

UNG ATTACKS BUILDING POLICY

NDMENS ERECTION OF UNSAFE SCHOOLS OR ADDITIONS TO SUCH STRUCTURES.

SPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

ings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People, Gathered Around the State Capital.

Raleigh. Insurance Commissioner James P. Ung in an interview attacked the policy employed in some counties and in the state of constructing additions to school buildings already unsafe, when the lack of ready money would prevent the erection of a new building.

"I must admit that it puzzles me to understand why people will persist in erecting unsafe buildings. Is it from lack of thought or is it purely because of the habit? It cannot be to save a few dollars in the construction cost, for this will be more than made up in a few years in insurance and upkeep.

"It is indeed poor policy to erect buildings liable to burn by reason of their construction but nothing less than a criminal to erect buildings that are a menace to the lives of their occupants. Take as an example our school buildings. Certainly they should be made safe for our children. School disasters involving the death of many children are occurring from time to time all over our country, fortunately so far none have occurred in our state. But fathers and mothers in North Carolina note the fact that the loss of lives in school buildings have occurred in the class of buildings in which the best buildings in our state, excepting possibly less than a dozen, belong. Is this not a sufficient warning to you and your school officers?

"Under the plea of lack of money, not only unsafe school buildings are being erected, and safe ones can be erected for the same money, but additional rooms are being added to buildings admittedly unsafe. Is it good business judgment or even humane to make places in unsafe buildings for more children rather than make the buildings safe for those that can be accommodated? Is this course forced by a demand of the parents? Are our parents willing to take the risk? Not if they realize what they are doing. Let the first money spent on an unsafe school building be used to make it safe for the children who are to occupy it.

"The law of North Carolina requires the insurance commissioner to pass on the safety of all school buildings. He is unwilling to carry the load of responsibility without doing all in his power to make these buildings safe and warn the people. The use of fire escapes and fire drills will give only a small per cent of safety. Full safety and its protection for children must be sought in the construction of the buildings."

State Must Increase Wheat.

It has been estimated that North Carolina needs 13,000,000 bushels of wheat for food. The normal crop produced in the State amounts to about 10,000,000 bushels, and from this it may be seen that it is necessary for the state to produce 3,000,000 bushels more in order to make enough for our bread. With a good price assured for wheat during the coming year, and with the imperative necessity of there being a good supply on hand, all available land should be planted this fall over all the western and Piedmont sections of the state.

According to Mr. C. B. Williams, chief of the Division of Agronomy, wheat will be a safe and profitable crop for the coming year. If this increased acreage is to be put in, however, it should be remembered that a well-prepared seed-bed pays, and that deep plowing will increase the yield. Special pains should be taken to plow and harrow the land until the soil is in a good friable condition before the seed are planted. Now is the time to begin making plans for securing the seed wheat. It will be high and scarce later on.

North Carolina can produce enough bread to feed herself by observing six main factors: By planting more wheat this fall; by securing good seed of the best varieties now; by preparing the ground early and thoroughly; by treating the seed for smut; by using farm manures and the right kinds of fertilizer, and by planting sufficiently early.

First Woman Cheese Maker.

With the establishment of a cheese factory by the Valle Crucis Industrial School in Watagua county Miss Heffner, a graduate of the school, has been appointed cheese maker and becomes the first in the South. Miss Heffner took a course in cheese making at the Pennsylvania State College last winter to prepare for this work. When the factory was completed and begun operation this month she was selected to begin the work and will take an active part in manufacturing cheese for commercial purposes.

Should Publish Exemption Claims.

The press of the state will be depended on largely by the Provost Marshal General in bringing to light any cases in which exemptions are improperly secured by registrants. In telegraphic instructions to Governor Bickett it is made plain that the boards should inform the public of the grounds upon which exemptions or discharge are asking by registered men.

The order reads: "The names of all registered men are on a list arranged in the order in which they will be called for military service. Wherever any registered person imposes upon a local board and improperly secured a certificate of exemption or discharge he advances the time of call of all other un-called persons of the list. For this reason every registered person and, to some extent, every person in the community is more or less directly interested in seeing that the true facts are brought to the attention of the government. For every local board, a person will be designated who will receive information of such cases and make appeal to the district board or inform the local board. For this reason the public is entitled to know the grounds upon which claims for exemption or discharge are being asked by registered men. Local boards should therefore be instructed immediately to make available to the press from day to day the names of persons claiming exemption or discharge, the ground on which such claims are based and in general the number of cases that are being disposed of by the boards from day to day. This instruction does not apply, of course, to discharges on the ground of physical disqualifications."

Blooded Cattle Brought to State.

