

WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS

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J. L. MAYO, Editor and Proprietor. Telephone No. 2200.

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WASHINGTON, N. C., SEPT. 27.

LET THE NEWS FOLLOW.

Parties leaving town should not fail to let The News follow them daily with the news of Washington fresh and crisp. It will prove a valuable companion, reading to you like a letter from home.

MUST BE SIGNED. All articles sent to The News for publication must be signed by the writer, otherwise they will not be published.

THE FARMER'S FUTURE.

Talk about the advance agriculture has made in the past comparatively few years. It is simply amazing. What the future holds in store for the farmer only the future will show, but we feel satisfied that development along economic lines will be quite as rapid as in the past few years, and the next fifty years will see a marvelous improvement. Agriculture has been a little slow, but it is going now, and has been for a few years, and it will soon be among the most advanced sciences. It is plain that it is rapidly becoming one of the most desirable occupations for man. The farmer now rides where he formerly walked. He accomplishes things in a day that formerly occupied him a week. We do not think he will farm more land, but he will farm it quicker and better, and have much more leisure. He will be able to do things so rapidly that he will be able in most cases to select the most favorable times for doing them. This will mean better farming and larger yield and a higher quality of product. It is a fact that horses have sent many a farmer into bankruptcy. We have seen many a farmer obliged to feed twenty to thirty horses, and as many as twenty men for a week to get his wheat and oats threshed. They consumed nearly the value of his small grain crop. That is ended. He had ten or more men in his harvest field, and they demanded big wages and the very best his larder afforded. That is ended. He trudged thousands of miles every year plowing, harrowing and cultivating his land. He does not need to plow. Many a farmer has said that the hardest work he did was growing and harvesting food for his horses. There will be an end to that in the near future. He will have less to support and can devote more land to growing crops he can market. Judging from the great improvement in agricultural methods of the past few years there is a great future in store for the farmer. He will no longer be a clodhopper, or a bumpkin, but one of the foremost among men. He will right the many wrongs that have been heaped upon him by traders and politicians and great combinations of capital, and will do it in a way that will work no hardship to legitimate business. He will be conservative but he will take what is rightfully coming to him, and make others be satisfied with a fair profit on actual values. He is already shaking off the political shackles that have bound him to parties that have exploited him for all he was worth, and when he finally steps forth a free man he will be a giant. The farmer has everything that is best for him, and in due time he will take the position he is entitled to, and honor it.

FIFTEEN CENT COTTON.

The present indications are that if the cotton farmers let well enough alone, fifteen cent cotton is well within sight. Not so very long ago the idea of thirteen cent cotton was hooted at, but that level was reached the other day, and cotton is now headed for fourteen cents. Incidental to the rising movement, however, there comes announcement to the effect that certain State governors are advising their cotton growing constituents to "hold cotton for fifteen cents." That such advice is unwarranted is the assertion of a high authority on cotton - The Cotton Journal, which points out the disastrous effects of similar advice and efforts a few years ago. "The Cotton Journal stands for high priced cotton," it says, "and it is at all times trying to do that which those governors should have done; that is, place before the producers all the information possible relative to supply and demand, all information relative to business conditions in all countries and, when the facts had been presented, then to have retired, permitting the farmer to sell or retain his crop as he saw fit. The business world two years ago found much fault because of the holding campaign inaugurated; the night rider posted farms, barns and cotton gins; and threatened the lives of men who failed to look at matters in a pleasing way and the spirit of unrest prevailed, not only in one, but in practically every cotton growing State. These conditions are not compatible with good business, and to have a reign of terror in any community directly traceable to the edicts of well-known governors, would bring about conditions most embarrassing to the governors, causing so much harm through their mistaken ideas of how to transact business. We must be patient. We must bear in mind that cotton in considerable quantities was sold last summer when growing and must be delivered; that certain distressed producers will be compelled to sell, and while the demand during the current cotton year will exceed the supply by 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bales the price may sag between now and Christmas because no efforts have been made for financing the South's imperial crop. It must in the near future be financed in a business way, not held off the market in buccaneer fashion - by force. We say must not be held off the market, why in truth, all the proclamations of all the governors of Christendom will not hold back a single lock. Indeed the best posted farmers and students of conditions are of the belief that cotton will bring more than fifteen cents and The Cotton Journal expects cotton to sell for more than it did during the Sully year." The Citizen is not long on cotton lore, but it believes there is sound wisdom in the foregoing advice. The act of storing cotton favors of trust practices, and this aspect the cotton growers should be the first to avoid. - Asheville Citizen.

