

# News for the Farmer

## RAISE MORE CORN AND LESS WATER

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—It sometimes becomes necessary to do heavy work, such as hauling water to put out fire, but what's the use of hauling water from the cornfields to the feed lot, and hauling it back again to the fields in the shape of un-eaten cornstalks? Very tall-growing corn when sappy and immature is almost all water and so is wet cornstalk manure.

It used to be that many growers prided themselves on the great height of their corn-stalks. The more successful farmers, however, have ceased to haul water from the cornfields to the feed lot in the form of coarse stalks which remain uneaten and haul it back to the fields in the shape of wet cornstalk manure. They do not grow tall stalks and often profitably allow animals to gather the grain, leaving the stalks in the fields to enrich the soil.

A co-operator in the Department's corn work grows a high-yielding variety of corn, the stalks of which reach a height of about six feet, while his neighbor grows a big, twelve-foot variety. In helping each other shred their crops, the neighbor's tall-growing corn was shredded first. The stalks were bulky and high loads were hauled from the fields to the shredder. When beginning the shredding of the competitor's corn, which that year produced over 100 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre, the neighbor put on the accustomed high load, and his team could not pull it out of the field. He got down off the load to make an examination, thinking the rack must be pressing against the wheels. The competitor told him he would have to take off a part of the load, to which he replied that he did not have on a big load and was accustomed to hauling larger loads. After being convinced that it was the weight of the load that stalled his team, they removed a portion and hauled the balance to the shredder, from which they obtained forty bushels of corn, or almost a ton and a half of ears.

What variety of corn should you plant? Since there are thousands of so-called varieties, it is not possible to designate by name the variety you should plant. Furthermore, with corn, there is very little in a name. Two lots of seed of the Learning variety sometimes differ from each other more than two varieties differ from one another. An accurate test of two different lots of the Boone County White variety resulted in one lot producing eighteen bushels more per acre than the other lot. Quality is what counts and the varietal name does not designate quality.

Plant a variety that has made good in your neighborhood. Plant seed which was grown in your part of the state and was properly field selected and properly cared for during the winter.

C. P. Hartley,  
In charge of Corn Investigations, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE URGES CO-OPERATION

Many producers fail to receive the highest returns for their products because they do not pay sufficient attention to their marketing problems. In many instances, this is due to the fact that the output of the individual growers is not sufficiently large to enable them to gain extensive market information or find the best outlets for their products. A co-operative association when properly organized and operated frequently renders efficient service to communities of such producers.

It is important that all communities contemplating marketing this season's products co-operatively, should take immediate steps to perfect an organization for this purpose if they have not already done so. A community intending to form a cooperative marketing organization should select representative committees of producers to ascertain the need for cooperative effort, the amount of business available for such an enterprise and the support it is likely to receive, and to formulate plans and draft suitable by-laws for the organization. Transportation problems are also of prime importance and should receive careful attention by the association.

Grades and standards should be formulated if they have not already been established. Likewise a system of inspection should be decided upon in order that the products shipped will be of proper grade, quality and uniformity.—U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## WHY SELL COTTON NOW?

When cotton was selling at six or seven cents a pound and that was the cost of production the producer was compelled by his creditors to carry it to market so soon as it was harvested. When it was selling at 14 cents a pound it seems that even the small farmer should have been in a position more independent and that he might have been able to withhold at least a substantial part of his crop from the market for a time. In those days there must have been some margin of profit in the cotton growing industry. Were the price today to jump to 40 cents a pound, would the necessity still confront the tenant farmer who has given a mortgage to deliver his whole product to the creditor? We are prompted to ask the question by the observation of Mr. Thomas, whose letter we print today. "It's a great pity the farmers have always been forced by creditors to sell cotton at this season when prices are always so ridiculously low. There is no legitimate excuse for cotton being as low as 19 cents at this particular time of the year. The great trouble is now as always that the speculators are never asleep on the job. They know that a large portion of the crop will be sold regardless of price."