Sixty-five pured Jersey and Holstein cattle, representing a purchase price of over \$10,000, were bought by North Carolina farmers through the Animal Industry Division of the N. C. Agricultural Extension Service during the past month. Mrs. A. J. Reed, of the Office of Dairy Farming, was authorized by these farmers and associations to make the purchases when on a recent trip to the pured cattle centers of Ohio and surrounding states. The cattle are a distinct addition to the pured roster of the state. Not one of them are from dams that did not average at least 525 pounds of butter fat per year.

The average fat production of the average North Carolina cow is only 150 pounds per year. When a dairyman has a cow that produces 369 pounds he considers her a good animal. From this it is not to be inferred, however, that all of the Jerseys brought in will produce 500 pounds of fat, but they will be a distinct improvement over the old scrub type. They will also become the center of pured live stock production from which later on good animals for family cows may be obtained.

Mr. W. T. Yancey, cashier of the National Bank of Granville, at Oxford, took a prominent stand as one of the leaders in the cause for pured livestock when he loaned the money to reliable farmers for buying thirteen Jersey animals. The money was loaned without interest and each animal cost between \$100 and \$150 each.

Planning Big State Fair.

Secretary Joseph E. Pogue, of the state fair, is delighted with the movement that directors launched for making the fair this year a conservation affair that will be in line with the general movement for conserving the resources of the state and stirring the people in the matter of home economics and general agricultural progress. This will be the fifty-seventh state fair, and it will be held October 15-20.

The woman's building will be completed in ample time at a cost of \$12,000 and will be quite an addition which will swing fully in line with the war conditions and needs. It was decided to give the grandstand receipts of the fair on Thursday of fair week to the Red Cross. This was on motion of Col. J. C. L. Harris. The resolutions adopted by the executive committee declare that the fair must be made to bear its part in effectively co-ordinating features of the fair so that it will play an important part in the nation's vital scheme of food production and conservation. A telegram was sent to the President that the management of the fair is with him in heart, soul, bone and muscle, until the war is over.

Appoints New Veterinarian.

Major W. A. Graham, commissioner of agriculture, appointed Dr. O. H. Graham, of Duplin county, state veterinarian to succeed Dr. B. B. Flowe, who resigned to accept a commission in the army. Dr. Graham, who is no relation of the commissioner, has been the assistant veterinarian in the department and he moves up. He is regarded as splendidly fitted for the work, having the confidence of the federal agents employed in this work. Dr. William Moore has begun his work.

Druggists Fear German Drugs.

So strong is the dislike for the Germans in America that some druggists in this section of the country have started a boycott on German drugs handled over the counter. Local drug salesmen report a big decrease in the sale of German medicines and in some cases druggists have positively refused to buy drugs manufactured by subjects of the Kaiser. Aspirin is one of the drugs now held in fear by some druggists. American made tablets of this nature taking preference over the German tablets.

DAIRY FACTS

PRINCIPAL CAUSE OF SCOURS

Feeding From Dirty Pails or Giving Rations Unhardened Stomachs Cannot Properly Digest.

Those who raise young calves by hand know that scours is one of the greatest, if not the greatest, source of loss. Dr. C. C. Lipp, veterinarian at the South Dakota college, says feeding from dirty pails, or feeding rations the unhardened stomachs of the young calves cannot digest, are the two main causes from which this trouble may arise.

The milk pails cannot be kept too clean. Scrupulous care must be observed if the feed pails are not to be the source of scours. Washing after each feeding with cold water is not enough; a thorough scalding at least once a day is essential and exposure to bright sunlight on every clear day will not come amiss. Bacteria are little things, but the way they live and multiply is remarkable, and the damage they can do when they get started assumes mighty proportions.

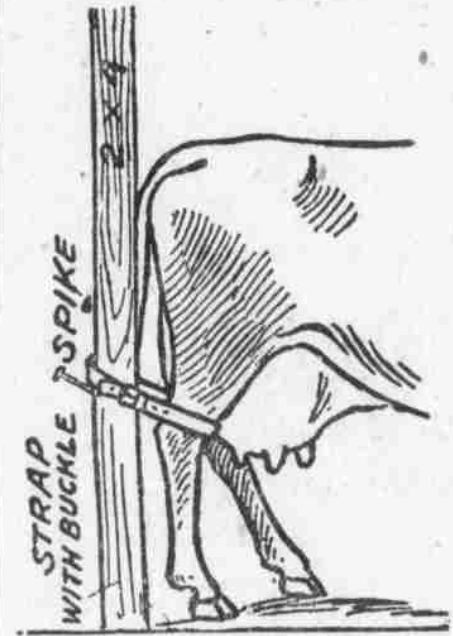
When the feed is hard to digest and the first evidence of stomach disorders appear, a dose of physic is the best cure. A few tablespoonfuls of castor oil or an equal amount of salts will remove the offending food and restore the system to working order again.

