

KILL THE WEEDS

They Cost the Farmers of the United States \$100,000,000 a Year; and It is Largely Because We Neglect Them—Cut Before or While in Bloom and Keep Pastures, Terraces, Roadsides, Etc., Clean as Well as the Cultivated Fields.

The Southern farmer has never given much attention to weeds except as they occur among his growing crops. Weeds in corn or cotton are recognized as evils to be fought, but weeds elsewhere are given no consideration. As a plain business proposition weeds are entitled to serious thought and effort on the part of the Southern farmer. By this we mean the weeds which grow outside the cultivated areas of corn and cotton.

A weed has been defined as a plant out of place, and while this definition may be faulty, it is perhaps the best short statement yet devised. A plant where it is not wanted, is a weed, although it may be a useful or beautiful plant when in its proper place.

At this season of the year weeds are growing everywhere, except in corn and cotton fields. No effort has been made to fight weeds as a farm pest with the view of lessening the injury that will be done by them in the future, or for decreasing the cost of keeping them in subjection in the cultivated fields. At present the cost of keeping down the growth of weeds is an important item of expense in making our crops and the injury done by weeds both in and out of the cultivated fields is large.

WHY WEEDS ARE SO BAD WITH US.

There are many reasons why weeds are worse in the South than elsewhere in America. Our fields are small and the cultivated patches are surrounded by areas left to the growing of weeds exclusively. Ditches and terraces are numerous and little is done to prevent the maturing of seed on them. Fields are not fenced and consequently not pastured by sheep or other animals that would tend to keep the weeds in subjection. Our warm summers and heavy rainfall encourage the growth of weeds everywhere and especially in the large areas that are not utilized for cultivation or pasturage. The area, therefore, devoted to weed growing is so large that to control the weeds on the uncultivated places seems a hopeless task involving too much labor and expense to be given any practical thought or consideration.

But we are paying too large a tax to this weed nuisance. Like the cost of bad roads, it is a tax that brings no benefits to any one, but is perpetual and levied on all those who cultivate land.

It is simply a business proposition that we can not afford to longer completely neglect to make some intelligent effort to lessen the weed nuisance. Not only do our weeds materially lessen the yield of our crops, but the cost of fighting them is a tremendous expense. The hoe is the most expensive implement used in the cultivation of our crops and our greater use of the hoe, than elsewhere, is partially due to the greater prevalence of weeds. This use of the hoe, because of weeds, is largely responsible for our increased cost of cultivation.

KEEP THE PASTURES CLEAN.

We wish once more to protest against the growth of weeds in the pastures, not only because they rob the pasture plants of the plant foods and moisture which the soil contains and smother out and prevent the land

being completely occupied by pasture plants, but also because these so-called pastures are in many instances little better than weed seed-producing areas to be foul the remainder of the farm. The weeds allowed to grow along the roadsides, on the ditch banks, on the terraces or hillside ditches, along the fences, in the pastures and on the vacant areas around the cultivated fields are ripening seeds to plague us next season and to add to the cost of making future crops. Another loss which is sustained on account of weeds is the depreciation of the price of hays because of the weeds they contain, when put on the market. It is rare that Southern hay is found free from weeds, and this accounts for its failure successfully to compete with the hays of other sections.

In many sections the growth of weeds everywhere, as is seen throughout the South, would be regarded as a disgrace to the owners of the land; and a sense of pride, as well as of economy, causes them to be kept in subjection.

THE KINDS OF WEEDS AND HOW THEY ARE PROPAGATED.

It must be kept in mind that weeds, like other plants may be divided into three general classes: Annual plants which mature seed each year and entirely new plants come from these seeds each year.

Biennial plants which require two years to mature seeds, the first year's growth being usually given to the storing up of materials for the maturing of seeds the second year.

Perennial weeds continue to grow from year to year and are spread by seeds, which may be produced annually, and by underground stems, such as Bermuda and Johnson grass.

