

RESULTS WAR ON THE HOOK WORM IN STATE.

Ninety-Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty Persons Treated—Fifty-Four Counties in the Rank—Exhibit at State Fair.

The quarterly report of Dr. J. A. Ferris, State Director of the Hookworm Campaign, shows that during the past three months the general practitioners of the State have treated 2,512 persons and that the six District Directors in the county free dispensaries have treated 14,560, a total of 17,072 for the three months ending September 30.

At the State Fair an exhibit will be given of the work in eradicating hookworm disease. It will be illustrated by the natural hookworm and other kinds of worms, charts, photographs, model closets, stereopticon pictures, literature, etc.

Must Swallow Pin Feathers and All.

The Lincoln Times.]

The question, "What is a Democrat," has been worrying the leaders of the party for several years. It is now settled. Last week the entire State Committee of the party was called to meet in Raleigh to settle this all-important question.

Stroke of Lightning Cost Many Thousand Dollars.

Twenty men have been at work for nearly three months at Plewitt's Falls on the six immense transformers that were burned out early in the season by lightning, and it will take, it is said, six weeks to complete the repairs.

Where Is All the Money Coming From.

Where is all the money coming from that Kitchins campaign managers are spending in Davidson County and the other counties of the State? It is being spent very freely to employ men to travel about and circulate falsehoods and to abuse everybody who is not for Kitchin, the mighty "trust buster," who "eats 'em alive!"

An Accident at the Watauga Fair.

After the fair had closed on Friday afternoon, Misses Jessie Shull and Otis Bass engaged in a very spirited horse race over the pike where the contest riding had been done. The first round was made in safety, but in the second, as the horses were going at top speed, the one on which Miss Bass was riding flew the track and dashed headlong into a crowd of ladies, knocking four down, threw the rider and fell broadside in the crowd. Three ladies were injured, one severely. The riders were not hurt.

New Independents Endorse Straus for Governor.

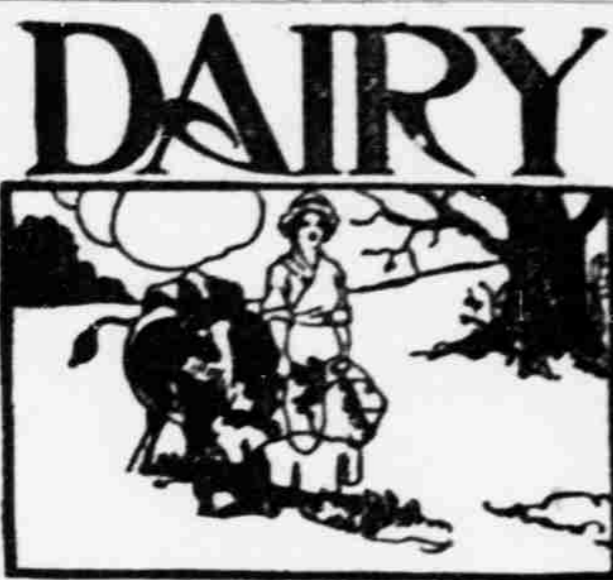
New York, Oct. 4.—Oscar S. Straus, candidate for governor on the Progressive ticket, was endorsed for governor by the Independence League in state convention here early this morning. The vote was 89 for Mr. Straus and 79 for William Sulzer, Democratic nominee for governor, whose name was the only other one placed in nomination.

New York in the Roosevelt Column.

The nomination of Straus for governor of New York on the Progressive platform puts New York in the Roosevelt column. The graft in New York has awakened the people, and regardless of politics they will rally to Straus. Never before did it seem that Providence guided a party in politics.—Yellow Jacket.

Boy Kills His Mother.

Pocatello, Idaho, Oct. 5.—"You will never punish me again," said John Whitaker, a twelve-year-old boy, yesterday, as he fired a shotgun at his mother, killing her instantly. The boy had just been whipped for failure to assist in the family washing.



QUALITIES OF THE AYRSHIRE

Animal is Quite Intelligent, Quick to Learn and of Retentive Memory—Easy to Milk.

