

When To Apply Nitrate Of Soda To Corn and Other Crops.

The best time to apply nitrate of soda to either cotton or corn varies slightly according to the soil and according to the recent and subsequent rainfall. The impossibility of knowing the rainfall for the few weeks after applying this fertilizer largely explains why experiments on this point have no given exactly uniform results. We can only do that which on the average gives best results, or pursue that course which involves the least risk of failure.

Nitrate of soda is the most quickly available fertilizer and the one most readily removed from the soil by leaching. This property implies that nitrate of soda should, as a rule, be placed in the soil only after the roots of plants have so occupied the soil as to be able to take up the soluble nitrogen, which is contained in the soil moisture, very soon after nitrate of soda is applied to a moist soil. Hence it seldom advisable to use any of the nitrate of soda before planting.

On the other hand, if the farmer waits as late as possible for the plant to have developed its entire extent of roots before applying nitrate of soda there is a three-fold loss namely:

- (1) The more limited root system formed in the absence of abundant nitrogen;
- (2) The probability that the plant will soon become too mature and inactive to appropriate the maximum porportion of the plant food supplied by late fertilization; and
- (3) The danger that in the short growing period remaining after a late application there may be no time when the moisture in the soil will be sufficient to convey all of the applied nitrogen to the roots of the plant.

From observation and experiments, as well as from the consideration just mentioned, the writer prefers to apply nitrate of soda at the following stages in the life of the crop:

(1) To corn, when the plants are between 2 and 4 feet high.

In case more than 1 application is to be made,—a procedure that slightly reduces the risk of serious leaching through the occurrence of heavy rains soon after the nitrate is applied,—the last application may be made somewhat later than where all the nitrate is applied at once. The roots of corn plants barely 18 inches high are doubtless ample to utilize the nitrate without waste, but such early use of nitrate increases the vigor of crabgrass and weeds and thus increases the cost of cultivation.

In the case of a very late application of nitrate of soda to cotton, there is an additional danger, not mentioned before, that the late growth of leaves and stalks may be so stimulated as to tax the plants to produce great number of late bolls to be ruined by frost. Such late applications greatly tend to retain the leaves, but the improvement may be more in appearance of the plant than in yield of matured lint.—Prof. J. F. DUGGER, in Progressive Farmer.

Mr. J. A. Hicks, of Meadows Route 1, was a visitor at the Reporter office today.

Harvesting the Oats.

For the benefit of our farmer readers—we and we have many of them—reproduce from the Progressive Farmer the following from a Louisiana planter on harvesting oats:

- (1) Cut oats with a binder. A mower is liable to waste 25 to 50 per cent. One binder will harvest about 80 acres—8 acres a day.
- (2) Have your binder previously all ready and tested on grass and bearings limbered up and crew drilled, especially regarding threshing and trying. Have an extra binder tongue and several extra wings and arms for the reel all ready beforehand for repairing breakages. Better work four horses to your binder, with one man to operate and another to drive. Harvest early: our own crop ripens about May 20.

(3) Begin cutting as soon as about 75 per cent of your field has turned yellow—just as soon as all the grain has passed the milk stage. The dough stage is all right.

(4) Do not cut grain while wet from either rain or dew.

(5) Rush cutting all possible.

(6) Cut low to get long straw. Southern soil is damp.

(7) Shock with only four bundles per shock and reset fallen shocks every day.

(8) If you have to buy a thrasher, get enough capacity. Small threshers prove very expensive.

(9) Thresh as soon as possible, but do not thresh grain wet from either rain or dew. Thresh from field. Do not stack. New oats are liable to sweat.

(10) Examine strawstack constantly during threshing to assure no grain being left on straw.

(11) Use light wind on fan; take out a plenty of chaff with grain. It reduces waste, the oats cure better stuff and the light make fine feed. Defer refanning the oats until needed.

(12) Do not store over three feet deep. Be sure to thoroughly examine grain daily and turn with shovel if any indication of heating. Watch closely for at least three weeks.

These suggestions are so timely and wise that they are worthy of being passed along. They are the condensed experience of long years of intelligent management of one of the most important crops grown in the south.

Nervous Prostration For Three Years

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Much sickness is due to nervous troubles. Headache, dizziness, epilepsy and insanity are nervous troubles. Then there is a large class of disorders which arise from a weakness of the nerves of an organ or part, as weak lungs, heart, stomach, kidney, bladder, eyes, etc. Dyspepsia and indigestion are usually the result of nervous disorders.