It must be remembered that weeds are more largely scattered and maintained, or reproduced, by seeds than in any other way, and if the most possible is to be done to prevent the spread and growth of weeds, they must be prevented from making seeds. It is of little value except for the improvement of appearances, to cut weeds after the seeds are formed. They should be cut not later than when in bloom if the formation of seeds is to be prevented.

Nature has made ample provision for the spreading or scattering of weed seeds and it may give a more definite idea of the reasons for preventing the seeding of plants to prevent their spread, and also explain how weeds are sometimes introduced against the wishes of the farmer and without his knowledge, to state the different methods of seed distribution:

1. Seed are scattered by the winds. Many seeds have winged or expanded portions by which they are carried by the winds, and others have downy or light appendages (like the thistle) which enable the wind to carry them long distances.

2. Seeds are carried and spread by currents of water.

Seeds are largely carried by animals, especially by birds and others that move about over large areas. Not only does this occur by seeds and fruits being eaten and passed out undigested, but many seeds have hooks, or barbs, or webs, by which they become attached to animals for purposes of distribution.

4. By the explosive properties of fruits and seeds, weeds are frequently spread, at least short distances. An example of this is the twisting of the pods of vetch.

5. Man is a great distributor of weed seeds, through trans-

BILL ADAMS IS DEAD

SO SAYS MADISON HERALD

Familiar Figure in Stokes Passes—News From Rockingham.

From the Madison Herald. It is with regret that The Herald learns that Rev. A. R. Berkeley, who has been pastor of the Episcopal Church at Mayodan since September, 1904, has accepted a call to become Vicar of the Chapel of the Holy Communion in Philadelphia, Pa.

Since coming to Mayodan Mr. Berkeley has done a great work and it is with sincere regret indeed that our people learn that he and Mrs. Berkeley are to leave. Mr. Berkeley's new field is a fine one and full of opportunities to do good.

Rev. Mr. Wilcox, who has been associated with Mr. Berkeley at Mayodan, with charge of Trinity Church at Mt. Airy, will enter the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Va., to complete his course for priest's orders. The field worked by these two will be divided, the resident minister at Mayodan having charge also of Madison, Stoneville and Knowlhurst, and another at Mt. Airy with charge at Walnut Cove, Germanton and Elkin. Mr. Berkeley is already in communication with two young clergymen who have signified their willingness to come on these charges.

News has reached Madison of the death in Stokes county of Bill Adams, a white man who was a frequent visitor to Madison. He was found dead sitting up against a tree with his banjo laying by his side. He was a half-witted fellow and wherever he went carried his old banjo, and there is something pathetic in the fact that it was found by his side in the hour of his passing.

Quite a severe wind and hail storm passed over the section of country between Settle's Bridge and Pleasantville Tuesday afternoon. Considerable damage was done to the growing crops by the hail, and many trees uprooted and several barns unroofed by the wind.

Greensboro had a fire July 3rd which destroyed the Guilford Lumber Co. plant together with a large quantity of lumber, entailing a loss of \$70,000. After the fire, while returning home Mr P. B. White was run down by an automobile and seriously injured. His thigh was broken and internal injuries are feared.

Mr. R. B. Price, the well known warehouseman of Stoneville, left Tuesday night for Kingstree, S. C., where he will conduct a warehouse for the next few months. He was accompanied by Mr. F. L. McCollum, of near Madison. Only 60 per cent of a crop will be raised in this section this year we learn.

For summer diarrhoea in children always give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, and a speedy cure is certain. For sale by all druggists.

porting seeds of cultivated plants, contaminated with weed seeds, for planting. This is now the most frequent cause of the introduction of new weeds.

6. It is estimated that weeds cause a loss of \$100,000,000 annually in the United States, and it is a notorious fact that the South bears too large a part of this loss. Business sense should cause us to make a greater effort to reduce that loss by preventing the weeds on our farms making seeds.

FRIENDSHIP EVENT

MEADOWS S. S. CONVENION

Program of the Occasion—Dinner to Be Served in Picnic Style.

