

BEST METHODS TO OBTAIN BEST RESULT FROM CORN CROPS

The United States Department of Agriculture has prepared a bulletin to be issued this week as to the best methods to prepare to obtain the best results from the corn crop.

This advice will touch upon every stage of the crop from planting to selling. Advice is given as to when and how to husk, how to dry, how to bin to avoid weevils, how to prepare for market, and how to pick seed corn.

The bulletin will read in part as follows:

When For Early Market.

Husk in the field as soon as corn is mature and thoroughly dry.

Don't snap—unless snap corn sells at a premium in your locality.

Don't top or strip; it lowers yield—topping by as much as 15 to 20 per cent.

Cull or pick out all soft moldy, or weevil bored ears. Keep these out of your good corn. They lower your grade.

For Storing on Farm.

When not able to provide tight bins and fumigate, it may be better to follow the usual custom and snap and store with the husks on.

Worm eaten, bird pecked and otherwise damaged ears and the nibbins should be culled from the separate, well covered corn and kept separate for immediate use.

Dry Your Corn

After grading and culling put sound corn for market or winter use in an open but well roofed crib until fairly dry.

Damp corn heats and molds and loses money. Drying is especially necessary after a wet season.

Corn to be fed on the farm in a few weeks may, of course, be stored in any open crib with a good roof.

Fumigate and Kill Weevils.

If corn shows signs of weevils or moths when gathered or in crib move it to tight bins for fumigation.

See that bins are dry and thoroughly cleaned. Don't add new corn to old weevily corn.

Bisulphid of carbon will kill the weevils.

Don't waste time and money sprinkling sulphur or kerosene on the corn. Carbon bisulphid must be handled with extreme care. Its fumes are highly inflammable. Keep all lights, lanterns, lighted matches, pipes, or cigars away from it, and the building or bin where used.

Use three to five pounds of commercial bisulphid carbon to each 100 bushels of corn.

Put the bisulphid in shallow pans or in rags or cotton over the surface of the corn in the bin. Immediately close the bin and make it as nearly airtight as possible.

Keep bin closed for at least 24 hours. Fumigation for three days is still better and will do no harm.

At end of three days open bin and ventilate the corn.

Examine fumigated corn; if thoroughly dry, corn can be left in the bin. Any corn stored in bins should be inspected frequently. If corn is damp it should be put into crib or at least the bin should be left open and the corn frequently handled to prevent heating and moulding.

How to Prepare For Market.

When moving corn from the crib for shipment or when shelling for sale, pick out all damaged, mouldy or weevily ears.

Every bad ear culled out before sale helps you get a higher grading and well pays you in money for extra time and trouble.

The more bad ears culled out, the better your chances for a higher grade.

Sell in Bulk When You Can.

Do not sack your corn when you can sell it with equal profit in bulk.

Some dealers handle only sacked corn others only in bulk. Meet the requirements of your dealer or local market.

If you ship shelled corn in bulk, see that the car is uniformly loaded. Where good and poor corn are to be shipped in same car, see that they are properly separated by bulkheads. A mixture of good and poor corn will give a low grade for the entire car.

Handling Shelled Corn.

Before shelling, pick out all damaged ears.

See that corn is clean and uniform in quality and color and free from weevils.

When shelled corn is badly broken or dirty, clean it over a No. 6 screen (6 wires to the inch each way.)

Use screenings for poultry or other feed. Screenings are worth money, but you lose money if left in your market corn.

Use only good sacks and sew them instead of merely trying. Old or damaged sacks often mean re-sacking at destination.

Pick Seed Corn in the Field.

The first step in growing good corn is the selection of good seed.

Select seed corn in the field from the standing stalks as soon as mature. See that ears of uniform type and size, color, shape and depth of kernel,

and position on stalk, and with well protected husks to retard attacks by weevils.

Dry thoroughly in a dry room, store in tight paper-lined boxes, fumigate, then put in liberal supply of naphthalene or moth balls, and close tightly.

THE COMMON WASHRAG

Declared Far more Dangerous Than The Common Towel.

