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HOW TO GET THE FULL VALUE OF YOUR CORN CROP

Present Methods of Harvesting Result in Great Waste, Which is Entirely Unnecessary--Can You Afford to Continue Such Practices?

Dividing the plant into grain and stover, we are told by the chemists that one-half the feed value of the mature corn plant is in the stover. As a general rule this is probably pretty near the truth. In some instances, however, more than half the feeding value of the mature plant will be in the stover, while in other cases, perhaps, there will be more digestible matter in the grain. By stover we mean the stalks, leaves and shucks, and in order that we may have in mind a clear understanding of the feeding value of the different parts of the plant, it may be stated that of the stover 60 per cent of the feeding value is in the stalks, 20 per cent in the leaves and 10 per cent in the shucks. In other words, if we take the full feeding value to be represented by 100, the different parts of the plant have a value about as follows:

Ears.....	50
Stalks.....	30
Leaves.....	15
Shucks.....	5

If one-half the cultivated land is planted to corn and one-half of the value of the crop is in the stover, then surely the harvesting of the entire crop is a sufficiently large problem to demand our careful consideration.

Many will doubt the statement that one-half the feeding value of the corn plant is in the stover, and as usually harvested there is no question but what the stover has less feeding value than the ears. But it is probably true that harvested at the right time and properly saved, the stover has a feeding value equal to that of the ears. To obtain this feeding value from the stover requires probably more cost and care than to obtain the feeding value of the ears.

What is the right time to harvest the corn crop? If the entire crop is to be saved, then the right time to harvest is when the plant as a whole contains its largest feed value. Just before the grain is made the largest part of the feeding value of the plant at that time is in the stover. After the plant is dead and the grain hard, the largest part of the feeding value of the plant, as a whole, is in the grain, but at a certain time between these two extremes was a point at which the plant as a whole—grain and stover taken together—possessed the largest feeding value the plant ever had. Both before and after, the feeding value of the plant was less. If the entire plant is to be saved for feed, then it is apparent that the time to harvest is at this state of the plant's development at which it contains the most feeding value. On the other hand if only the ears are to be saved the crop should be harvested after the grain is fully hard and the stalks and leaves dry.

WE NEED ALL THE FEED WE CAN GET.

There is, perhaps, no section where corn is grown which harvests a smaller proportion of the corn stover than does the South. This is not because we need the stover less, for as a matter of fact, we need it more. The South is a large buyer of hay from the North and yet we save less of the feeding value of our one greatest feed crop. There never has been a time in the last thirty years when the corn stover of the South was not needed—every pound of it—for feeding our live stock; but instead of harvesting a ton of stover at a cost of from \$3 to \$4, we have paid from \$15 to \$25 a ton for Northern hay. That the corn

stover would have been at least twice as good value, at the prices the two feeds have cost, is not giving the corn stover too high a value.

We are calling attention these to fact at this time because the time for harvesting corn will soon be here and we wish every Progressive Farmer reader to study well this problem of harvesting the corn crop so as to get the most out of it. The fact that about half the feeding value of the plant, which is grown solely for food, is in the stover, ought to be sufficient reason for calling our attention to the necessity of saving the whole crop. It seems almost certain that we can not afford to continue to grow this crop for half its feeding value and sacrifice the other half simply because of the difficulties which, in the past, have surrounded the saving of the stover, but this year there is an additional reason why we should plan to save the whole crop. The dry weather which existed during the early part of the season over nearly the entire country has cut short the oat and hay crops of the oat and hay growing States. In those States a dry April, May and June means a short hay crop and hay will be very high. With hay at \$25 a ton, a ton of good corn stover will be worth at least \$10 for feeding and more that that for selling.

THE TWO COMMON-SENSE METHODS OF HARVESTING.

