



THRIFT LESSONS

tails of the case, and advising that the child be taken to the proper expert for treatment. This was not satisfactory in its results, for many reasons. In some cases, the physician or surgeon was not within reach of the community; and in many cases parents were unable to bear the necessary expense of securing hospital accommodations and the services of a trained nurse. In the case of dental work, simple neglect would allow minor defects to develop into serious complications.

Beginning in the summer of 1918, Dr. G. M. Cooper, Director of the Bureau, inaugurated a system of free traveling dental service. The best young dentists were employed on a salary, and equipped with modern outfits to go into the rural schools and set up a dental clinic in the most remote corners of the backwoods. Since then, this work has grown, and has now a great field force which travels from county to county and furnishes free treatment to all of the children of the schools. They expect to reach Stanly County some time during the coming summer.

Another phase of the work, which has been as popular as the dental clinic, is the organized treatment of adenoids and tonsils. Dr. Cooper is in close touch with the nose and throat specialists in all parts of the State, and he makes special arrangements for the establishment of temporary hospitals in the various towns and counties, where these cases are treated.

There is no attempt to make this treatment compulsory. It is the purpose of the Bureau to provide the facilities for those who have realized the necessity of such treatment, and to so conduct the work that the expense will not be an item large enough to debar any suffering child from its benefits.

The preliminary examinations in the school here have been completed, and now preparations are under way to secure a surgeon in the near future to treat the cases of adenoids and tonsils.

—B. M. W.

### The Vegetable Garden

The preparation of the seedbed plays an important part in crop production. To obviate clods as much as possible, land should be broken only when it is in good condition for plowing—neither too wet nor too dry—and harrowed soon after breaking.

The Black Valentine Bean, for earliest, should now be planted, followed every week or ten days by better varieties, such as Red Valentine and Burpee's Stringless.

Plant Lima Beans in rows, just as you would snap beans. Sow Beet, Carrot, Peas, Radish, Parsnip, Salsify, Parsley, Celery, Okra, Turnip, Mustard, and Onion.

The middle of the month, sow Cucumbers, Musk Melon, and Squash. As vine seeds are tender, care should be taken not to plant during a cold season. To

grow them successfully, plow out a furrow, and sow a good grade of fertilizer (stable manure is better, but that is a very scarce article in Badin), cover up, and raise your bed a few inches, then sow the seed along the bed. When a stand is secured, thin them to twenty inches in the row. A tablespoonful of Nitrate of Soda should be scattered around each hill. This will push them along rapidly, and increase the earliness of the crop. If stable manure is used, one ought to use acid in connection with the manure.

If your potato crop has not already been planted, it should be done at once. As soon as they are well out of the ground, begin spraying every ten days, and thus ward off blight and destroy the beetles at the same time. Bordeaux Mixture or some of the prepared Insecticides and fungicides are good. I have been using Bowker's Pyrox, a combined insecticide and fungicide, with wonderful result.

Early in the month plant seed of Sugar Corn. The little early varieties that grow in the North seldom do well in the South, and it is better to start with the stronger growing varieties, like the Country Gentleman, Stowell's Evergreen, and Mammoth. Keep up a succession every ten days till August.

Sweet Potatoes can be planted the last of the month. Anyone wishing to buy plants, if they will communicate with me, I will gladly furnish them with addresses of plant growers of Cabbage,