corn weevils and preventive measures (Continued from First Page.) to repel the parent insects, but few are of practical value. Salt, air-dried lime or powdered sulphur are said to be employed with success. Naphthalene flakes act as a powerful repellent, but its use is objectionable, and the same is more or less true of the other substances named. The destruction of insects in stored grain or cereal products, by poisonous fumes, has been recommended by so many writers that many people have come to the conclusion that the treatment must be perfectly reliable; but experience would teach otherwise. Carbon bisulphide is the chief dependence, but other substances, such as benzine, naphtha, carbon tetrachloride, burning sulphur fumes and hydrocyanic acid gas, have been suggested. The last named is a deadly poison, and if used for fumigating in a perfectly air-tight space, would be certain death to all grain insects. It is too dangerous, however, to be recommended for general use. The fumes of burning sulphur, chemically known as sulphur dioxide, have long been known as a powerful fumigant and disinfectant, and have been used successfully for destroying rats and other animals. For several years it has been recognized that sulphur fumes would kill insects. During the past fifteen months the writer has made many experiments to see if this knowledge could not be made use of in killing grain pests. The results proved conclusively that sulphur fumes will kill grain insects, not only the adult forms, but the larvae and pupae of the rice weevil and angoumois grain moth as well; but the penetrating power of the grain so treated is destroyed or much weakened. It was found that the fumes produced by burning two and one-half pounds of sulphur in a moist, airtight atmosphere of one thousand cubic feet space, for twenty hours, would kill all exposed adult insects and practically all the young stages in the grain, but that this also destroyed its germinating power. In making these experiments the sulphur was placed in a metal dish, one side of the pile wet with alcohol, which was sufficient to start the sulphur burning by simply applying a match. While this treatment cannot be recommended for general fumigation, there is no doubt of its being the easiest and cheapest method of fumigating corn cribs, granaries and similar places whenever they are being cleaned out and freed of insects in preparation for the reception of more grain. The amount stated above will kill all insects if the space is made practically air-tight, but if the fumes seep through cracks the amount necessary for successful fumigation cannot be estimated, and the same statement would be true of any poisonous gas. Carbon Bisulphide Treatment. Carbon bisulphide is a heavy, clear, foul-smelling liquid, which evaporates rapidly when exposed in shallow dishes. The vapor is a deadly poison when confined in sufficient quantity, and has been extensively used for killing all kinds of insects in stored grain, cereal products, or other material. The amount required is claimed by excellent authorities to be only one pound in 1,000 cubic feet of space, provided there is no escape of the poisonous vapor for about twenty-four hours. This means ideal fumigating conditions, which cannot be secured under ordinary cir-

umstances. The question therefore becomes, what amount of carbon bisulphide must be used to overcome the loss due to leakage? The writer has recently conducted numerous experiments, all of them showing that the diffusibility of carbon bisulphide fumes is greater than generally supposed, and that fumigation of corn, for instance, in a well made, apparently tight grain bin, may not result in killing weevils unless twenty or more times the usually recommended amount be used. The vapor of carbon bisulphide is 2.64 times heavier than air, so that it settles rapidly if exposed on the top of grain or whatever is being fumigated. This fact has led many people to suppose that it can be used successfully in any space with air-tight sides and bottom, provided the top is covered to exclude currents of air, and that under these conditions the heavy vapor would not escape. It does, however, diffuse in the same manner as other gases, although not as rapidly as those of less specific gravity, and recent experiments have shown that if there is any chance of leakage from the top, the expected results will not be obtained. Where will we find a farmer's grain box, corn crib, or storeroom that can be made air-tight without prohibitive trouble and expense? Not in North Carolina or any other farming district!

