

### Soil Improvement With Lespedeza

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The fact that lespedezas will improve the soil on which they are grown, so that subsequent crops of small grain, corn and cotton will be larger than before lespedeza was planted, is well established. The degree of this improvement as measured by increased yields will depend upon the way the lespedeza is handled and on soil and climatic conditions. When the lespedeza is cut for hay, increases of from 50 to 100 per cent in the yields of corn and cotton have frequently been recorded in North Carolina. The best practice appears to be to grow lespedeza for 2 or 3 years, utilizing it for hay or pasture, and to follow with 1 or 2 years of seed crops.

When land has become so worn as not to be worth cultivating it is often "turned out." Lespedeza comes in but it takes several years to cover such poor ground through natural spread. A better plan is to disk an level after the last crop of corn or cotton and seed down to lespedeza. Superphosphate or basic slag, 300 to 400 pounds per acre, will help the lespedeza materially, and the lespedeza can be used for hay or pasture, or, if the farmer has no use for it, left on the ground to reseed and enrich the soil for a year or two.

Three species of lespedeza—two annual and one perennial—are of interest to the farmer. The annuals are (1) the common (*Lespedeza striata*), with two improved varieties, Tennessee No. 76 and Kobe, and (2) the Korean (*L. stipulacea*), with one extra early variety. The perennial is *L. sericea*.

The annual lespedezas are grown extensively in the South, for hay, pasture, soil improvement and seed production.

#### Culture

The culture of lespedeza is simple. The seed is best sown on winter grain about the middle of March in the latitude of North Carolina, and somewhat earlier farther south and later farther north. If seeding is done too late for the freezing and thawing of the ground to work the seed under the surface, the field should be lightly harrowed after seeding. If 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre is used a hay crop may be expected that fall, provided soil and moisture conditions are suitable, or good grazing may be had beginning soon after grain harvest and lasting until frost. The secret of success with lespedeza is to get a full stand early. With a full stand, adverse conditions are less harmful than with a thin stand.

#### Soil And Fertilizers

Lespedeza will grow on poor, worn soils and on soils too sour to grow clover without the use of lime. On very sour land lime is beneficial, but except on such soils lime has not proved necessary. Phosphates have caused increased yields and should be used unless the soil is good, in which case they are not necessary. Moisture is usually the controlling factor in growth. While lespedeza, especially Korean, have shown remarkable ability to live on heavy soils during periods of severe drought, not much growth is made. For a growth tall enough to cut for hay, moisture is essential. On dry sandy soils lespedeza may survive, but the growth is insignificant.

#### Lespedeza For Hay

The best crops of hay are secured on moist bottom lands. On such soils the difference in growth and yield between common lespedeza and the improved varieties is less than on upland. On bottom land from 2 to 4 tons of hay to the acre may be expected. On good upland the improved sorts will outyield common lespedeza. It is generally believed that with a good stand 4 inches of lespedeza above the cutter bar will yield 1 ton of hay per acre. The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station says of Korean that when a good stand is 8 to 9 inches high a ton of hay may be expected; when 12 to 14 inches, 2 tons, and when more than 24 inches, 4 tons of hay may be expected. At any rate, the yields of hay are surprisingly heavy.

When cut early, that is, before bloom when tall enough to make a ton of hay per acre, and if not cut too short, say 3 to 4 inches from the ground, lespedeza may be expected to make new growth and to make a good seed crop in addition to the hay. The best hay is made when the lespedeza is not more than 15 inches high. When taller, it is more stemmy, with a smaller proportion of leaves.

To make the best hay lespedeza should be cut when in full bloom or shortly after. When it is left until a considerable part of the seed is ripe the resulting hay is of poorer grade. Lespedeza contains less moisture than alfalfa or red clover, is consequently more quickly cured, and the field-cured hay contains somewhat more dry matter than similarly cured alfalfa or clover hay.

When the lespedeza is from 5 to 10 inches high cutting may be done in the morning; the hay should be win-

drowed soon after being cut and in good weather it may be hauled to the barn the next day. When the lespedeza is more than 15 inches high it should lie in the windrow 2 or 3 days.