The United States Public Health Service and the various State and local boards of health have taken adequate measures for the abolition of that distributor of disease germs, the common towel. Now comes the news that the common washrag is even a greater menace to health. The hotels and public hostleries have recognized this for some time and have supplied their guests with sterilized washcloths in individual sealed packets. The damp, "sour" smelling washrag still exists, however, in many private bath rooms. Imperfectly washed out after use, frequently not wrung out at all, it is often hung over a rack or a radiator near an open window, there to collect dust and dirt. Frequently the same washrag is used by the entire family, thus affording an easy means of transference of mouth secretions from person to person. In many households each individual has his own washcloth and his individual towel, but these hang so close to one another that there is ready interchange of bacteria. Each individual should have his own washcloth. It should be thoroughly washed out with clean hot water after use. It should be then wrung as nearly dry as possible and hung in the sun to dry. It should not come in contact with other washcloths. In the investigations the United States Public Health Service is conducting in regard to the prevalence of trachoma it has been found that common towels probably acted as a medium of distribution of the germ of disease.

Biliousness and Constipation.

It is certainly surprising that any woman will endure the miserable feelings caused by biliousness and constipation, when relief is so easily had and at so little expense. Mrs. Chas. Peck, Gates, N. Y., writes: "About a year ago I used two bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets and they cured me of biliousness and constipation and biliousness. For sale by all dealers."

HOW TO CURE THE MEAT FROM SWINE SLAUGHTERED ON THE FARM

To those who have been manufacturing hams and who are interested in the development of the livestock industry in the community, attention is called to a plan which has already worked out very successfully in Georgia. The plan is to use the ice plant as a refrigerating and meat curing plant in order that the farmers may slaughter their pigs at home and have the meat cured at a nominal cost instead of having to market their hogs on a glutted market. By making the brine which was used in the ice making serve a double purpose, the ice plants were able to cure meat for two cents per pound on the basis of green weight. Two cents more per pound was charged for smoking, wrapping and packing the cured meat.

The farmers were thus able to have their meat cured for four cents per pound. They could then hold the meat until a suitable market was available. A big saving was also had because the farmer formerly sold his hogs on the market at a low price and then in turn bought back the family meat supply from the stores in the form of high price packing house products.

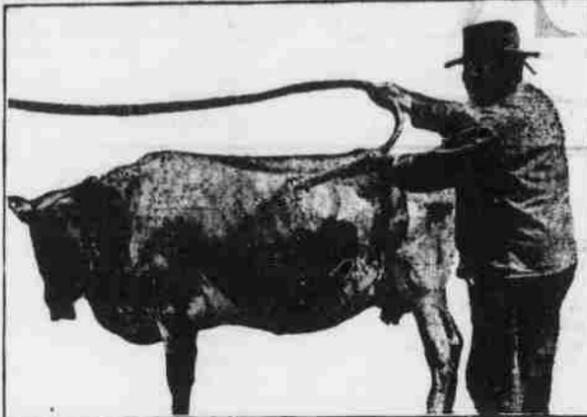
To those who are interested in the home curing of meat but are not in reach of an ice plant, attention is called to a meat-curing house adapted for use in the South. In this house eight hundred pounds of ice every two weeks will cure twenty thousand pounds of meat. The ice bunkers hold eighteen hundred pounds of ice and the house will maintain a temperature of 40 degrees F. if constructed according to plans and specifications which are prepared in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. Full information in regard to both of the above plans may also be obtained from the office of Pig Clubs, West Raleigh, N. C. Full plans and specifications will be gladly furnished.

It is wise to make plans early and be ready for business when slaughtering time comes. Either method gives a splendid chance for a neighborhood to start a profitable, practical, co-operative business.

To The Public.

"I feel that I owe the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy a word of gratitude writes Mrs. T. N. Witherall, Gowanda, N. Y. "When I began taking this medicine I was in great pain and feeling terribly sick, due to an attack of summer complaint. After taking a dose of it I had not long to wait for relief as it benefited me almost immediately." For sale by all dealers.

TICKS IN THE SOUTH ROB THE MILK CAN



Spraying a Cow With Arsenical Solution.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The additional milk which would be obtained in the South if the cattle ticks were eliminated would in the aggregate be worth many millions of dollars. Owners of dairy cows in the region already cleared of ticks are well satisfied and nearly every reply to the U. S. Department of Agriculture tells of a very substantial increase in milk yield. The per cent of increase, where cattle have been dipped and the ticks eliminated, in many states is 20 to 25, the average of 11 states being 23. In experiments with a tick-free herd in comparison with two herds, one heavily infested with ticks, the other lightly infested, it was shown by the department's specialists that the reduction in milk flow was 42 per cent and 18 per cent respectively.