A 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde has also been found to be an effective preventive of scours. One tablespoonful of formalin is diluted in one pint of water. A spoonful or two of the solution may then be added to the calf's milk as many times a day and as long as conditions demand.

PREVENT COW FROM KICKING

Method Shown in Illustration is Easy and Safe—Leg Tied by Means of Strong Strap.

(By E. ESCH.) I had a heifer which persisted in kicking and struggling until it was simply impossible to milk her. A neighbor told me about the strap method and I adopted it at once. It is



Holding Cow's Leg.

easy and safe and worked just fine. In a little while the heifer would stand without the strap.

A very good method to cure a cow from kicking and to teach her to stand still while milking is to fasten a 2-by-4 timber securely to the floor and ceiling just back of the cow, then have a good, strong strap, with a buckle, pass around her hind right leg and then around the 2-by-4 and draw up tight and buckle it. Drive a spike in the 2-by-4 part way to keep the strap from slipping down when the cow struggles to get her leg free.

SPEED OF STEAM SEPARATOR

Farmers Should Be Careful to Follow Directions Given by Manufacturers of Machine.

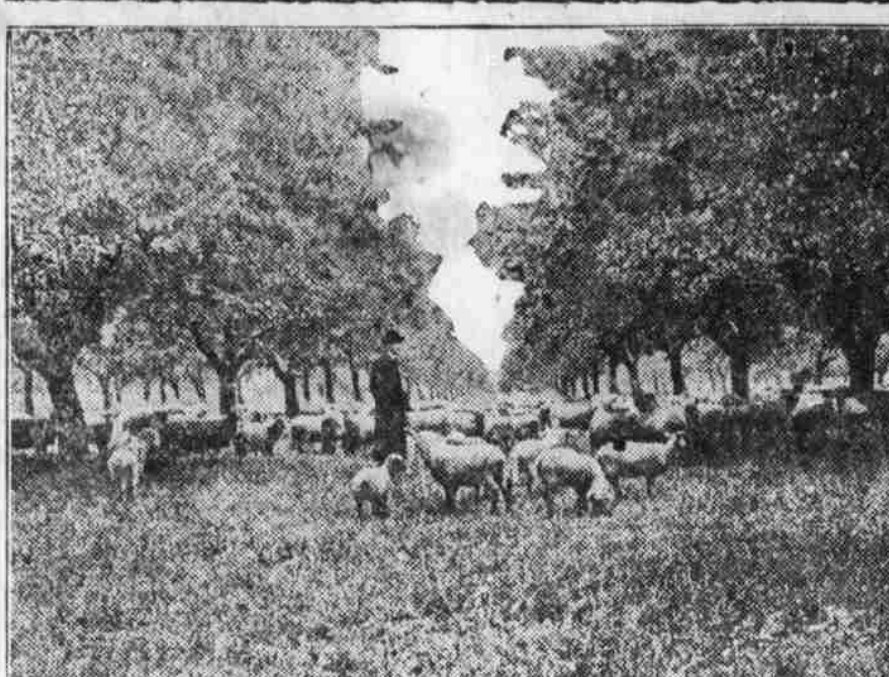
Some tests conducted by the Indiana station show that much cream may be lost by not running the cream separator the proper number of revolutions. Farmers should be particular about following directions of the several makes of separators. It has been estimated that over 95 per cent of the dairymen turn their machines too slowly. The question of speed, therefore, becomes one of much importance, and dairymen should look after this feature of milk and cream handling with as much carefulness as they do any other detail of milk handling.

PREVENTING HORNS ON CALF

When Animal is Week or Two Old Rub Caustic Potash on Little Nubs —Protect From Rain.

(North Dakota Experiment Station.) Horns can be prevented from growing on a calf by rubbing caustic potash on the little nubs that develop into horns. A good time to do this is when the calf is a week or two old. Wrap one end of the stick of caustic in paper to protect the fingers, moisten the other and rub on the nubs. Be careful that it does not run down the face and into the eyes. Removing the hair helps. Make three applications, allowing it to dry between each application. The calf should be protected from rain to keep the caustic from peeling.

SHEEP TICK CAUSES LOSS TO THE OWNER



MONEY MAKERS ON ANY SOUTHERN FARM.