Most lespedeza hay is consumed at home or in the neighborhood where it is produced. No grades for lespedeza hay have been established, and there is no general market. Good lespedeza hay falls but little short of alfalfa in protein and is even superior in carbohydrate content. Korean lespedeza hay has been used in Missouri to prepare fat cattle for stock shows and has given good results.

#### Lespedeza For Pasture

Lespedeza is more widely used for pasture than for hay. Throughout the southeast lespedeza of one variety or another is or should be an ingredient of every pasture mixture. Lespedeza is a hot weather plant and should not be expected to provide early grazing. In North Carolina June 1 to 15 is a fair date to expect early grazing from lespedeza. Korean grows more rapidly in the spring than other lespedeza, but dies earlier, so that it is not so good for late grazing.

When cattle are grazed mostly on grass pasture it is advisable to have a reserve field of lespedeza upon which the cattle may be turned from July until frost. This will maintain gains or keep up and even increase the milk flow while resting the grass.

A good pasture of pure lespedeza may be expected to reproduce year after year as long as it is wanted. This is also generally true of grass-lespedeza pasture. The carrying capacity of a good stand of lespedeza may be roughly estimated at from 1 to 2 mature cows per acre from June 1 or July 1 to October 15 or frost, depending on the variety and location.

### Timely Questions On Farm Answered

Question: How can lice on dairy animals be controlled?

Answer: A two percent solution of creolin applied with a spray pump or brush is a fairly effective measure for control. A second application should be given in about ten to fourteen days to kill any lice that hatch after first application. There are several standard dip solutions on the market that are also satisfactory but, when using them the directions given should be closely followed.

Question: What green feeds are available for use in the poultry ration during the winter months?

Answer: Where there are no growing crops, cured alfalfa hay, lespedeza or clover hay make good greens for winter use. When fed in racks the birds will eat only the leaves and the stems can be thrown in the litter. Alfalfa leaf meal, provided it is green in color, also makes a satisfactory green feed but should not constitute more than ten per cent of the mash. This meal is much preferred to the regular alfalfa meal but neither is as satisfactory as the alfalfa hay fed in racks.

Question: What is the best temperature for hot beds in growing early vegetables?

Answer: For the cool season or early crops such as cabbage, lettuce, and onions the day temperature should be from 60 to 65 degrees. Warm season crops such as tomatoes, eggplant and peppers grow best with a day temperature of 70 to 75 degrees. The night temperature should not drop below 55 to 60 degrees. Care in ventilation will give air for the growing plants and will also regulate the temperature.

### Albemarle Hospital Gets State Publicity

Much publicity is given the Albemarle Hospital in Elizabeth City in the December issue of the Bulletin of the North Carolina Hospital Association. A beautiful picture of the hospital appears on the front page of the Bulletin entitled "... furthest east..."

Editorially a brief history of the hospital is given, which has recently become a member of the association. The Bulletin is widely distributed over the State, which should acquaint many with the only hospital in a block of 13 northeastern counties, and is serving a great need.

### Plan Crop Locations

Considerable thought is going to be needed to plan 1936 crop rotations so as to avoid damage from chinch bugs. It is not so easy to plan for the elimination or reduction of acreages of the grass crops such as wheat, oats and rye. Care can be taken, however, in planning field arrangements so that these crops are more or less isolated from the cornfields. If the wheat fields are separated from corn by fields of clover, soy beans, potatoes, or other crops such as sugar beets, the bugs are not likely to migrate through them to the corn.—Prairie Farmer.

### TIMELY TABLE TALKS



THE FAMILY DINNER

THE family dinner does not rate sloppy service just because there are no guests present. Here is a setting for a simple, two-course dinner on famille, with one wine served throughout. The cloth is of white Irish linen damask with napkins to match. The design is as simple as the occasion—a scroll over a satin band. Its gleaming surface catches the candlelight and is a cool complement to the springtime yellow Jonquils.

### MODERN TOURIST CAMPS DEMANDED

Motorists Want Stopping Place to Have All Conveniences

The motor tourist no longer is content to pitch himself and family into any sort of a wayside camp for the night. He is demanding accommodations, conveniences, sanitary arrangements, etc.