Cost of Resecting Ticks.

If a dairyman with 20 cows, producing eight quarts of milk each a day, should let them become even lightly infested with ticks and the milk production were decreased, as in the case of the lightly-infested cows in the experiments made by the department of agriculture, the loss would be 1 1/2 quarts a day for each cow. At 20 cents a gallon, or 7 1/2 cents a quart, this would amount to 11 1/4 cents a cow, or \$1.50 for the entire herd each day. If the tick infestation were heavy and the reduction in milk were as great as in the heavily-infested cows in the experiment, the loss would be 3.4 quarts (worth 17 cents) a day for each cow; this would amount to \$3.40 a day for the entire herd. The money thus lost in three days on the heavily-infested herd would pay for the cost of dipping the cattle and killing the ticks, as dipping costs at most only 50 cents a head to eradicate ticks.

The experience of a dairyman in the heart of the tick-infested territory also illustrates how much it costs dairymen to have ticks on their cattle. Late in the season, when his cows were covered with ticks, the cattle were dipped and the ticks killed. One week after dipping, the 42 cows in his herd gave 10 gallons of milk more than before dipping. This was



Tick Free Jersey Cattle in Mississippi.

An increase of 16.6 per cent, and as the milk was bringing 35 cents a gallon, the extra 10 gallons were worth \$3.50; hence, by getting rid of the ticks the same cows on the same feed produced milk more than before they were dipped. The small amount of money which this dairyman spent in dipping his cows was a good investment.

Another individual experience which shows that dipping cattle keeps off the ticks and, therefore, the dreaded Texas fever, is that of A. E. McWhorter, Greene county, Ga.: "In the year 1911 I had 65 cows. I lost 12 of the best I had by tick fever. In the year 1912 I built me a dipping vat, with the assistance of Doctor Lewis, and that year I had 125 head of cattle and began to dip them on the 15th of April, and did not lose a single cow after the first dipping. This year I had 187 head, and began to dip them on the 17th of April, and dipped them every three weeks, and have not lost a cow this year, and I am sure this tick eradication is the best thing for my county that has ever come to it."

Ticks Increase Fertilizer Bills. One of the important assets of the dairy industry is the manure produced by the cows. On many northern farms truck farmers and growers of field crops figure the manure they get from cattle as paying them well for cattle raising, even if they make only a small profit or none from the milk or beef. Out of one hundred southern correspondents from tick-cleared areas half of them state that cow manure has increased the productivity of their land 100 per cent more. The remainder also agreed that manure is highly beneficial to their land. Where

the tick is on the cattle, the size of the herd is kept down and the amount of fertilizer produced is necessarily limited.

Ticks Live on Cow's Blood.

Through years of breeding for milk production the dairy cow, when not interfered with by the tick, has become a most efficient animal. But she is also highly specialized; her nervous system is such that even climatic changes affect the milk flow. Thus an irritated, nervous cow is likely to be a liability rather than an asset. The cattle tick, even if it does not give her the fever and kill her, irritates her and makes her nervous, and also takes a heavy toll of blood. In so doing, the tick saps the vitality of the animal and reduces her milk flow; loss of blood means loss of milk. The tick, while sucking blood, as has been pointed out, may also transmit to the cow the dreaded Texas fever. Thus the testimony shows the tick is easily the worst enemy of the cow in the infested part of the South.

Thousands of these robbers thrive on cattle, pastures, feed lots, barnyards and stables. If the cattle are heavily infested, the ticks are sucking. In small pups, 200 pounds of blood in a year from each 1,000-pound animal, proportionately less, of course, from a lighter animal, but the tick takes all the blood it can get. All the blood in a steer or cow at any one time weighs only about fifty pounds. This means that the ticks take the equivalent of all the blood of that animal, in small pups, four times every year, and the animal must renew its blood four times to feed the tick before any blood is left to go into meat or milk. It takes feed and hay to make blood. The tick that steals blood from cattle, therefore, steals the farmer's money.

How the Ticks Multiply.