It is not quite possible for the State to believe that most of the cotton now going to market is sold under the spur of necessity. If that be the case, it must follow that there is an absence of relationship between high prices and the independence of the producer. If 20 cents cotton yields him more freedom than he had when the staple fetched one-third that price, the inference would be legitimate that his slavery would continue if the price were 60 cents a pound.

In our opinion the tendency to glut the market now is explained by the craving of the farmers to obtain cash and buy luxuries and comforts. Too many of them are pretty well content with 20 cents. They do not reflect that they are losing money when they sell their product for less than it is worth, however the present price be tempting. That the farmer now has a profit of seven or eight cents a pound in cotton is no reason why he should not try to get a profit of 15 cents and he ought to be informed that of this an excellent chance is to be considered. Undoubtedly a campaign of education should begin at once and meetings such as that planned on the 27th inst. are advisable. There is no reason in the world why a man who has a bale of cotton in these times should hurriedly convert it into money or that in the meantime he should be without money.—The State.

## WINTER GARDENS.

(By Miss Mary B. Martin.)

If you are neglecting the important duty of growing a fall and winter garden, let me urge that you begin making preparations for this at once.

Select your winter plot, lime it well, and use plenty of leaf mold and well rotted compost as fertilizer. A large proportion of humus or decayed vegetable material in the soil is essential because it insures the presence of beneficial bacteria releasing plant food from mineral matter and increases the amount of moisture in the soil. Fertilizers which furnish the plant food should be selected with care. Nitrogen is furnished by turning under well decomposed barnyard fertilizer and rotted vegetable material. Excrement from poultry houses precipitates the growth of plants more rapidly than most chemical fertilizer. It is possible to grow two or three crops of some vegetables in one season, and if these are correctly selected our own home grown vegetables are better and cheaper than those found on the market.

We cannot emphasize too greatly the importance of a good seed bed, which is insured by deep plowing and careful harrowing rendering the soil in a pulverized condition, that gives a growth of stocky young plants.

Select the garden plot in a locality if possible, which will be subjected to at least five hours of sunshine during the day. Tomatoes and egg-plants must have the sunniest of all locations. Foliage crops such as lettuce, spinach, mustard, kale, etc., do moderately well in the shade, but they should have at least three hours each day of sun.

Sow cabbage seed about first of September and transplant in October or when three or four inches high. The Charleston Wakefield is a good variety to use.

Turnips not only furnish good food for the table but for stock as well. Drill seed in September into well pulverized soil, and when 3 or 4

inches high, thin out. Rutabaga, Purple top, Golden Ball or Yellow Arberdeen may be used.

Kale, spinach, mustard and Rupe should be sown in August or September and will last until June or July if leaves are kept off. Sow in drill 20 to 24 inches apart.

Beet seed sown in September will make beets ready for table use the latter part of October.

Plant onion seed the first or middle of September. Onions require very frequent cultivation until the bulb is about two inches in diameter, then the soil should be drawn away from the bulb, leaving it exposed above ground, from which through the thread roots, it develops very rapidly.

Asparagus may be grown from seed sown in early spring. The next winter the roots of the young plants are transplanted to rows that have been plowed very deep and made very rich with well-rotted manure. A quicker crop is secured by buying roots instead of growing them.

In October more cabbage seed may be planted to develop early heads for the coming year. In transplanting these be sure to cut off the end of the top root to prevent plant from going to seed.

Garden peas should also be planted in October. By selecting several varieties we may have a continuous supply of peas throughout the season. The first plantings should be of the dwarf varieties, such as Alaska, Gradus, etc., which do not require staking. In January follow these dwarf crops with the champion of England, Zelephone and other tall growing varieties which have to be staked. A wire netting makes a splendid support for the vines to run on.

In November plant peas, onion sets and beet seed, radish lettuce and mustard. Many plants resulting from September sowing, may now be transplanted.