One writer has made the statement that, "one pound of carbon bisulphide poured over one hundred bushels of corn will kill all the insects even in open cribs," and farmers are constantly being advised to fumigate with two or three pounds to one thousand cubic feet of space, in fairly tight rooms. The adult grain moths are killed by the vapor from a small quantity of carbon bisulphide, but the grain beetles require a much greater strength, and it is even more difficult to kill the young stages, larva and pupa, of the rice weevil and angoumois grain moth, in their burrows. The writer has made numerous experiments with grain insects in all stages, using a practically air-tight fumigating room, one having a padded style door and the inside walls covered with asbestos. In this it was found that three pounds of carbon bisulphide to one thousand cubic feet, fumigating for twenty-one hours, killed practically all adult insects, but not over seventy per cent of the larvae and pupae of the angoumois grain moth or rice weevil.

For an experiment corresponding to farm conditions a grain box of about forty cubic feet capacity was used; the sides were made of matched boards and the floor of concrete; the top edges were covered with sacks and the hinged cover nailed down on three sides when fumigation commenced. The bin was about one-third full of bran. Carbon bisulphide was used by exposing it in shallow dishes near the cover, tests being made with ten, fifteen and twenty pounds, respectively, to one thousand cubic feet space, for twenty-four to twenty-six hours. Larvae, pupae and adults of both rice weevil and angoumois grain moth and adult cadelle beetles were used in each test. It was found that the greatest strength used did not kill all the insects twelve inches below the cover, and the average result was not equal to that obtained by using three pounds for twenty-one hours in the tight fumigating room, already described. In view of these results, the writer is forced to conclude that carbon bisulphide, at any reasonable strength, cannot be successfully used for fumigating grain in ordinary corn cribs, grain boxes or storerooms. Small quantities of infested grain can be fumigated in absolutely tight boxes or barrels by using about one ounce to three bushels. The top must be rendered air-tight, not simply covered with blankets or canvas. Fumigation should continue for about twenty-four hours. Caution - The vapor of carbon bisulphide is inflammable and explosive, hence those who use it must be certain that no lighted lanterns or fire of any kind be brought around where fumigation is being made. Any supply on hand should be kept securely sealed and placed in a ventilated room. As a further precaution it may be marked "Inflammable."

The purchase price is about thirty to thirty-five cents a pound from retail druggists, but as low as eight or ten cents per pound when ordered from the manufacturers, who make a commercial grade especially for fumigating purposes. Don't forget to meet me at Hardy's Drug Store. HOWES' GREAT LONDON SHOWS. "There is nothing that recalls a man's boyhood days more vividly than the circus. It is a trite saying that many fathers are mighty glad that the taking of their children gives them an excuse to attend all the circuses that come to the city, but there are a lot of men who are not ashamed of the fact that they are merely boys grown up, and go to the circuses because they enjoy them. The odor of the animals and sawdust brings back the days when, knowing the circus was coming, they would get up be-

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fore daylight, not to see the big vans unloaded from the trains, for circuses did not travel by railway those days, but to walk out in the country a few miles to meet the caravans, which traveled overland from town to town. To walk into town beside the elephant was the greatest fun imaginable. There was not as much to the average circus then as there is today, but there was plenty for all to see, and the boy who was not permitted to at least hang around the show grounds was indeed in bad luck. The children will be delighted with the miniature magazine, with boy trainers, drivers and caretakers. Let the boys and girls tell their parents that Howe's London Shows will be here Tuesday, October 12th. Begin every hunt for property by reading the real estate ads.

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