

JULY SUGGESTIONS FOR TOBACCO GROWERS

Fight Worms With Arsenate of Lead and Dust Gun—How Priming Tobacco Pays

TOBACCO should be cultivated as rapidly as possible, because it is a fast growing crop, and does not pay for late cultivation. Frequently if



MR. MOSS

tobacco is cultivated too late it will make it take the second growth, which makes it hard to cure; however, it is essential that it be cultivated intensively during the growing period.

On account of the late planting, horn worms are likely to do considerable damage. The second or August crop worms are the ones that do the most damage, and it is hardly probable that the tobacco crop will be ready to harvest this year ahead of them. The scarcity of labor renders it impossible to pick them off by hand, consequently now is the time to prepare for them. A good dust gun with a fan at least eight inches in diameter, and powdered arsenate of lead, with a careful man to operate the gun, can kill more worms than a dozen or more men will pick off. In ordering the powdered arsenate of lead, specify the kind to be used on tobacco.

From three to four pounds of the powdered lead will be sufficient for an acre, depending on the size of the tobacco. If a water spray is used, three to four pounds of the powdered lead, or four to six pounds of the paste form of lead, to 100 gallons of water, should be used; but it is easier to apply the poison with a dust gun. Paris green at the rate of one

FOR NORTH CAROLINA BOYS AND GIRLS



BOYS AT SHORT COURSE, AUGUST, 1916, STUDYING BEEF CATTLE

THE Summer Short Course in Agriculture for North Carolina farm boys and girls will be held at the College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh, August 21-24. The whole college and its equipment will be at the service of these young Short Course students for four days.

No boy will ever become a good farmer and no girl will ever become an efficient housekeeper unless he or she comes into contact with improved methods and ideas, and we are sure that any wide-awake farm boy or girl who attends this Short Course will carry home ideas which will more than pay for the trip.

We hope no North Carolina farmer will keep an ambitious child at home on the ground that he or she can't be spared from work for this trip. The inspiration and the information the youngster will get will be worth more than his or her service at home. And nobody ever loses by following the rule of keeping forever on the trail of new ideas. As a friend said to us the other day: "I have never subscribed for a paper, bought a book, attended a farmers' short course, a farmers' institute, or a meeting of my Local Union that did not pay a handsome dividend on the time and money invested. I am always looking for ideas that can be put into operation on my own farm, and I always find them." And so it is with the Short Course. Send on your boys and girls.

to one and a half pounds per acre badly, while arsenate of lead can be used at the rate of five to six pounds has been known to burn the tobacco

per acre, or even heavier, with no danger of burning the leaf.

The tobacco grower should decide before he tops his tobacco upon the method he is going to use in harvesting his crop, that is, whether he will cut the entire stalk or prime the leaves off as they mature. In some experiments recently conducted at the Branch Experiment Station at Oxford, N. C., covering a period of four years, the average yield was 240½ pounds per acre more for the primed tobacco than when the tobacco was harvested by cutting the entire stalk. The average difference in value was \$49.03 per acre more for the primed tobacco than for the cut. Under the present market conditions, it should not take much argument to convince the tobacco grower that it will pay him to harvest his crop by priming the leaves as they mature. For detailed information concerning this experiment write the North Carolina Experiment Station for its bulletin on harvesting tobacco by priming compared with cutting the stalk.

If the tobacco is going to be harvested by priming it should be topped from two to four leaves higher than if the plant is to be cut. The bottom leaves should be primed off and cured as soon as they begin to turn yellow.

E. G. MOSS.

THE CLANNISH SPIRIT

"Men certainly do hang together," according to Brown, who is quoted in Tit-Bits. "For instance, I have a friend who lives in a suburb where many wealthy folks live. Recently he had a motor accident at a lonely spot on the road, where he found it impossible to reach a telephone to notify his wife.

"Now, it happened that he was happily married, very domesticated, and not accustomed to staying out at night. So at midnight his wife became very nervous. She dispatched the following telegram to five of her husband's best friends in the city: 'Jack hasn't come home. Am worried. Is he spending the night with you?'"