The general appearance of an Ayrshire, as you look at her, is striking, being alert and full of life and reserved energy. She is a healthy cow, rarely having ailments of body and udder, and you seldom see an Ayrshire cow but that has four healthy quarters in her udder and gives a uniform quantity of milk from each.

She is very intelligent, quick to learn and of a retentive memory, easily taught to take the same place in the stable and, if required to change, will in a few days readily take the new place.

As a dairy cow she is particularly adapted to the production of milk for the milkman and for table use, as her medium size, vigorous appetite and easy keeping qualities make her an economical producer, while her even, uniform production makes her a reliable supply, and the richness of her milk in total solids places it above suspicion from city milk inspectors.

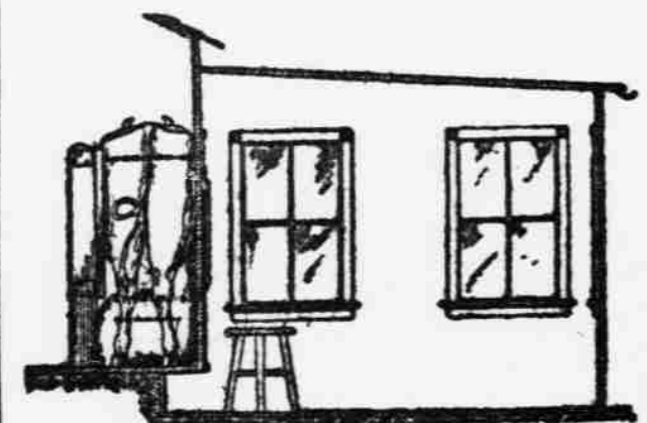
Her milk is particularly adapted to transportation, as it does not churn or sour easily, and when poured back and forth a few times will readily mix the cream back into the milk, which will not again readily separate, giving it a uniform quality until the last is sold or used.

FOR USE IN MILKING COW

Invention of Florida Man Provides Vertical Partition Between Milk-er and Animal.

The Scientific American in describing a sanitary structure and milking appliance, invented by G. M. Lummlis of Fort Myers, Fla., says:

"This invention provides a vertical partition interposed between the cow and the milker, and constructs the same with a large opening over and in which a flexible screen formed of rubber, skin or fabric, and having holes for insertion of the cow's teats, is applied so as to completely exclude foreign substances from access to the milk pail. Thus in place of taking a



Appliance for Milking Cow.

pail or milking machine to a cow when tied in the open or in a stable, the cow is taken to a particular structure and is confined therein while being milked. The engraving shows a cross section of a cow stall or stable and an adjoining compartment where the milker is located.

Cruelty to the Cows.

The milker who will thump a cow for squirming under the attack of flies ought to be hoisted out of the barn on the toe of the dairyman's boot.

Why should the hired man be expected to work ten hours or more in the harvest field and then while hot and dirty tackle the milking job?

Prepare for Future.

It is imperative that we provide some means of tiding the dairy herd over the season of falling pastures, instead of vainly regretting that it has occurred.

The dairyman who depends upon the pasture during the summer and hay during the winter to feed his cows is treading on treacherous ground.

Cow Testing.

The universal interest in the problem of increasing dairy profits through the cow testing associations shows that dairy farmers are willing to learn better ways when they have convincing proof to sustain a theory.

Oars in Spraying.

In spraying the cows, be careful that a generous quantity of the solution is put on their backs, especially just behind the shoulders, since at these points it is difficult for the animals to brush off the flies.

