

A COUNTRY WITHOUT FLIES

**House Flies Unknown--
A Health Resort for
Babies.**

It should be refreshing and a bit encouraging to the fatigued, hopeless fly-fighters to know that there is in the world a country in which there are no flies. The place is the British West Indies. Dr. B. E. Washburn who has recently gone to these islands in the interest of the International Health Commission and who has taken up his first work in Port of Spain, Trinidad, says, in writing friends in North Carolina: "You will be interested to know that there are no house flies here. I did not see any of these in any of the ten islands on which we stopped. The people know nothing of the house fly and in this way, if in no other, are singularly blessed." Dr. Washburn, says further, "To my surprise, I find that all of the islands, and especially British Guiana, are health resorts for babies and are so used by the people from England. It has certainly been true in our case, too, for the baby has grown very much."

This interesting fact—that there are no flies in British West Indies—starts up a number of questions and curious conjectures. Why is it they have no flies? Is it that they have lost the seed? Or is it that they have some active parasite or animal that feeds on flies, like the South American ant-eater, for instance? Certainly, it is not that they have no filth. They have heat and moisture and if rumor has it true, they have all the filth that is necessary. With these three conditions we have more flies than we can manage, and that they have more favorable conditions without any flies is what we do not understand.

We are not surprised, however, to know, since there are no flies there, that it is a health resort for babies. England is fortunate in having such a place, but babies will do well at almost any place where there are no flies, provided they are properly fed and are kept clean.

Were Dr. Washburn to do nothing more for international health than find out the cause for their freedom from flies by which our fly problem could be solved, he would have rendered a blessing to mankind and his name would deserve a place along with Jenner's and Pasteur's.

Tri-Weekly Atlanta Constitution and Progressive Farmer, both one year for \$1.00. Save 1-3 to 1-2 on all other magazines and periodicals. Write for my big clubbing catalog.

UPTON WILSON,
Madison, N. C.

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**No Aches or Pains
Peruna Did It for Me.**

"I find Peruna an excellent spring and summer medicine and am glad to call the attention of my friends to it. I know by experience that Peruna is a good medicine, and always recommend it whenever I have an opportunity. I can truthfully say that I have no trace of my old complaint, and have neither ache nor pain, and enjoy life. Words cannot express my appreciation for the good Peruna has done me."

PERUNA THE SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE.

"I used to get cramps in my stomach. I had sick headaches. My stomach nearly killed me. My family physician only gave me temporary relief. I got out of patience and had given up all hopes of recovery. I then wrote to Dr. Hartman and he advised me to take Peruna. I got a bottle of Peruna and commenced using it. Soon got better and am now entirely cured and feel like a new woman. Peruna is my comfort. I will never be without it." Mrs. Thomas M. Morgan, R. F. D. 2, Wadsworth, Ohio.



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**How to Make the
Corn Crop Pay**

As a result of a number of years' work, the Mississippi Experiment Station has found the average cost per acre of growing corn to be \$12.50. This includes no charge for fertilizers, and, as the average Southern farmer uses fertilizers on his corn crop, it may be assumed that the average per acre cost of production over the entire South will be in the neighborhood of \$15. Then since the South during the last ten years has averaged little more than fifteen bushels per acre, it follows that on an average the corn we have raised has cost us around a dollar per bushel.

If this has been the average cost, how about the thousands and thousands of acres that have made less than the average? We have all seen them—runty, neglected, weed-infested patches of the "little yaller kind" of corn that actually fail to make enough to pay for the seed and fertilizer used. Of course the fellow who farms in this way can better afford to buy his corn than raise it; but we are inclined to think that such a farmer has missed his calling, and that he would be better employed working for wages at a dollar a day, where his employer can do the heavy thinking for him.

But these facts are not arguments against our raising corn; rather they indicate that until we double our present average yields we are going to find corn raising a mighty poor business. This brings us around to the undeniable truth that the farmer who only makes average yields, whether they be of corn or cotton, is never going to do anything more than break even, if he be fortunate enough to get out of debt. The ten-bushels-of-corn-per-acre man is generally the man who averages a third of a bale of cotton, and a lifetime of poverty is all that such yields can ever mean.

What's the remedy? If we had ten loads of stable manure to go on every acre that goes in corn this year we believe we'd have an almost certain means of doubling our corn crop. The trouble here is that we haven't the manure, and the simple truth is that we can't afford to continue to buy corn until we have enough live stock to produce sufficient manure to double our corn yields. Nor can commercial fertilizers, while valuable in their place, ever alone safely be depended upon as the most economical means of doubling our yields of corn. As supplementary sources of plant food, particularly as sources phosphorus and potassium, we never expect to be able

NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

ever receive the proper balance of food to sufficiently nourish both body and brain during the growing period when nature's demands are greater than in mature life. This is shown in so many pale faces, lean bodies, frequent colds, and lack of ambition.

