00 A. M. | 3.30 |
| Leave Garner | " " | 4:20 A. M. | 3.25 |
| Leave Auburn | " " | 4:20 A. M. | 3.20 |
| Leave Clayton | " " | 4:41 A. M. | 3.10 |
| Leave Wilson's Mills | " " | 4:57 A. M. | 3.00 |
| Leave Selma | " " | 5:10 A. M. | 2.90 |
| Leave Pine Level | " " | 5:30 A. M. | 2.85 |
| Leave Princeton | " " | 5:44 A. M. | 2.75 |
| Arrive Wilmington | A. C. Line | 9:45 A. M. | --- |
| Arrive Morehead City | Norfolk Southern | 11:10 A. M. | --- |

TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF THE ABOVE CHILDREN 5 TO 11 YEARS OLD INCLUSIVE

DATES OF SALE: For all trains after 6:00 p.m. from points west of Greensboro every Saturday and for train No. 112 or sections of No 112 from Greensboro and intermediate points to Princeton, every Sunday morning from May 1st to September 25th.

FINAL LIMIT: Afternoon and early evening trains from both Wilmington and Morehead City of date of arrival at these points.

FULLMAN: Tickets sold at above fares will not honor in Pullman sleeping or parlor cars.

BAGGAGE: No baggage will be checked on tickets sold at the above fares.

AT STATIONS WHERE AGENTS ARE NOT ON DUTY AT NIGHT, TICKETS SHOULD BE PURCHASED ON SATURDAY FOR USE SUNDAY MORNING

RETURN SCHEDULE

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Leave Wilmington | Atlantic Coast Line | 7:00 P. M. |
| Leave Morehead City | Norfolk Southern | 4:30 P. M. |
| Leave Goldsboro | Southern Railway | 10:05 P. M. |

THROUGH COACHES BETWEEN GREENSBORO AND WILMINGTON

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MORGAN B. SPEIR, Carolina's Manager

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"WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?"

By A. B. CHAPIN



PROHIBITION QUESTION