

TOBACCO ASSOCIATION HAS 80,000 MEMBERS

Enthusiasm of the organized tobacco farmers has increased with every delivery yday at the Association's delivery points in South Carolina.

In spite of heavy rains throughout the week, members of the Association delivered between three and four million pounds of the Bright Leaf to the Co-operative Warehouses in the South Carolina belt during the first week of Marketing.

So eager are the Association members to carry their tobacco to the Co-operative warehouses, that another day has been added to the weekly schedule of deliveries which will take place on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, hereafter.

The success of co-operative marketing at its first trial in South Carolina, and last week's powerful drive through Eastern North Carolina have brought in another regiment of new members to the co-operative ranks. Twelve hundred new contracts reached Raleigh headquarters last week and pushed the Association across its goal of an 80,000 membership in the three States.

In spite of this fact, America's biggest Co-operative will continue to welcome tobacco growers in Virginia and Western North Carolina until the markets of the old belt open.

A great mass meeting of tobacco farmers in Durham, with Oliver J. Sands, general manager of the Association as principle speaker, will begin the final campaign in Western North Carolina August 19th.

R. J. Works and J. R. Blanks, members of the Burley pool from Kentucky, Dr. J. Y. Joyner and Senator J. A. Brown, directors of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association from North Carolina, and J. H. Quisenberry, District Agent of Virginia, and leader of the successful sun cured pool will hold 25 meetings in the West, beginning Monday at Aberdeen, Vass and Hillsboro.

As the advance guard of the avalanche of contracts which is coming in from Eastern Carolina where the farmers seized their last opportunity to sign, 208 contracts were sent in from Mr. Claude McGhee of Franklinton in a single day.

FALL BEANS MAY BE A PROFITABLE CROP

Clemson College, Aug. 15.—Those farmers willin gto take a change between broken market and loss resulting from early frost might find profit in planting beans for marketing during October. However, serious consideration must be given soil, variety selection, soil preparation and planting to avoid preventable loss.

South Carolina marketed successfully at a profit a good number of shipments of string beans last fall—about October 15, some of which were sold on Florida markets, and for this reason the planting is likely to be heavy this year, thinks Geo. P. Hoffman, Extension Horticulturist, who quotes an old and experienced trucker to the effect that "Success in growing truck crops is found in staying in the game and getting ahead of the other fellow both in quality and earliness."

String beans require from 55 to 65 days in which to be ready for use, depending on weather conditions. Because of broken or poor stand the fall crop will not give as many hampers per acre as will the spring crop, but in many instances the price is very much better.

In planting beans thought must be given not only to the general recommendations suggested above but to careful cropping details, as a good stand and beans to ship at the right time are what results in profit. It is well to select a well drained yet not extremely dry loam soil, avoiding "frost pockets," and to prepare well, bearing in mind that a firm seed bed is what insures a good stand, which can be had on grain stubble. From 800 to 1000 pounds of an 8 per cent phosphoric acid, 2

Indigestion

Many persons, otherwise vigorous and healthy, are bothered occasionally with indigestion. The effects of a disordered stomach on the system are dangerous, and prompt treatment of indigestion is important. "The only medicine I have needed has been something to aid digestion and clean the liver," writes Mr. Fred Ashby, a McKinney, Texas, farmer. "My medicine is

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for indigestion and stomach trouble of any kind. I have never found anything that touches the spot, like Black-Draught. I take it in broken doses after meals. For a long time I tried pills, which griped and didn't give the good results. Black-Draught liver medicine is easy to take, easy to keep, inexpensive."

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to 4 per cent of nitrogen, and 4 to 6 per cent of potash is best, and it should be mixed with the soil. Only the Late Refugee variety is recommended, as the foliage protects the beans against early frost. One hundred to 120 pounds of seed per acre should be planted, so as to give the required time for growth.

NOTABLE PROGRESS REPORTED FOR BETTER SIRE MOVEMENT

There is every reason to believe that the replacement of scrub and grade sires by pure bred is on the increase. Reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture from county agents in various parts of the country show that the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement is having a noticeable effect. A recent statement by M. G. Lewis, county agent of Rockbridge County, Va., is typical of a large number.

"The pure-bred bull movement," says Mr. Lewis, "is progressing rapidly. Since January 1, 16 farmers have disposed of grade or scrub bulls and are using registered bulls instead. On the other hand, there are no less than 50 men in the county who still persist in holding out against the progress and development of the livestock interests of the county by keeping inferior grade or scrub bulls. I have a list of 56 owners of such bulls. Some of these men have grades that are fairly good individuals, while others have scrubs that are the worst kind of a disgrace to the community and to the county.

