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The NEWS AND OBSERVER plant was destroyed by fire on April 24th. But it did not miss a single issue. It appeared the morning after the fire, fresh and resolved to give the news to North Carolina folks.

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## COULD SCARCELY WALK ABOUT

And For Three Summers Mrs. Vincent Was Unable to Attend to Any of Her Housework.

Pleasant Hill, N. C.—"I suffered for three summers," writes Mrs. Walter Vincent, of this town, "and the third and last time, was my worst."

I had dreadful nervous headaches and depression, and was scarcely able to walk about. Could not do any of my housework.

I also had dreadful pains in my back and sides and when one of those weak, sinking spells would come on me, I would have to give up and lie down, until it wore off.

I was certainly in a dreadful state of health, when I finally decided to try Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I finally

believe I would have died if I hadn't taken it.

After I began taking Cardui, I was greatly helped, and all three bottles relieved me entirely.

I fattened up, and grew so much stronger in three months, I felt like another person altogether."

Cardui is purely vegetable and gentle-acting. Its ingredients have a mild, tonic effect, on the womanly constitution.

Cardui makes for increased strength, improves the appetite, tones up the nervous system, and helps to make pale, sallow cheeks, fresh and rosy.

Cardui has helped more than a million weak women, during the past 50 years. It will surely do for you, what it has done for them. Try Cardui today.

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### Building and Loan Hold Tenets

Meeting.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina Building and Loan League was held at this place Wednesday and Thursday at the Piedmont park and the Piedmont hotel. Owing to the inclement weather only about 40 per cent of the delegates were present. First business session of the day was delivered by Hon. E. S. W. Dameron who told of the achievements and advancement of our enterprises. Hon. Heriot Clarkson of Charlotte made a good address by telling of Greater Charlotte and gave statistics about same. The president of the league was the next speaker Mr. E. L. Keesler of Charlotte made a splendid address emphasizing the selection of delegates to the United States League and helping to defray their expenses, the importance of all associations join the State League and the need of exemption of building and loans from taxation.

The secretary and treasurer Mr. A. G. Craig of Charlotte gave his annual report which showed an increase in receipts of \$1,541,000.26 the total number of 131 associations and 17 new members during the year. An interesting talk was made by Mr. J. R. Pharr of Charlotte telling of the benefits received by attending the League. Messrs. J. C. Allison, Raleigh Heriot Clarkson, Charlotte; W. E. Sharpe, Burlington; John Dunn, New Bern; L. A. Martin, Lexington; and E. K. Keesler, Charlotte, were appointed as committees to report on taxation and other important matters.

Messrs. J. M. Cook of Burlington; A. W. Colson of Mooresville, and W. E. Webb of Statesville were appointed to make arrangements for the securing of new members. At this period Mr. Clarkson made quite an interesting response to address of welcome.

Hon. Heriot Clarkson, in his response to the address of welcome said, among other things:

"Now we have a contest before us that should enlist every home lover. To exempt building and loans from taxation. We should get the present Legislature to submit a constitutional Amendment for that purpose. The building and loans should pay no tax. The money is never on hand, but immediately loaned to shareholders and is amutual association, each investor and borrower liable to the losses that may occur. In 1898 I took the case of the Charlotte Building Loan Association against the Building and Loan Association against Commissioners of Mecklenburg County (See 115 N. C. Rep. page 410) to the Supreme Court, claiming that the Capital stock on the mutual holdings was not property, and not subject to taxation. The Supreme Court decided against my constitution required that it be taxation. The Supreme Court decided against my contentions, and that the Constitution required that it be taxed. While in the Legislature in 1908, with the help of that able jurist and gentleman, Judge H. G. Connor, we had put in the Revenue Act, and it has been in the act ever since, the following money:

The entire amount of money paid on the shares of stock is calculated and from that is deducted the amount of money paid on the shares of stock borrowed and the balance is returned. This gives us about a 66 2-3 per cent basis for taxation. The night is far spent, the day of redemption is at hand. Taxation on building and loans should be wiped from the statute books of the North Carolina by constitutional amendment. It is right, it is just."