In the South there are three or four different methods of harvesting, now more or less used:

1. The plant is saved by putting it in the silo.
2. The corn is cut and cured in the shock and the entire plant used as dry feed.
3. The ears alone are harvested and the stover left in the field, to be grazed later, after it has lost most of its feeding value, or to be turned under, or in many cases to be burned.
4. The leaves, and sometimes the tops, are cut or pulled when green and cured for roughage and the ears saved for feed.

We have placed these methods of harvesting in the order by which we think the greatest value is obtained from the crop. We are convinced that the first two methods are the only ones which can be justified on common-sense, business principles. There can be no sort of excuse for the use of the two last methods, because the third wastes nearly one-half the feeding value of the crop and the fourth wastes a large part of the feeding value of the plant and secures that part of the stover saved at too great a cost.

Do not pull corn fodder. If you have no silo, wait about a week or ten days after the time you usually pull fodder, then spend the same plants that you would have spent in pulling fodder and you will have saved more rough feed and you will have from 2 to 10 bushels per acre more corn on the cobs. Yes, the corn fodder (leaves) pulled green and cured is good feed for a horse; but there is not enough of it and it costs all it is worth in labor to get it, and then you paid for it again, if you pulled it rather early, in the decreased yield of the grain.

A well known Des Moines woman after suffering miserably for two days from bowel complaints, was cured by one dose of Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by all Dealers.

The Case of the Blackmailers In Rockingham.

In Rockingham Superior Court Thursday afternoon the jury in the case against alleged Madison blackmailers returned a verdict of guilty of conspiracy against Belden Hancock and Edgar Young and wife, Thaimie Young, and a verdict of simple assault against Hancock and Young men. Judge Lyon will pass sentence later.

The Reidsville Review says: The case has attracted wide interest throughout the county and large crowds of spectators, particularly from the western part of Rockingham and eastern part of Stokes, were in daily attendance upon the trial. Public opinion is greatly divided over the case and the defendants have a good many sympathizers, while Dr. Wilson's friends are numerous and loyal.

The case was taken up Wednesday morning. This was what was termed the "badger game" case, in which the defendants were charged with trying to extort money from Dr. W. P. Wilson, of Madison, on the 24th day of May, 1911.

It was alleged that the defendants did conspire, combine and confederate to and with each other, to inveigle the said Dr. Wilson into the defendants' home and by threats, menaces and demonstrations of violence did seek to compel Dr. Wilson to pay them the sum of three thousand dollars.

The defendants were ably represented by Attorneys N. E. Smith, of Ridgeway, Va., Ivie and Dalton, and Aubrey L. Brooks, of Greensboro. The state's side of the case was splendidly handled by Solicitor Graves, assisted by Messrs. Charles O. McMichael and Humphreys & Sharp.

The defense did not put on the witness stand a single witness.

Leading Farmers Who Attended U. W. Co. Meeting Tuesday.

Among the prominent citizens of the county, who attended the business meeting of the Farmers' Union Warehouse Co. here Tuesday were as follows:

Messrs. C. W. Glidewell, of Walnut Cove; R. L. Nunn, of Westfield; G. W. Smith, of King Route 2; R. P. Glidewell, of Walnut Cove Route 3; W. M. Beasley, of Peter's Creek; Milton Southern and John Hall, of Meadows Route 1; J. A. Lawson, of Lawsonville; Roy Hartman, of Hartman; John Neal and Will Morefield, of Meadows Route 1; Wheeler James, of Dillard; W. E. Hartman, of Hartman; Grant Priddy, of Walnut Cove Route 3; Cabel Hairston, of Walnut Cove; J. M. Fagg, of Red Shoals; James Slawter, of Pinnacle Route 2; J. I. Blackburn, of Walnut Cove; Watt, Jesse and Will Mabe and Joseph Ashby, of Danbury Route 1; J. J. Martin, Andrew Smith, of Sandy Ridge; Will Pulliam, of King.

Mr. J. Walter Tuttle, a merchant and farmer of King Route 1, was here Monday on business.