Each female tick, after being gorged with blood, lays from 3,000 to 4,000 eggs in the grass. These eggs hatch into seed ticks. The young ticks in the grass have only six legs. They lie in wait for the cattle to pass and when they stop to graze or lie in the grass, the little ticks scramble aboard and take their meals by sucking blood. The ticks must have blood and plenty of it or they will starve to death. After a few weeks of basking on the cattle they become big ticks and have grown two more legs. Then the engorged ticks drop off into the grass and the females lay great quantities of eggs, and the costly circle continues.

Co-Operate to Fight the Tick.

A dairyman single-handed can rid his cattle of ticks but this requires much more work on his part than when the community or county co-operates to free the whole territory. The cost of the dipping vat is shared and the cost per head becomes almost nominal. The first step for the dairy or stock man who wishes to aid in saving the \$50,000,000 board bill in the South is paying for the tick to get his neighbor interested in the fight against the tick. Then he should interest the people about the county. The department of agriculture bears part of the cost of ridding the county of ticks by sending without expense its field men to help build vats and to supervise the dipping of the cattle. The cost to the county is only for vats, or say \$50 to \$100, and the arsenic for dipping, which costs only 5 cents for enough to dip each head times enough to free it from ticks. The total cost of eradicating ticks from cattle by dipping is 50 cents a head, including time in driving them to the vat. Some counties have reported to the department that the cost to the county and its citizens was only 20 cents an animal. Once the farm and community are free from ticks every precaution should be used to keep the ticks away.

For full particulars on how to end the ticks' feast on your cows and in your community, write a postcard to the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The department will be glad to send you Farmers' Bulletins Nos. 693, Eradication of the Cattle Tick Necessary for Profitable Dairying; 589, Texas or Tick Fever; 580, Beef Production in the South; 488, Methods of Exterminating the Texas Fever Tick; Special Circular, Effects of Tick Eradication Upon the Cattle Industry of the South; and Circular on Progress and Results of Cattle-Tick Eradication.

Alfalfa on Every Farm. Alfalfa should be grown on every farm.

POTATO PATCH SKETCHES

The Florida (Ala.) News-Democrat has this to say of Mr. R. G. Hoover, a son of Mr. T. J. Hoover, of Ashboro:

"Some ten years ago Mr. R. G. Hoover came to Florida looking for a location. He gave the place the once over and decided it was good enough for him. Just the desirable town to settle in and corral the elusive dollar. After a brief connection in banking circles Mr. Hoover was engaged as auditor in the office of the Florida Saw Mill Company, and it has often been said by the management: 'Hoover was the best office man we ever had.' This sort of service did not appeal long to his ambitious nature, so after brief engagements with naval stores and the brokerage business Mr. Hoover purchased the Hoover-Doster Company, a mercantile company in Florida, of which he is the animus, and it was, the live wire and the force it was, this company has been successful beyond that of any that ever opened under like circumstances in the wiregrass region. 'As sharp as a brier' is the description Mr. Hoover's friends give of his business qualifications. He is judicious, far-sighted, quick to take advantage of opportunities that may come his way—and that is why he is successful. And say that same man Hoover can look in the back end of more wagons and shake hands with more farmers on a Saturday at this season, than half a dozen average men, and the man that gets any place ahead of Mr. Hoover to investigate a proposition simply has to go in stilted. Mr. Hoover is a Mason of high standing and is a member of the City Council and has served with credit on the Board of Education.

"Mr. Hoover's success in business is proof positive that this section is a good one and Florida the ideal city for energetic and enterprising, wide-awake business men seeking a location.

"The only thing that we ever held against Mr. Hoover was that for a brief period he moved to east Alabama thinking that section offered better opportunities for young men than does the Florida section—but he came back—and he has forgiven him."

CALOMEL SALIVATES AND MAKES YOU SICK

Acts Like Dynamite on a Sluggish Liver and You Lose a Day's Work.

There's no reason why any person should take sickening, salivating calomel when 50 cents buys a large bottle of Dodson's Liver Tonic—a perfect substitute for calomel.

It is a pleasant, vegetable liquid which will start your liver just as surely as calomel, but it doesn't make you sick and can rot salivate.

Children and grown folks can take Dodson's Liver Tonic, because it is perfectly harmless.

Calomel is a dangerous drug. It is mercury and attacks your bones. Take a dose of nasty calomel today and you will feel weak, sick and nauseated tomorrow. Don't lose a day's work. Take a spoonful of Dodson's Liver Tonic instead and you will wake up feeling great. No more biliousness, constipation, sluggishness, headache, coated tongue or sour stomach. Your druggist says if you don't find Dodson's Liver Tonic acts better than horrible calomel your money is waiting for you.