"Soon after this her husband arrived home and explained the cause of his delay. While he was talking a boy brought in five answers to her telegrams, all worded practically as follows: 'Yes, Jack is spending the night with me.'"

Harvest BOTH Your Cornfield Crops

Every field of corn produces two crops—one of grain which is always harvested, and one of hay, which is usually wasted.

The hay crop consists of corn stalks, leaves and husks, and runs from one to three tons to the acre if cut at the time the ears are ripe. It then has about the same feeding value as upland hay that sells for \$16.00 a ton.

This feeding value is almost totally lost when the stalks are

left standing in the field. Two-thirds of it is lost when the corn is shocked and hauled in to be fed in winter. Along with the loss of feed goes a loss of fertilizer that the corn has taken out of the ground. This amounts to about \$30.00 for every hundred bushels of corn harvested.

The total loss to American farmers every year from these two sources is estimated at more than three hundred mil-

lion dollars, an average of nearly one hundred dollars a year for each corn growing farmer.

This loss can be turned into profit by using a corn binder to harvest the corn crop at the right time and then running it through a husker and shredder. This treatment provides a supply of palatable, nourishing material for winter feeding of stock. It lessens the cost and lightens the labor of the corn harvest. It produces a large

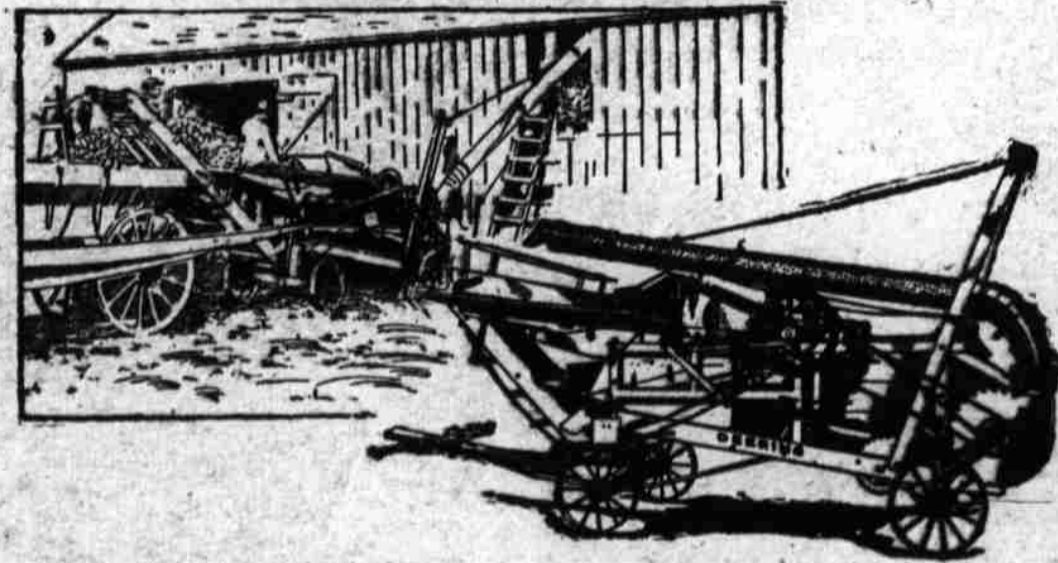
amount of fertilizer which the soil needs, and which helps to insure larger, better crops in the future.

It is really easier and cheaper to get all the money out of your corn crop than it is to get only part of it. The remedy is in your own hands. Here are the machines that will turn the trick. All you need to do is to write the nearest branch house and you'll get information and action at once.

Deering, McCormick, Milwaukee, or Osborne
Corn Binder



Deering or McCormick
Husker and Shredder



International Harvester Company of America

(Incorporated)

CHICAGO

U S A

Branch Houses at Atlanta, Ga. Birmingham, Ala. Columbia, S. C. Knoxville, Tenn. Little Rock, Ark. Memphis, Tenn. Nashville, Tenn. New Orleans, La. Oklahoma City, Okla.