"The cost of a good registered bull is so small now that it is a mystery why any farmer will keep anything else. Many records have been kept during the last few years to prove out the actual value of a pure bred bull in dollars and cents."

Some of these actual figures were obtained recently by the Department of Agriculture through an inquiry sent out to more than 500 farmers throughout the United States. These men gave it as their opinion that in all kinds of farm stock pure bred have an earning power more than 40 per cent better than common stock. It is noteworthy that in the case of dairy cattle, whose productive power can be easily measured, pure bred were considered to be 47.8 per cent better than common cows. The lowest percentage given for any kind of stock was 36.8 per cent.

CHURCHLESS CHILDREN

There are twenty-five million boys and girls outside of the Sunday School in this country. Every child in America should be in some Sunday School every Sunday morning. Every child should be accompanied to Sunday School by his parents.

The mother who doesn't bring her child into the world dedicated to God has committed a crime against the child. The father who doesn't lead his child to the altar of worship, reverence, and devotion has committed a crime against his child and against society; for he has left out of the child's training the greatest factor.

Parents who refuse to bring their children to church, and who refuse to allow their children to unite with the church and become devout Christian workers are stumbling blocks; they are curses to their children.

There is but one remedy for the condition in this country, and that is salvation by Jesus Christ. There is but one place in which that salvation can be found, and that is in God's infallible Word. There is but one institution authorized to teach that Word, namely the orthodox Christian church.

Every child should be in Sunday School and in the church pew on Sunday morning sitting beside his parents.

Children are never too young to be saved, but if they are neglected and grow to be old men and women hardened in sin they may become too old to be saved. It is extremely expensive to the government for a child to grow to be old in sin and crime. It costs millions to save an old man from the error of his way. A child can be saved at the threshold of childhood and thus save his soul and society untold expense.

The father who uses his automobile on Sunday to take his child away from the church not only breaks the Ten Commandments, but he is a curse to the child and a menace to this government.

The father who spends his Sunday on the golf links is a fraud so far as a religious influence is concerned, and he is a menace to the spiritual development of his child.

It is the business of the father to be in the Sunday School with his child, and it is the business of the child to be in the church pew by the side of his father.

Why do people neglect to bring their children to Christ and into the church? Such parents and such neglect are bringing untold sorrow and expense and reflection upon this country. The juvenile courts and the penal institutions are full of the children who come from such homes.

Parents, you are either a curse or a blessing to your children. If you neglect your Sunday duty you are a curse to them. Children ought to be in the Sunday School and church if the nation is to be saved.

To Our Patrons:---

On and after August 15th we will conduct our business on a strictly cash basis. This refers to the merchandising of parts, shop repairs, gasoline, oil and accessories.

We take this means of thanking you for the liberal patronage which you have given us. Our constant effort is to serve our customers well. We believe that the savings which we will be able to affect by our new policy will enable us to give you better prices on quality goods than you will be able to find elsewhere.

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30x3 1/2 Straight Side..	13.50	32x4 1/2 Straight Side..	25.25	34x4 1/2 Straight Side..	32.95
32x3 1/2 Straight Side..	19.25	34x4 Straight Side..	25.90	33x5 Straight Side..	39.10
31x4 Straight Side..	22.20	32x4 1/2 Straight Side..	31.45	35x5 Straight Side..	41.05

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GOOD YEAR

parently already spread there beyond the possibility of extermination and the authorities have been obliged to take up the question of legal action to enforce spraying with arsenicals. The situation is regarded as so serious that the establishment of zones in which no potatoes can be grown is being considered.

SCRUBS BRING THIRTY YEARS OF REGRET

"If I had started with a few pure-bred cows 30 years ago I would have something that I would be proud of now rather than a lot of nondescript animals." This remark was made to a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture by a livestock owner 75 years old. That even this age is not too late to make a beginning is shown by the fact that he is a believer in pure-bred sires, and his herd, though not pure bred, contains some grade Holstein cows.

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COLORADO POTATO BEETLE NOW MENACING FRANCE

Although plagues of insects that attack our crops often become gradually less destructive, through adaptation of control measures and the development of a liking for the pests by native insect or bird enemies, they still exact a huge tribute each year from the former.

A case in point is the Colorado potato beetle, which in its eastward march 50 years ago threatened to wipe out the important potato crop. Its distribution toward the South and West and has been less rapid than that directly eastward, and it is well controlled by natural enemies and the use of insecticides. The amount annually expended for arsenical poisons and their application against this pest probably reaches \$20,000,000.

Although the control of this pest is now well understood by American potato growers, its recent appearance in France in the vicinity of Bordeaux is causing much alarm to French farmers and entomologists. It has ap-