(W. H. DALRYMPLE, Louisiana Station.) The sheep ticks or their young may be found on sheep at all times of the year, but appear most numerous in the spring and are especially noticeable at shearing time on the old sheep after they have been deprived of their shelter.

This pest, although it seldom causes any very serious damage, either to the sheep or the wool, is at all times an annoyance and occasionally causes decided losses to the sheep owner, being a blood-sucker and producing considerable irritation, which varies according to the number of the ticks present. Fortunately, these ticks may be readily destroyed by suitable dips or dressings; and it would be well, whenever discovered, to have the sheep treated to prevent the dissemination of the parasites.

One of the dipping solutions recommended is kerosene emulsion, which may be prepared as follows: Dissolve one-half pound of common soap in one gallon of boiling water. Remove from

the fire, stir in two gallons of coal oil and agitate thoroughly until it is emulsified. Use one gallon of this emulsion to eight or ten gallons of cold water, which should also be well mixed. Fifty gallons of this solution will suffice for 50 sheep. Any quantity of this solution may be prepared by observing the above-mentioned proportions.

Any of the coal-tar dips on the market, such as kresol, etc., will also serve as a dipping solution of about two per cent strength with water.

Sheep that have been dipped should not be turned into the old pens or pastures until about a week afterward, by which time it may be presumed that any ticks left on the ground will have died. And any sheep recently purchased, especially from the northern section of the country, should always be dipped or otherwise treated before being turned out among the home flock, so as to prevent, if possible, the further introduction and distribution of these parasites.

SWEET-POTATO ENEMY

Leaf-Folder Found at Brownsville, Tex., and in Louisiana.

Field Workers of Bureau of Entomology Find Insect Can Be Controlled by Careful Spraying With Arsenate of Lead.

(From the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Sweet-potato growers are warned to be on the alert against a new insect pest, the sweet-potato leaf-folder, which was found in 1916 in injurious numbers in the region of Brownsville, Tex. It has been noted also in Louisiana. Field workers of the Bureau of Entomology of the United States department of agriculture who have studied the new pest at Brownsville found it can be controlled by careful spraying. Arsenate of lead, used at the rate of one pound of powder to 50 gallons of water, or zinc arsenate, used at the rate of one pound of powder to 40 gallons of water, were found effective. These sprays destroyed from 93 to 96 per cent of the larvae on the sweet-potato vines.

The sweet-potato leaf-folder constructs a shelter by folding a leaf or drawing two leaves together with silk which it spins for the purpose. As it increases in size it devours most of the leaf except the larger veins and midrib. In 1913, at Brownsville, Tex., the pest was first observed about the middle of September. By the middle of October the caterpillars had become so abundant that it was found advisable to spray immediately. When done early one spray application may be sufficient, whereas if treatment is delayed until a large number of larvae have spun cocoons, two or more applications may be necessary in order to effect complete control. Natural enemies of this insect in Texas are the jackdaw or boat-tailed grackle and the spined soldier bug.

COTTON CROP IS NEGLECTED

Careless Wrapping, Sampling Abuses and Indifferent Storage Illustrate Disregard.

There is no agricultural product that is so neglected as American cotton. The careless wrapping, the sampling abuses, indifferent storage and country damage all combine to illustrate in a most striking manner the utter disregard of consequences and careless indifference which exists in the handling and marketing of this important and valuable crop. In no other case does a farmer care for his product from the time it is planted in the spring until it is harvested in the autumn, and then expose it to all kinds of weather and abuse.

MORE ACREAGE FOR TURNIPS

Vegetable is Fine for Human Consumption—Cowlot Makes Ideal Spot for Growing Crop.

The turnip acreage should be increased this year. Turnips are fine for human consumption and are easy to grow. Many farmers fix a cowlot at this season of year in which the cows are milked and penned at night, using this rich spot for turnips in all

GRAIN FOR PRODUCING COWS

Much Depends on Quantity of Milk Given and Food Obtained From Good Pasturage.

Does it pay to feed grain to cows on pasture? The results obtained at the University of Missouri College of Agriculture indicate that it depends largely upon how much milk the cows give and how good the pasture is. If a cow is producing less than a pound of butter each day the necessary food can be obtained from a good pasture. If she produces more than this some grain can be fed profitably. This means that a Jersey cow should be able to get enough food from grass to make about 20 pounds of milk daily and a Holstein about 25 to 30.

It will pay to feed grain to all cows which give more than this amount, since high-producing animals cannot gather sufficient feed in the form of grass. A cow giving a pound and a half of butter daily should receive about five pounds of grain daily, and one giving two pounds of butter should receive seven or eight pounds of grain. When not more than four or five pounds of grain are fed it may consist of corn. If more than this is needed, some bran or a small amount of cottonseed meal should be added. These recommendations hold good only when pastures are good. In late summer it will often be necessary to feed more grain to high-producing cows or give some silage or green feeds to help out the pastures.