In more prosperous times the tourist was content with what offered by the wayside. For that matter, he was always prepared to pitch a tent and look out for himself, even paying a fee for the privilege.

It was during this era that cabins and inns sprang up by the thousands. Farmsteads were converted to this purpose, many of them clean and attractive, but offering none of the comforts to which the city dweller was accustomed.

Now, the Better Housing movement of the Federal Housing Administration provides opportunity for the modernization of such lodgings.

Grounds can be cleaned up and landscaped. Walks can be repaired and new ones put in. Extensions to garages may be made and existing ones repaired.

The interior of the camp buildings proper should be overhauled. Wherever possible, running water should be installed, and baths, showers and toilets provided. At the end of a hard day's drive, this is of first importance to the tired tourist. Then furniture can be repaired and linen mended.

After everything else has been done, the entire place, including fences on the approach to the place, can be given a coat of paint in attractive colors.

### Study Fertilizer Needs Before Planting Time

Before planting time, every farmer should take an inventory of the crops he intends to raise and determine the amount and kind of fertilizer needed, suggests C. B. Williams, head of the State College agronomy department.

This will enable him to buy or mix his fertilizer and have it ready beforehand so as to avoid delays that might result from waiting until the fertilizer is needed, he said.

As a guide to the fertilizers needed Williams has given the following mixtures for use on one acre of land:

For cotton in the coastal plain area, 500 pounds of a 4-8-4 mixture should be drilled in just before planting time. Or the grower may mix his own fertilizer from 238 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate, 70 pounds of cottonseed meal, 80 pounds of sulphate of ammonia and 38 pounds of muriate of potash. The latter mixture has the same fertilizer value as 500 pounds of 4-8-4 ready mixed.

In the Piedmont, he recommends 500 pounds of 4-10-4 to the acre drilled in before planting. Or a mixture of 304 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate, 52 pounds of cottonseed meal, 33 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, and 38 pounds of muriate of potash.

For tobacco, on light and less productive soils, he recommends 800 lbs. of 3-8-6 per acre drilled in before planting, or a mixture of 388 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate, 70 lbs. of cottonseed meal, 44 pounds of animal tankage, 50 pounds of nitrate of soda, 39 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 24 pounds of muriate of potash, and 124 pounds of sulphate of potash-magnesia.

On heavy or more productive soils, Williams recommends 800 pounds of 3-10-6 or a mixture of 458 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate, 70 pounds of cottonseed meal, 44 pounds of animal tankage, 50 pounds of nitrate of

soda, 39 pounds of sulphate of ammonia, 24 pounds of muriate of potash and 134 pounds of sulphate of potash-magnesia.

### Prepare Breeding Stock For Hatching Season

The poultryman who gets his flock and poultry plant ready for the hatching season will have better success with his chicks.

A final check should be made to see that the breeding houses are clean and protected from extreme cold and that only healthy, good laying birds are left in the breeding flock, says Roy S. Dearstyne, head of the poultry department at State College.

Birds that are underweight or have major disqualifications should be culled out. Since egg size is inherited, it is best to hatch eggs from birds which lay big eggs.

If the flock is not of high quality, it will pay the poultryman to get his hatching eggs elsewhere from pure bred birds, Dearstyne says. In some cases it would be best for the poultryman to buy chicks from a reliable hatchery to start his next year's flock.

Plenty of good mash and clean, fresh water should be in the breeding houses at all times. If the front is open, a curtain should be placed across the opening for use in severe weather. The curtain may be raised on warm days when the sun is shining.

The mash should contain one per cent of biologically tested cod liver oil. A supplementary feeding should be given of sprouted oats, sound cabbage, lettuce or collard leaves when possible. Or a good grade of alfalfa leaf meal may be substituted if green feed is unavailable.

### MRS. BAYNES DIED BEFORE THIS ISSUE WAS PRINTED

Since the front page of this issue of the Perquimans Weekly was printed word was received that Mrs. David A. Baynes, sister of Mr. W. E. White, who had been in a critical condition in Pitt County, died. She passed away Thursday night at about eight o'clock.

