

## TAX LISTERS TO MEET

Will Hold Joint Meeting In Danbury On First Monday In May.

AS REQUIRED BY LAW

Appointments of Township Assessors To Be Arranged So that County Assessor Can Spend One Day With Each.

County Tax-Lister E. W. Carroll, of Mirpah, has notified all of the township tax-listers of the county to meet with him in joint session at Danbury on the first Monday in May.

At this meeting the appointments for the township listers will be arranged so that Mr. Carroll can spend one day with each one of them while he is listing the taxes. This arrangement is in accordance with the law as laid down in the Revenue and Machinery act.

Some of the list-takers in the townships have already made their appointments but these will be changed.

## Borax Solution Will Kill Eggs of Flies.

E. P. Wharton, assistant health officer of Greensboro, gained some first-hand information while in Washington Wednesday that he hopes will prove valuable during the coming months in the fight to exterminate the house fly. Mr. Wharton visited the bureau of entomology, of the United States department of agriculture, and learned that the bureau has really discovered a chemical that will destroy the fly while it is still in the egg or maggot form, in its principal breeding place, stable manure. The discovery was reported some time ago, but Mr. Wharton wanted to be sure of his ground before following out some theory that would militate towards the loss of time in the campaign. The chemical is nothing more than common borax, one of the cheapest on the market.

Combined with the cheapness of the borax is the more important fact that it will not destroy the bacteria or reduce the fertilizing value of the manure. It takes very little of the chemical to do the work, too. Borax costs about 5 cents a pound, while the crude mineral costs less. The treatment of the manure by this method is a simple one. It is simply sifted around the outer edges of the manure with a common flour sifter, and then water is poured over to dissolve it and carry it through the manure. Dr. O. Howard, the government entomologist, states that it requires about .02 of a pound for 20 cubic feet of manure, which is approximately eight bushels. When the borax is sifted over this amount, between two and three gallons of water should be poured over it.

The borax mixture does prevent the flies depositing their eggs, but these eggs are destroyed immediately upon coming in contact with the borax solution. If the eggs are already hatched, the mixture will kill the maggots. It is estimated that in a treatment like that recommended, at least 99 per cent. of the eggs and maggots will be destroyed. The principal precaution necessary is to add more borax each time an addition is made to the manure pile. Eggs hatch within a day, but the maggots remain for several days, so that the solution has plenty of time to do its work.

This method of killing the flies will be put into use here at once, although several other precautions against them will not be abandoned. The campaign against them will be carried on in just as strenuous manner as has been contemplated and as is now being put into effect. — Greensboro News.

## KEEPING UP THE HUMUS SUPPLY IN TOBACCO SOILS

Too Much Ammonia Must Be Guarded Against, and Non-legumes Are the Chief Dependence.

The prospective success of a tobacco crop depends quite as much on the condition of the soil when it is planted in tobacco, that is, how it has been cropped and handled in the interval between the successive tobacco crops, as on any other factor. If cropped or managed indiscriminately, it is almost certain soon to be ruined for tobacco. This is so because both the kind and quantity of the soil's humus supply is of great importance in tobacco culture. Exhaustion of the humus means a slow, dead soil, while the requirements are for a live, responsive, quick soil on which the newly set plants will start off quickly and make a rapid growth. The friable, mellow condition necessary to secure this quick responsiveness is possible only when the soil is well supplied with decaying vegetable matter.

Not only should the humus supply be liberal, but it must be of the right kind or the quality of the tobacco produced may be very inferior. Excessive quantities of slow-acting organic ammoniates is ruinous to quality in tobacco, making it coarse, strong, and bad color. For this reason the clovers, cowpeas and other legumes cannot be used to any great extent in the tobacco rotation. A moderate quantity of ammonia is of course necessary, or else the tobacco will be undersized and lacking in body and richness.

On some of the much run-down light sandy soils such as prevalent in parts of the Coastal Plain section and in the sand hill country a limited use of the legumes may be a positive advantage both to the yield and quality. Generally, however, it will prove more satisfactory to maintain the humus of a kind comparatively poor in ammonia and rely considerably on the more readily available quick acting sorts supplied by commercial fertilizers.

It is well known that the organic matter of freshly cleared or broom straw fields is a kind well suited to tobacco. It consists of dead leaves, twigs, roots, pine tags, or broom straw and roots. Such vegetable matter, while poor in ammonia, by its ample volume makes the soil very mellow and friable and of good water-holding capacity. The weed growth that comes spontaneously on the so-called rested fields is also generally of a kind suited to tobacco.

Supplying the necessary humus in this way perhaps may be considered satisfactory from the standpoint of the tobacco itself. In several other respects, however, it is very unsatisfactory. Under the rested field system a part of the farm is at all times out of commission and not producing any profitable crop. It also means that many undesirable weeds and bushes are given every possible opportunity to reseed and re-establish themselves, and gives the country the general aspect of being roughly farmed. It represents an antiquated and crude style of farming from which we are trying hard to get away.