The Meadows Township Sunday School Convention meets with the Friendship church and Sunday School on Saturday, July 22, 1911, at 10:00 P. M.

PROGRAMME:

10:00—Song by Convention—"Coronation."

10:05—Convention Called to Order by President and Song by Convention—"Will There be Any Stars in My Crown."

10:10—Devotional Exercises—by Rev. C. B. Austin.

10:25—Song—"Blest Be the Tie"—by Convention.

10:30—Reorganization.

10:35—Reports From Sunday Schools.

10:50—Program of Sunday Schools.

11:15—Address—by Rev. J. H. Brendall.

Subject—Why Parents and Children Should Attend Sunday School.

11:50—Song by Convention—"Stand Up for Jesus."

11:15—Announcements and Recess for Dinner.

1:00 P. M.—Song by Convention—"Truest Friend of All."

1:05—Prayer by R. J. Petree.

1:10—Song Convention—"More About Jesus."

1:15—Program

Schools.

2:00—Address by Rev. C. B. Austin.

Subject—The 5 M's.

2:35—Song Service.

2:40—Convention of Programs from Sunday Schools.

Appointment of Committees.

Miscellaneous Business.

Song—"God Be With You."

Benediction—by C. B. Austin.

Each Sunday School is expected with program and speaker.

By order of committee.

J. B. GREEN, Pres.

G. T. BAKER, Sec'y.

INVITATION.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and bring a well filled basket, for dinner will be served in picnic style. Come and let's have the best convention in its history.

G. T. BARKER,

For the Friendship Sunday School.

A PEEP INTO HIS POCKET.

would show the box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve that E. S. Loper, a carpenter, of Marilla, N. Y. always carries. "I have never had a cut, wound, bruise, or sore it would not soon heal," he writes. Greatest healer of burns, boils, scalds, chapped hands and lips, fever-sores skin eruptions, eczema, corns, and piles. 25c at all Druggists.

WESTFIELD NEWS

Ice Cream Supper—Jesse George Very Low—Other Items.

Westfield, July 10.—The people are busy at work in this section.

An ice cream supper was given at Mr. J. E. Hutchens' store on Westfield Route 1. A large crowd was out, and they all seemed to have a nice time.

Several people from Westfield attended the foot washing at Piney Grove last Sunday.

Mr. Jesse George, of Winston, is very low with fever, we are sorry to note.

Several young people visited at Jim Tilley's last Saturday night. Among those present were Messrs John Martin, Arthur and Edgar George, Pleas Tilley, Roy McDaniel, Auto Tucker, Dixie Smith. All seemed to have a good time.

Think the wedding bells will soon ring on Brown Mt., as Mr. John Martin calls over to see our clerk right often.

Mrs J. D. George visited at Mr. Bill Martin's Sunday afternoon.

LONELY ONE.

Never leave home on a journey without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed and cannot be obtained when on board the cars, or steamships. For sale by all druggists.

THE PROPERTY - HOLDER AND THE NON-PROPERTY-HOLDER.

There are two classes of people who would certainly be foolish to oppose the building of good roads, namely:

1. The property-holder.
2. The non-property-holder.

The non-property-holder would reap tremendous benefits at no expense to himself. He owns no property on which a tax could be levied, while the State constitution would not allow his poll raised. If this man should vote against the only means of making his country wealthy and prosperous, vote against a plan by which at no expense to himself, he becomes a large beneficiary, under what human category would you class him but that of "Phool?"

On the other hand, on what ground could the property-holder be against good roads? The farmer could not, because the good road makes his farm worth five to ten times as much as formerly; brings the markets closer to his doors; saves the wear and tear of his stock and vehicles; opens new opportunities in the way of money crops, such as produce, truck-raising, etc.; makes his family happier and more contented on the farm; brings new industries, new people, new money within his reach, and benefits him in a thousand ways.

Is there any person or class of persons who would not be benefited by building good roads?

Let not any man, set or men, clique, faction, or party stand in the way of Stokes county's progress.