Mrs. Baynes is a native of Perquimans County, being the former Miss Julia White, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Darius White. Surviving are her husband, D. A. Baynes, of Columbia, S. C.; one brother, W. E. White, of Hertford, and two sisters, Mrs. E. D. Elliott, of Weldon, and Mrs. Miles S. Elliott, of Edenton.

Funeral services will be held Saturday morning at 11 o'clock at the home of W. E. White, with interment being made in the family plot in Cedar Wood Cemetery.

### Sunday School Class Has Christmas Party

The members of the Judson Memorial Sunday School class of the Hertford Baptist Church enjoyed their annual Christmas party given by the teacher, Mrs. Charles Johnson, at her home on Covent Garden street on Wednesday afternoon.

The parlor and library were gay with Christmas decorations and the brilliantly lighted Christmas tree.

At the suggestion of the teacher, it was decided that, instead of exchanging gifts, as is the custom of the class, to put the money together and make a donation to the church building fund. The amount so raised and donated was \$15.05.

Various games were played, after which a delicious salad course was served.

Those present included Misses Anne Barcliff, Virginia Boyde, Bessie Copeland, Ellen Chappell, Army Lane, Mattie Lou Lane, Hazel Lane, Lucille Sutton, Gussie Wood, Bernice Wood, Ruth Jordan, Mattie Gatling White, Dorothy Hoffer, Mrs. William Boyce, Mrs. Clarence Dail, Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Mrs. Calvin R. Scott and Mrs. Thomas Tilley. Visitors included Mrs. John Broughton, Mrs. G. H. Parker, Mrs. R. A. Sutton and Master Bobby Barefoot and Harrell Johnson.

During cold weather the hatching eggs should be gathered several times a day, since excessive chilling tends to reduce their hatchability. The eggs should be stored in a dry place where the temperature remains between 40 and 60 degrees.

### EMBEZZLER LEARNS LOT ABOUT WOMEN AND ILLICIT LOVE

#### Wages of Crime Is Double Cross, Defaulting Cashier Discovers

Chicago.—It required only ten days for an attractive, forty-two-year-old brunette to prove to Clifford F. Smith, alias Paul Davidson, that illicit romance is a delusion and a snare, and that the wages of crime is the double cross.

Smith, who is forty years old and from New York with the brunette, whose real name is believed to be Mrs. Dorothy Rainey, and \$35,000 belonging to the Long Island railroad, for which he was cashier in the Pennsylvania station. Behind him Smith left his wife and two children.

The fugitives came to Chicago. They disappeared. Later officials of the Long Island railroad received a letter from Smith. It contained a confession of his crime.

#### Woman Departs With \$25,000

In substance, Smith declared that he and Mrs. Rainey had lived together as Mr. and Mrs. Paul Davidson in the Barry apartments for ten days. Then, he said, Mrs. Rainey left him, taking \$25,000 he had entrusted to her. The railroad company could send their representatives to three safe deposit vaults in Chicago, rented under the name of Davidson, and get back nearly \$30,000, he wrote.

"I have been double crossed," he added. "I have made a mess of things. Now I am setting out for Niagara falls, and when I get there I am going to jump in the gorge."

The letter was sent to the Pinkerton Detective agency in Chicago, and the aid of the police was enlisted in a search for the couple, and in particular for Mrs. Rainey. Detective Edward Doley and Donald Cooley were assigned to visit the Barry apartments. There they found William T. Barry, the owner.

#### Barry Remembers Them

"Yes," he said, "I remember them. Mrs. Davidson did all the talking and transacted all the business. She was very shrewd. Said her husband was under treatment for a nervous breakdown. She paid cash down for six months' rent, but only on the agreement that we'd take \$5 a month less than we had asked.

"Davidson stayed in his room all the time and drank a lot."

In New York it was learned that Smith, before he fled, had sent \$4,000 in paper wrapped packages to his relatives. The relatives, puzzled as to the source of the funds, took the packages to the police, and investigation

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