For all such children we say with unmistakable earnestness: They need Scott's Emulsion, and need it now. It possesses in concentrated form the very food elements to enrich their blood. It changes weakness to strength; it makes them sturdy and strong. No alcohol.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

to do without commercial fertilizers; but to use them as a source of nitrogen for corn is poor economy.

Our choice then would be a rank growth of bur or crimson clover to turn under for every acre that goes in corn. Here too the embarrassing fact bobs up that we haven't these clovers for every acre; but we do believe that they are within easier reach of the average farmer than the required amount of stable manure.

Here, as we see it, is the key to profitable corn crops in the South and the solution of the problem of moving our corn cribs from Iowa to Dixie; see that hereafter every acre of your corn follows a crop of clover plowed under. Good seed is important, thorough preparation and cultivation are necessary; but the greatest problem of all is getting and keeping rich land. Bur and crimson clovers, crops that are at home on every well drained soil from Virginia to Texas, furnish the means.

Are you going to use them hereafter? Progressive Farmer.

Some Forms of Rheumatism Curable

Rheumatism is a disease characterized by pains in the joints and in the muscles. The most common forms are: Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Rheumatic Headaches, Sciatic Rheumatism and Lumbago. All of these types can be helped absolutely by applying some good liniment that penetrates. An application of Sloan's Liniment two or three times a day to the affected part will give instant relief. Sloan's Liniment is good for pain, and especially Rheumatic Pain, because it penetrates to the seat of the trouble, soothes the afflicted part and draws the pain. "Sloan's Liniment is all medicine." Get a 25c. bottle now. Keep it handy in case of emergency.



**Rheumatism
For Young and Old**

The acute agonizing pain of rheumatism is soothed at once by Sloan's Liniment. Do not rub—it penetrates to the sore spot, bringing a comfort not dreamed of until tried. Get a bottle today.

RHEUMATISM

Here What Others Say: "I highly recommend your liniment as the best remedy for rheumatism I ever used. Before using it I spent large sums of money trying to get relief of the misery and pains in limbs and body, so I tried your liniment both internal and external and I found quick relief, and now am well and strong again."—Geo. Curtis, 223 N. 15th St., Springfield, Ill.

Here's Proof: "I wish to write and tell you about a fall I had down four or five steps, and bruised my neck and hip very bad. I could not sleep at all. I sent my wife for a 25-cent bottle of your liniment and in two days' time I was on my feet again."—Ed. Harlan High, 1231 1/2 Prairie Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

**SLOAN'S
LINIMENT**

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ZELL'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS

Zell's Tobacco Fertilizers have been the leaders for over half a century and are deservedly popular because they are the product of experience, intelligent manufacturing and honesty of purpose to produce the best tobacco fertilizer on the market at a reasonable cost. If "Doc" Key can make 200 lbs. heavier tobacco per acre with Zell's 8-3-4 than the same amount of another standard company's goods and Mr. J. E. Smith, of King, can make 1400 lbs. of tobacco to the acre with Zell's why can't you do the same? Have you ever tried Zell's? If not why not? You may buy guano for less money, but is that economy in the end? What you want is results. Zell's will make more pounds with a better color and bring more money. That is what counts.

Testimonials

Durham, N. C., April 2, 1915.
Dear Sirs:--I have been selling ZELL'S Tobacco Brands of Fertilizers for about ten years along with several other standard brands. ZELL'S has always given me splendid satisfaction under my tobacco crop. One of my tenants, Mr. J. B. Thompson, has used ZELL'S exclusively for several years and says ZELL'S grows tobacco of a finer texture than any fertilizer he ever used. My tobacco crop in 1913 brought me \$12,000.00. My sales on Zell's have increased this year over last.
Very truly yours,
J. T. ROGERS.

Pilot Mountain, N. C., March 29, 1915.
Dear Sirs:
One of my tenants, Mr. S. V. Marsh, used about 1,000 lbs. per acre of Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer 8-3-4 under his tobacco last year, alongside of the same amount per acre of fertilizer made by a competitive company, whose goods are well known in this section. The tobacco grown over Zell's yellowed much better on the hill, did not burn, and weighed about 200 lbs. heavier to the acre than that over the other company's goods. I believe Zell's 8-3-4 is the thing for this country and cannot speak too highly of it.
Very truly yours,
G. O. KEY.

King, N. C., March 29, 1915.
Dear Sirs:--I used six bags of Zell's Tobacco Fertilizer 8-3-4 on two acres last year. I made 2,800 lbs. of tobacco that brought me \$620.00. I shall use Zell's this year.
Very truly yours,
J. E. SMITH.

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PIEDMONT TOBACCO CO., Pilot Mt., N. C.
FULTON & DAVIS, Walnut Cove, N. C.**

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