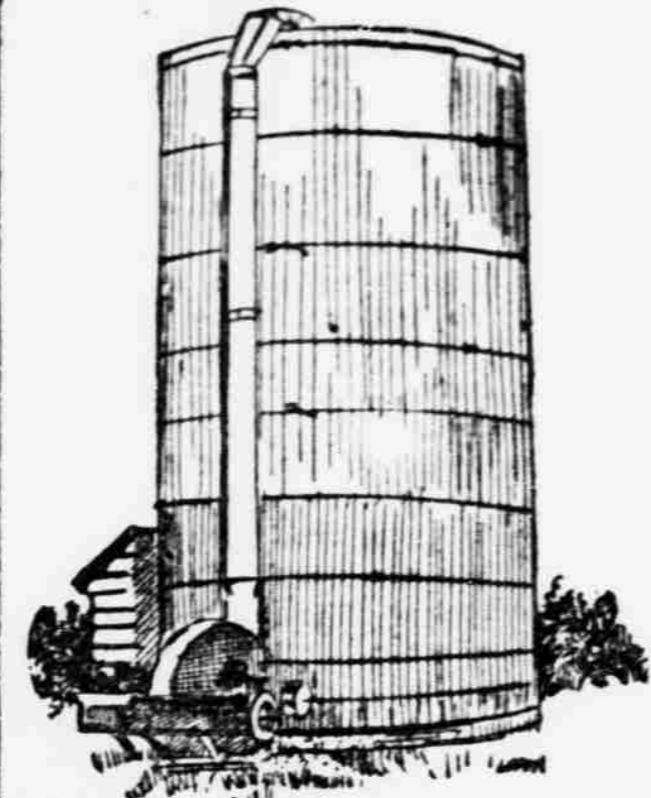
PROFITS INCREASED BY SILO

Dairyman Should Be Ready to Take Advantage of Opportunities to Reduce His Expenses.

(By J. E. DORMAN.)

If a dairy farmer were told that he could roll silver dollars down a hill and then pick up two dollars for every one he rolled down, and this statement was verified by some of his neighbors and hundreds of other dairy farmers in the country, that farmer would stay up nights and roll the dollars. But when told that he could double the profits by the use of the silo he becomes very indifferent and keeps on in the same old rut, feeding dry feed, wasting nearly half of his corn crop and doing a lot of unnecessary work.

In these days of close competition, dairymen should be ready to take advantage of every opportunity to reduce the cost of production, and it will be found that it is easier, if the



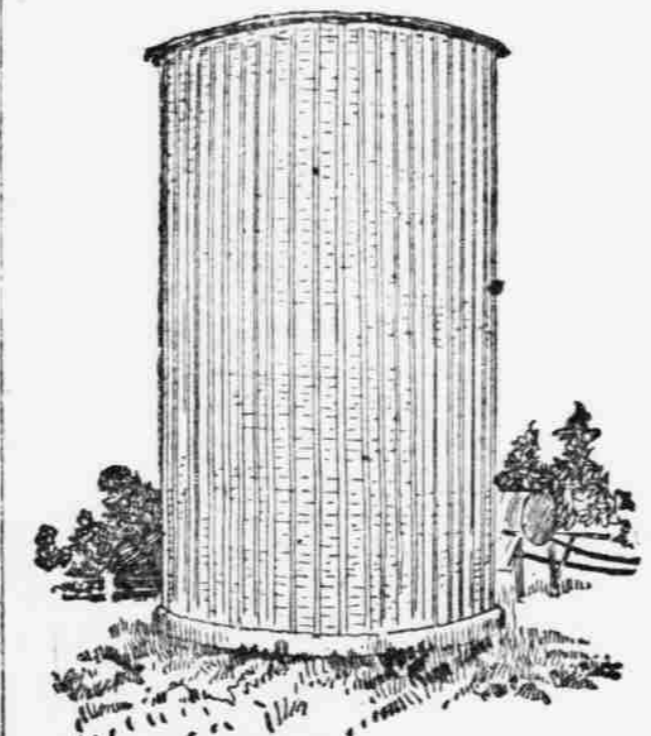
Stave Silo—Capacity 80 tons, size 14x28 feet; cost \$132. No roof, clay floor.

proper methods are used, to do that than to raise the selling price of the dairy products. The results are the same; a large net profit.

In the corn plant about 40 per cent of the feeding value is in the stalk and 60 per cent in the ear. When the ear alone is fed, nearly half of the corn crop is wasted.

Where the dry stalks are fed, at least half of them remain uneaten, while if stored in the silo the loss is almost nothing.