STAPLE FOOD CROPS NEEDED

Enlarged Production is Greatest and Most Important Service Required of Farmers.

Secretary of Agriculture Houston, in urging the planting of a heavy acreage of food and feed crops, emphasizes particularly the practical certainty that all such crops will bring very high prices. He says:

"It is obvious that the greatest and most important service that is required of our agriculture under existing conditions is an enlarged production of the staple food crops. Because of the shortage of such crops practically throughout the world there is no risk in the near future of excessive production such as sometimes has resulted in unremunerative prices to producers. This is particularly true of the cereals and of peas, beans, cowpeas, soy beans and buckwheat. In view of the world scarcity of food, there is hardly a possibility that the production of these crops by the farmers of the United States can be too great this year, and there is abundant reason to expect generous price returns for all available surplus."

RAISE BIG CROP OF CELERY

Cannot Be Done Without Liberal Supply of Moisture, but Many Gardeners Are Trying It.

It is out of the question to grow a big crop of celery without a liberal supply of moisture, but many gardeners are trying to do it. Numerous failures could be cited where there was little hope of success even if the season had been favorable. Unless it is possible to irrigate, it is never safe to plant this vegetable on a large scale, except in naturally moist soils abounding in humus.

WOMAN COULD HARDLY STAND

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fulton, N. Y. — "Why will women pay out their money for treatment and receive no benefit, when so many have proved that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will make them well? For over a year I suffered so from female weakness I could hardly stand and was afraid to go on the street alone. Doctors said medicines were useless and only an operation would help me, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has proved it otherwise. I am now perfectly well and can do any kind of work."



—Mrs. NELLIE PHELPS, care of R. A. Rider, R.F.D. No. 5, Fulton, N. Y. We wish every woman who suffers from female troubles, nervousness, backache or the blues could see the letters written by women made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If you have had symptoms and do not understand the cause, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for helpful advice given free.

GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMA

TREATMENT This treatment is the result of many years of study and experience in the treatment of asthma and other diseases of the lungs and throat by the late Dr. J. H. Guild, graduate of New York Medical College and New York University. He was a laboratory, a practitioner in Bellevue and New York Charity Hospitals and an eminent physician. \$2.00 and \$1.00 at druggists. Free sample and practical treatment directions. Ask for request, J. H. Guild Co., Dept. 71.

OXIDINE

Kills Chills

Good for Malaria, constipation, biliousness — a fine tonic. Guaranteed or money back. Ask your dealer.

Behrens Drug Co., Waco, Tex.

MONEY LENDER PITIED POOR

Chinese Shylock in Manchuria Gave Annual Sum for Relief Work to Relieve His Conscience.

A wealthy Chinese money lender in Manchuria was recently convicted of making false declaration regarding robberies of his caravans by Mongolian bandits. His conscience troubled him to such an extent that he offered to contribute an annual sum of \$750 for the relief of the poor, East and West says. This money was made the basis of a fund for feeding the helpless at Kungchuling. Manchuria is terribly poor, despite the mineral and agricultural riches extracted from its soil and rocks, all of which products are shipped abroad. There are probably thousands of industrious natives unable, by unremitting toil, to earn more than a meager living. When to their natural difficulties are added the ravages of bandits and the evils of misgovernment, such as now prevail in many parts of China, abject poverty and starvation must be the lot of the people who, in the best of times, are only half fed.

CUTICURA KILLS DANDRUFF

The Cause of Dry, Thin and Falling Hair and Does It Quickly—Trial Free.

Anoint spots of dandruff, itching and irritation with Cuticura Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cuticura Soap, if a man, and next morning if a woman. When Dandruff goes the hair comes. Use Cuticura Soap daily for the toilet. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere—Adv.

Pan.

They have a new game out at Fort Harrison called "pan," and played with an ordinary pie pan, says the Indianapolis News. Such a pan, when salted correctly, has all the floating quality of an airplane, and with a little practice may be sailed fast and straight for a distance of 1,000 feet. "Elimination pan" is an improvement on the game, and is played by any number of men in a big circle, and each man that drops the pan is out of the game.

A True Optimist.

"Terribly rainy weather." "Yes. It's a relief to my mind. It rains so regularly that I never forget my umbrella any more."

After the Murine is for Tired Eyes.

Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids—Blepharitis—Resists—Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your eyes as much of your loving care as you give your teeth and with the same regularity.

CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book.