Restorative Nervine soothes the irritated nerves, and assists the nerve cells to generate nerve force. Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold by all druggists. If the first bottle fails to benefit, your druggist will return your money. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE



BEWARE OF THE DANGEROUS FLY

Shut Him Out and Exterminate Him If Possible.

In recent years the danger of the common house fly as a disease breeder beginning to be understood, but the people generally have hardly begun to realize the danger from this pest. The following "Fly Catechism," was handed us by a local druggist:

1. Where is the fly born? In manure and filth.
2. Where does the fly live? In every kind of filth.
3. Is anything to filthy for the fly to eat? No.
4. (a) Where does he go when he leaves the vault and the manure pile and the spittoon? Into the kitchen and dining room. (b) What does he do there? He walks on the bread, fruit and vegetables; he wipes his feet on the butter and bathes in the buttermilk.
5. Does the fly visit the sick patient with consumption, typhoid fever or cholera infantum? He does—and may call on you next.
6. Is the fly dangerous? He's man's worst pest, and more dangerous than wild beasts and rattlesnakes.
7. What disease does he carry? He carries typhoid fever, tuberculosis and summer complaint. How? On his wings and hairy feet. What is his correct name? typhoid fly.
8. Did he ever kill anyone? He killed more American soldiers in the Spanish-American war than the bullets of the Spaniards.
9. Where are the greatest number of cases of typhoid fever, consumption and summer complaints? Where there are the most flies.
10. Where are the most flies? Where there's the most filth.
11. Why should we kill the fly? Because he may kill us.
12. How should we kill the fly? (a) Destroy all the filth about the house and yard; (b) pour lime into vault and manure pile; (c) kill the fly with a wire screen, paddle or sticky paper of kerosene.
- 13 Kill the fly in any way, but kill the fly.
- 14 If there is filth anywhere that you cannot remove, call the officer of the board of health and ask for relief before you are stricken with disease and perhaps death.

Sick headache results from a disordered condition of the stomach, and can be cured by the use of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Try it. For sale by all dealers.

Obituary.

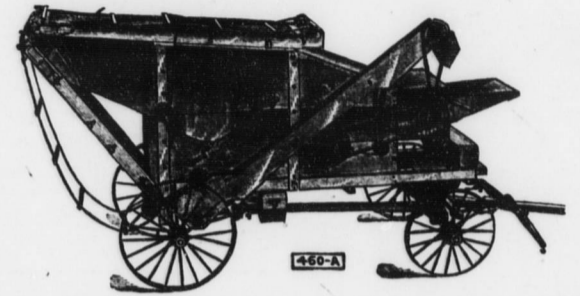
Mrs. Mary A. Martin passed away Sunday morning, May 14th, at 1 o'clock at her home at Ayersville, aged 77 years, 6 months and 3 days. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Joyce and T. J. Glenn. Rev. J. A. Joyce's text was Phil. 1:21. "For me to live is Christ, to die is gain." The services were sad and solemn. All seemed to realize that a dear friend was gone. Services began by the singing of "Jesus Lover of my Soul." The closing hymn was "Mother and Home," after which she was laid to rest at the family burying ground near her home. She was a kind and loving mother, a good neighbor and faithful in all her work, never tiring of doing what she could for the community. No one but those who have experienced the loss of a mother knows the sadness. She made a profession of religion several years ago, joined the Ayersville Baptist church, August 10, 1902. She was a faithful member until death. She had been suffering heart trouble for several months. She leaves three children, Mrs. Mary E. Barker, of Archdale, N. C., Mrs. R. L. Pratt, Ayersville, and Miss Alice Martin, of Ayersville, and several grandchildren and three great grandchildren to mourn their loss.

Mrs. Mary A. Martin was married to Mr. A. S. Martin, Dec. 18th, 1855. Mr. A. S. Martin was killed by a falling tree in South Carolina on Sept. 8, 1867. Mrs. Martin had remained a widow until death. The entire family have our sympathy. Our loss is her eternal gain. A loved one from us is gone, A voice we loved is stilled, A place is vacant in our home Which can never be filled.
A FRIEND.

Danbury and Tuttle baseball teams will play a game here Saturday afternoon. These teams have recently played two games, winning one each, and this game will decide the "rub."

Iredell county carried by an overwhelming majority the proposition to issue \$400,000 in bonds to build good roads. That is the way to do things, and Iredell will not be long coming up to the front of the procession.

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