Every dairyman knows that cows will do their best on fresh June pasture. The grass is succulent and pal-



Modified Wisconsin Silo—Capacity 150 tons; size 18x30 feet; cost, \$260, complete with roof and concrete floor.

atable and the conditions for a maximum milk flow are ideal. These conditions, however, do not last very long.

The silo comes as near to supplying the ideal conditions as anything that can be found, and it is available every day in the year. It provides a uniform feed for every one of the twelve months.

Highly sensitive dairy cows resent any sudden or violent change in feed, and will show it by a decreased milk flow. The change from fall pasture to dry feed is always followed by a shrinkage in the milk.

In changing from the pasture to the silage, the change is not so great, and often the cows increase the flow of milk when started on silage. Several dairymen have recently made the statement that the increased profits paid for the silo the first year.

DAIRY NOTES

Cows that are on pasture should have free access to salt.

Don't hesitate to increase the grain ration to keep up the milk flow.

The heifer whose first milk period is long, frequently develops the habit of long periods.

With soiling crops and some grain the dairy herd should maintain a profitable production.

Green feed fed to milk cows will insure larger profits, and as a good aid to this result is a silo.

When a dairyman learns to use the Babcock test he is started on the way to economic salvation.

One paper says: "Clean up frequently." It would be better for the dairy farmer to keep things clean all the time.

Among the men who have been phenomenally successful on the farm those who have followed dairying stand out pre-eminently.

If the calves that are in the pasture are expected to do well they should have plenty of shade and plenty of good clean water.

Vitality is a very important characteristic in the dairy cow or any other farm animal. If weak along this line the best returns cannot be expected.

HORTICULTURE



CAUSE OF PLUM BLACK KNOT

Tree Wart is Undoubtedly Due to Fungous Growth and Most Prevalent in Hot, Damp Seasons.

The plum tree wart or black knot is said to be due to a ball produced by an insect or from fungous growth. Mr. P. Barry, in his Fruit Garden, says it is undoubtedly due to fungous growth. It is most prevalent in hot, damp seasons. He says: "Cions should never be taken from a diseased tree. Cutting out the diseased branch clean to the sound wood, the moment the knots begin to appear, in an effectual remedy, and these cuttings should all be burnt at once. We have saved trees six inches in diameter, that were affected on the trunk so seriously that one-third of its thickness had to be removed to get below the disease. After it was cut out we applied a plaster of grafting composition, covered it with a cloth and in two years it was all healed over and sound.

"Plum and damson trees are the two fruits most injured by this fungous disease. If the warts are not cut out and the branches upon which they grow are not burnt, it will not be long before the entire tree is affected, causing the loss of the tree. Wild trees with this disease should be cut down and burnt.

"Slugs, which eat the tender leaves of the cherry and pear trees may be killed by dusting with fresh slaked lime. Apply early in the morning when leaves are damp. Two applications will nearly always kill the worms and their larvae.

"The late broods of caterpillars should be destroyed before they leave the nest. If not killed when small, the worms will quickly eat up the young tender leaves, causing the loss of one or more branches of the tree. An asbestos torch, attached to the end of a pole of suitable length, is an effective way to destroy the nest and worms. The torch is sprayed with a little coal oil and when lighted, held under the post and around the branch where the worms are, the heat kills the worms at once and will not injure the branches.

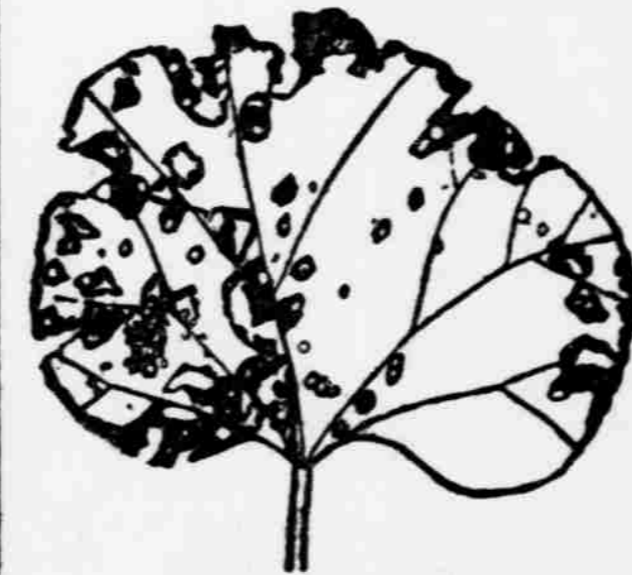
FEW MUSKMELON DISEASES

Leaf Blight Causes Large Dead Areas in Leaves—Fungus Attacks Stems of All Plants.