Mr. J. W. Gann reports crops as remarkably improved under the influence of the showers in his section.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

RURAL HALL AUG. 17

A FARMERS' INSTITUTE

To Be Held, At Which Interesting Discussions, Etc., Are Expected—The Program.

Tobaccoville, August 4, 1911. Messrs. Editors:

A Farmers' Institute will be held at Rural Hall, August 17, 1911. Morning session opens at 10 o'clock, and afternoon session at 7:30.

Subject for discussion: Soil improvement or corn culture by J. L. Burgeso.

Live Stock on the farm—By Dr. W. G. Chisman.

Tobacco culture—By E. G. Moss.

Afternoon address—By J. L. Kuykendall, Secretary Board of Trade, of Winston-Salem.

The vegetable garden—By S. B. Shaw.

Boys Corn Club explained.

The Farmers Institutes are held for the benefit of farmers and more, but strictly farming questions will be discussed. It is therefore especially desired that a large attendance of farmers and their families be secured; and to this end you are urged to be present and to induce your neighbor to do the same.

Bring a pencil and blank book in which to take notes.

A premium of one dollar will be awarded for the best five ears of corn exhibited. The corn exhibited must be one variety, uniform in shape, size and color. Mixed corn or mixed varieties will not be allowed to compete for the premium.

The exhibitor must be able to give as far as possible the name of the variety, its product-

ivity, yield per acre and whether grown on upland or lowland. This offer is made solely with the view of studying corn and the comparing of different varieties.

A Womans' Institute will also be held at the same time.

Subject for discussion:

The use of food in the body—By Mrs. W. N. Hutt.

Health in the farm home—By Mrs. Emelie McG. Orr.

Preventable disease—By Mrs. Hutt.

The moral training of our children—By Mrs. Orr.

The Vegetable Garden—By S. B. Shaw.

Opening of question box and discussion.

To the women in the farm homes:

It is the purpose of the Department to make these Institutes of value to you in your daily duties and home life. Come out and help us to accomplish this by letting us know what you want! So we may send to the next institute lecturers who will give you the kind of information you want.

These Institutes are yours and you can make them what you will. Come and help make them a success.

A premium of one dollar will be given for the best loaf of light bread baked and exhibited by a woman or girl living on the farm.

L. A. STRUPE, Chairman Rural Hall Institute.

An ordinary case of diarrhoea can, as a rule, be cured by a single dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This remedy has no superior for bowel complaints. For sale by all Dealers.

AT BETHEL, AUG. 19

SUNDAL SCHOOL CONVENTION

The County Association to Meet Near Meadows—All Sunday Schools of The County Expected To Report.

Stokes county Sunday School Convention will meet at Bethel Baptist Church, near Meadows Postoffice, on Saturday, August 19, 1911. All Sunday Schools are earnestly requested to send a report of their schools to the secretary by August 12, and are especially requested to send one or more delegates to the convention. Blanks for reports will be sent upon request. An interesting program is arranged. Good speakers have promised to be present. No teacher or superintendent should fail to be present. All people invited.

This August 2, 1911. JAS. B. GREENE, Sec. Walnut Cove, N. C. M. T. CHILTON, Chm. Danbury, N. C.

A KING WHO LEFT HOME

set the world talking, but Paul Mathulka, of Buffalo, N. Y. says he always KEEPS AT HOME the King of all Laxatives—Dr. King's New Life Pills—and that they're a blessing to all his family. Cure constipation, headache, indigestion, dyspepsia. Only 25c at all Druggists.

Messrs. L. A. Duncan and J. W. Young, of the Duncan-Young Co., visited Danbury Monday and Tuesday respectively.

If the taxable property of Stokes county were assessed at its true value, ACCORDING TO LAW, we would have an additional revenue of some \$30,000,00. Spend this money on our public roads, for 10 years, and you will see the BEST county in the State.

What are we losing by our disregard of law?