NORTH CAROLINA LEADS

North Carolina again leads the South in the amount of raw cotton consumed and in the total value of manufactured cotton goods.

Our 1914 cotton was 970,479 bales, and the cotton consumed by our own mills during the year was 918,193 bales or just 52,287 bales less than the entire crop of the State.

Our 378 cotton mills, cordage and knitting mills with their 3,814,000 spindles easily consume all the cotton our farmers now raise in average years.

WINSTON-SALEM MAN SAVED FROM DEATH

J. E. Erwin Says Wonderful Remedy Brought Him Astonishing Relief.

J. E. Erwin of Winston-Salem, N. C., was for a long time the victim of serious disorders of the stomach. He tried all kinds of treatment and had many doctors.

One day he took a dose of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and was astonished at the results. The help he sought had come. He wrote: "I am satisfied through personal use of the life-saving powers of your Wonderful Remedy. You have saved my life. I could have lived but a few weeks more had it not been for your remedy. I am inclosing a list of friend sufferers who ought to have some of your remedy."

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

"STOP MY PAPER"

A fellow has just written the Columbia State rousing it for not printing an article he had prepared on prohibition. He asked that a bill be sent him and the paper stopped, concluding that he didn't think a paper which defended liquor should come into a home. It is merely the inconsistency of this type which we care to notice. As a matter of fact, as the State says, his article had already been set and would have appeared just as soon as about two pages of prohibition communications which came in ahead of his were disposed of. But this gentleman, evidently ignorant of conditions which sometimes are encountered in every newspaper shop, wanted his piece printed at once if anything else had to be sidetracked, and when he didn't see it in print he wanted to stop the paper, concluding that the paper should not come into a home anyhow, although he had been willing to put an article in it.

There are times in every newspaper shop when matter must be crowded out and publication delayed a day or more. The advertisements pour in, the news pours in and the busy editors rack their brains trying to find "holes" in which to put all of the live items, but space is insufficient and each day columns of good matter are unavoidably crowded out.

The man who wrote The State in anger because his article was not published at once is representative of a type which seems to refuse to recognize conditions which every newspaper must frequently face.

With only a few hours in which to work the marvel of those who go to the trouble to investigate the newspaper office is that so many pages are filled in so short a time; that so much matter is printed and so little crowded out.

But you would never get your "Stop my paper" type to recognize that fact.

NEARLY INDEPENDENT

An increase of 80,000 acres in our hay and forage acreage would save us from shipping into the State 100,000 tons of hay and forage next year and end our dependence upon Western hay makers.

An average increase of a third acre per farm would make us independent of this particular; or a little more attention to these crops upon our present acreage would do it.

This year we have raised all the wheat we need and have a small surplus to market abroad.

Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas with a slight effort could easily be independent in the matter of hay and forage.

We are wondering which of these States will win out first—Figures from the Federal Farmers' Bulletin No. 677.

WHAT THE NAME GREAT BRITAIN IS APPLIED TO

The name Great Britain is applied to England, Wales and Scotland. James I., by royal proclamation, assumed, on October 20, 1604, the style and title of King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and the inscription was placed on the coinage. Under the appellation "Britannia," Great Britain has been personified in the fine arts as a female seated on a globe or on an island rock, leaning with one arm on a spear, with the other hand grasping a shield or a trident. The first instance of the personification is on a Roman coin of the time of the Emperor Hadrian, who visited Britain in A. D. 122. The figure of England first on the copper coins of England in the reign of Charles II. (1665); a celebrated beauty, Duchess of Richmond, is said to have served as a model to the engraver.

Most complete line of Men's and children's caps ever offered in Ashboro ranging in price from 25 cents to \$1.00. Please do not fail to see us when in town. Wood Cash Clothing Co.

Wood's Special Grass and Clover Seed Mixtures

sown early in the fall yield full crops of hay or grazing the following year.

There is no question but what our Special Grass and Clover Mixtures yield much better crops of hay, and the meadows or pastures will keep in good, productive condition very much longer than where only two or three varieties of grass or clover are sown.

Our Descriptive Fall Catalog gives full information in regard to these mixtures and all other Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, etc. for Fall sowing. Catalog mailed free on request. Write for it and prices on any seeds you require.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.