(By A. D. SELBY.)

Muskmelon leaf blight is a disease more or less peculiar to the muskmelon, although the fungus which causes it has also been found upon cucumber leaves.

The leaf blight causes rather large dead areas in the leaves, which are usually distinguished from those of mildew by their larger size and the tendency of the central portion to break out. The prevention of muskmelon leaf blight is by no means an easy matter, requiring of itself great thoroughness and carefulness in the application of the Bordeaux mixture and also requiring that the downy mildew shall be watched during the same period. For this reason earlier sprayings, if made before August 1, should be repeated at fortnightly intervals, while those after August 1 should be at weekly or ten-day intervals. Melon growers have succeeded by following these lines, while others



Muskmelon Leaf Attacked by Blight, who were less thorough were less successful or failed entirely. The Bordeaux treatment is recommended with confidence.

The common anthracnose fungus of the muskmelon attacks the stems of plants of all sizes as well as the leaves. In these the fungus produces the fruiting bodies. After the seeding stage is passed it is usually possible to keep the anthracnose in check by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Killing Trees.

Felling trees in the late summer will kill them. The stumps can easily be removed with a stump puller or if the ground is cultivated around them they will rot in time. They may be destroyed by fire or blasted with a small can of dynamite. Sprouts can easily be killed after the trunk is dead by continually cutting them up for the surface with a mattock and by steady cultivation.

Reset the Beds.

Reset the strawberry bed every two years for best results. It will pay well.

Progressive Party State Ticket.

The following is the full State ticket of the Progressive party: Governor—Iredell Meares, New Hanover County.

Lieutenant-Governor—Charles E. Greene, Mitchell County.

Secretary of State—D. H. Senter, Harnett County.

Auditor—J. F. Click, Catawba County.

Treasurer—D. L. Gore, New Hanover County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Gilmour Wood Bryant, Durham County.

Attorney-General—J. R. McCreary, Davidson County.

Commissioner of Agriculture—James M. Newborne, Lenoir County.

Member of North Carolina Corporation Commission, term ending January 1, 1915—Thomas McMullan.

Member of North Carolina Corporation Commission—George E. Butler, Sampson County.

Commissioner of Labor and Printing—J. Y. Hamerick, Cleveland County.

Insurance Commissioner—Clyde Eby, Craven County.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Thurston T. Hicks, Vance County; W. S. O. B. Robinson, Wayne County.

"Big Jack" Seelig, Witness in Rosenthal Murder Case, Shot to Death.

New York, Oct. 5.—"Big Jack" Seelig, gang leader of the East Side, whose name was connected with the early stage of the investigation of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, was shot and killed to-night in the East Side by Phillip Davidson, a fruit dealer, who was arrested as he was running away from the scene, revolver in hand.

Seelig was shot in a street-car by Davidson, who jumped upon the running board. He said he shot Seelig because the latter held him up and robbed him of \$400 in a hallway today.

Seelig was a prospective witness for the State in the trial of Police Lieutenant Becker in connection with the Rosenthal murder. According to the statements of "Bald Jack" Rose to District Attorney Whitman, he went to Seelig at the request of Becker, asking Seelig to furnish the gunmen to kill Rosenthal.

Repels Attack of Death.

"Five years ago two doctors told me I had only two years to live." This statement was made by Sullman Green, Malachite, Col. "They told me I would die with consumption. It was up to me then to try the best lung medicine and I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery. It was well I did, for today I am working and believe I owe my life to this great throat and lung cure that has cheated the grave of another victim." Its folly to suffer with coughs, colds or other throat and lung troubles now. Take the cure that's safest. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

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