After adjournment the night session began with an address by T. A. Adams of Charlotte, several interesting addresses were delivered at this session which was shown that the chief aim of the Building Loan is to enable the poor to be owners instead of renters and the difference between banks and Building Loans is that banks have capital owned by few while Building Loans profits are shared by all.

On Thursday morning Hon. J. R. Young of Raleigh delivered an address on "The Value of a Uniform System of Accounting." J. M. Cook of this town made an address by telling that every association should become a member of the State League. Quite a number of other interesting addresses were made.

It was decided to send three delegates to the convention at Milwaukee, August 7 and 8, per-

ident to name them later. The committee on resolution expressed their thanks to the local Building and Loan Association, the Piedmont Railway & Electric Co. for the royal entertainment accorded them, and to the local papers for their publicity given them. Especially did they thank W. E. Sharp, J. S. Scott, J. W. Cates and J. M. Cook, committee on arrangements. After the closing session the visitors were banqueted at the Piedmont hotel where a barbecue and Brunswick stew was served.

The automobile procession which was held Wednesday evening was greatly marred by the inclement weather.

### The Cultivation of Corn.

Successful corn culture depends as much upon the "know how" as does success in any other business. Of course, a deep, humus-filled soil is the first consideration, but much depends upon the cultivation given the corn after it is up. The farmer who understands and practices the best principles of corn growing, who knows the root-system, the movements of soil moisture and the uses of soil mulches, will make a good corn crop in spite of adverse seasons of rainfall and drought. The one who does not understand these things attributes his failures to the wet weather, the dry weather, the hot weather, the cold weather, or something else the effects of which he should be able to obviate. In the Farm Demonstration Work last season some big crops of corn were made where no rain fell from the time the corn was planted till it was mature. Yet the yield of corn in this country are more dependent upon rainfall during the growing season than upon any one thing else. This should not be.

But let us see that we understand what proper cultivation does. Every good farmer knows that cultivation is to save the moisture, to destroy germinating weed seeds, to liberate plant food and to warm and aerate the soil. If the first two are accomplished the others are too. The successful farmer never allows his soil to become crusted over because he knows that it is then, losing moisture. To prevent this crusting also destroy weed and grass seed that may be coming up in the soil. So we see all that is necessary is to cultivate often enough to keep the soil loose on top. One of the Experiment Stations has found that during very dry hot weather a single corn stalk will take from the soil and evaporate as much as ten quarts of water in one day. It requires about 300 pounds of water to produce one pound of dry matter. So we learn that corn is a crop that requires immense amounts of moisture. Yet, throughout this section, we have sufficient rainfall every year to produce two or three corn crops on all our land. The wise farmer is he who has learned how to catch the rainfall and keep it in the soil until it is needed.

As to depth of cultivation, we must remember that corn belongs to the grass family and therefore has a fine fibrous, extensive root system. By the time corn is a foot high the roots may be lapping between the rows. The roots grow onward through the soil from two to four times as fast as the stalks grow upward. To destroy these roots in cultivation is to cut off the feeding powers of the corn. It very often happens that the soil needs a rather deep stirring while the corn is small and before the roots get out far. If this is the case, it should be given, but care must be taken not to cultivate deeply later. The Indiana Experiment Station has shown that corn cultivated about two inches deep yielded 42.32 bushels; while that cultivated four inches deep yielded only 37.92 bushels. Another station found that shallow cultivation yielded 81.8 bushels per acre, but deep cultivation gave only 74.1 bushels.

As to the number of times to cultivate corn, this will depend upon conditions. The thing to keep in mind is to keep a mulch on the surface until the corn has fully tasseled. In many cases it will pay to cultivate until some of the "silks" begin to turn brown. It is a critical time with corn when it is maturing the grain. It should not be neglected then.

C. R. Hudson,  
Raleigh, N. C.

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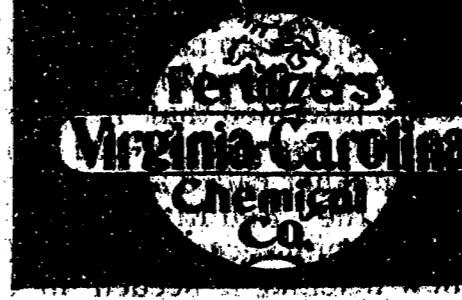
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