Among the more satisfactory sources of vegetable matter for tobacco soils supplied by cultivated crops may be noted the rye fallow. Rye is in every respect satisfactory in regard to its effect on the quality of the tobacco. It is well thought of by tobacco growers throughout the entire flue district, and should be made much greater use of than it is. But it is open to one very serious objection. When used, it of necessity requires spring plowing of the land at a time when the teams are always rushed, and

**YOUR attention is respectfully called to an important point not generally known, that a laxative should have a tonic element to successfully meet constipation.**

Mr. John B. Capers, of 619 Pecon St., Port Worth, Texas, had a significant experience in this particular. He was afflicted with a severe case of constipation and bowel trouble. He spent a good deal of money in trying to find a remedy. To his astonishment, Peruna very quickly relieved him of his bad symptoms.

This happened a number of years ago. Since then, Mr. Capers states that he has had similar attacks of trouble, the prominent symptom of which is constipation, and has always found prompt and efficient relief from Peruna. He says: "Up to the time I started using your Peruna I could drink castor oil like water. It did no good. As for salts, they were of no use. Physic of all kinds and classes were used, but we had to call on the fountain syringe for help." Peruna was able to correct this condition completely in Mr. Capers' case, and there is every reason to believe that it was the tonic qualities of Peruna, added to the laxative qualities, that procured this very desirable result.



often the land will be too wet or too dry, or some other cause will too frequently prevent the proper fitting of the land early enough or well enough for the best results.

Herdgrass is another humus-giving crop of perhaps greater value on the whole and worthy of very careful consideration as a crop for general use throughout the Old Belt section of the State, perhaps also on some of the soils of the New Belt. Aside from its value as humus-giving, soil-improving crop, suited to the tobacco rotation, herdgrass is a very valuable hay grass. It is suited to our conditions and will give a good yield of splendid hay which may be used as secondary source of money income on the farm, either directly or through livestock products. For the best results with herdgrass the seed should be sown from the middle to the last of August in the Old Belt and from two to four weeks later in the New Belt Coastal Plain section. The older method of seeding the grass with wheat is not recommended.

The place of grass in the rotation generally will be after wheat, which has in turn probably followed tobacco; that is the grass will be seeded on wheat stubble after the soil has been fitted during July and August by disking.

Generally the grass should be allowed to stand for at least two years, when the sod may be turned down in the fall or winter in preparation for tobacco the next year. This fall plowing is very important, especially in the Old Belt, as it practically assures that the soil will be well fitted and early enough to give the tobacco the best chance to do well.

In the New Belt section there is a greater diversity of money crops available for use in the tobacco rotation. Tobacco does well after either cotton, peanuts or sweet potatoes. Legumes are also much less objectionable on the light Coastal Plain soils, and in many instances a legume could be introduced into the rotation with benefit. In most cases cowpeas would probably be most satisfactory for this purpose, or on the stiffer soils where it will hold through the winter, crimson clover might be used to advantage. When used, these legumes should come in the rotation closely succeeding the tobacco, so that any excess of ammonia could be used up by the crops intervening before the field comes in tobacco again. On some of the very lightest, much run-down soils tobacco might even give good results if closely following a turned-under leguminous crop such as cowpeas.

Peas are quite generally sown in tobacco in the New Belt section, which is good practice there. The next year the field might be

put in cotton or sweet potatoes and then back in tobacco again the following year. The rotation could be extended by using peanuts or sweet potatoes after cotton before it again came in tobacco.

Any number of variations will suggest themselves to the thoughtful farmer, but the importance of an adequate supply of vegetable matter of a kind not too rich in ammonia should be kept constantly in mind when planting the rotation. — E. H. MATTHEWSON, in The Progressive Farmer.

Mr. R. P. Glidewell, of Meadows, Spent Friday and Saturday here surveying land.

## Notice!

Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Charles W. Wall, deceased, all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are hereby notified to present the same on or before the 1st day of April, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery, and all persons owing said estate will please make settlement with the undersigned at once.

This March 29th, 1915.  
N. S. JONES, Executor.  
N. O. Petree, Atty.

# NEW HARDWARE STORE

To Our Friends and the Public Generally:

The season of the year is coming now when farmers will need many articles carried in a hardware store and we desire to say that our line is complete and you will find anything here usually carried in a hardware store at prices as low as the lowest.

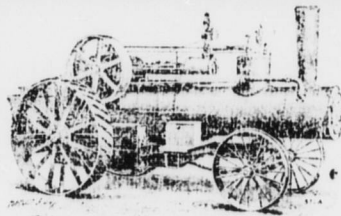
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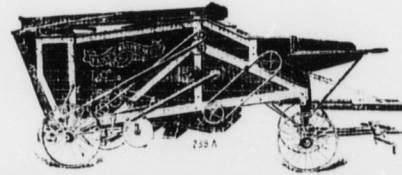


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