A Fall Food Acre would be a wonderful thing for every farmer in Abbeville county. The object of which would be to provide food for the family and feed for the livestock during the fall and early winter, without using from spring planted crops or using from the stock preserved during the summer for winter use.

Don't fail also to grow some green stuff where the chickens can have free access to it. You will be doubly repaid by the increase in the egg production.

**Directions for Canning Pimentos.**  
The pimentos should be gathered early in the morning while crisp with the dew. Remove dust with a cloth. Put in a biscuit pan and let blister in a very hot oven. Remove peeling with fingers and cut around stem with a sharp paring or pocket knife. Pack in No. 1 flat cans to within 1-4 inch of the top. Cap, exhaust 3 minutes; tip and boil 20 minutes. The natural oil is extracted from the pimento by the processing. Water cannot be used in canning because there resides in peppers a mucilaginous material which water dissolves and renders a slimy unpleasant condition.

Do not allow the pimentos to waste. They make delightful sandwiches and salads.

**Kerosene Emulsion.**  
Several inquiries have been received concerning the use of kerosene emulsion for spraying flowers. This is the best general remedy for plant lice and other sucking insects. Shave up 1-4 pound hard soap, and dissolve in one gallon boiling water. Take away from the stove and stir into this one gallon of kerosene oil. Beat fifteen or twenty minutes until mixture is like milk. In spraying for sucking insects, put one part of this into eight parts of water. This makes a film over the breathing pores and smothers the insects.

**SELLING FLOWERING BULBS.**  
"I have large quantities of the yellow buttercups or daffodils of the Narcissus family. Have heard that these are very salable in the North. Could I make a market for them?"  
While there are millions of Narcissus bulbs grown not far from you in southeast Virginia, and are sold to the Northern trade, you could not sell those in your garden simply because they are unnamed. To sell to the Northern trade you must grow the named varieties, for the trade will not take those without name. The leading varieties are the Emperor and Empress, Glory of Leiden, Golden Spur, Sir Watkin, and the Double daffodil Von Sion. Well grown and well ripened bulbs of these varieties will sell readily.

For beauty I am not a star,  
There are others more handsome by far,  
But my face I don't mind it,  
For I am behind it,  
It's the people in front that I jar.  
This was written by Woodrow Wilson while in school.

## OWEN BROTHERS Marble and Granite Company

### Designers Manufacturers Erectors

**TRIBUTES IN STONE.** is a beautiful little booklet which will tell you many things you should know before placing your order for a monument. It is free.

The largest and best equipped monumental mills in the Carolinas. Greenwood, S. C. Raleigh, N. C.



### MOTHER! GIVE CHILD "SYRUP OF FIGS" IF TONGUE IS COATED

If Cross, Feverish, Sick, Bilious, Clean Little Liver and Bowels.

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is, they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sour, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomach-ache, or diarrhoea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system, and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

### YOU'RE BILIOUS! LET "CASCARETS" LIVE IN LIVER AND BOWELS

Don't Stay Headachy, Constipated, Sick, With Breath Bad and Stomach Sour.

Get a 10-cent box now. You men and women who can't get feeling right—who have headache, coated tongue, bad taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have a bad cold.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? Cascarets work while you sleep; cleanse the stomach, remove the sour undigested, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poison in the bowels.  
A Cascaret to-night will straighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet, liver and bowels regular, and head clear for months. Don't forget the children. They love Cascarets because they taste good—never gripe or sicken.—Adv.

### DRINK MORE WATER IF KIDNEYS BOTHER

Eat Less Meat and Take Salts for Backache or Bladder Trouble.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which every-

one should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.—Adv.

### LEMONS MAKE SKIN WHITE, SOFT, CLEAR

Make This Beauty Lotion for a Few Cents and See for Yourself.

What girl or woman hasn't heard of lemon juice to remove complexion blemishes; to whiten the skin and to bring out the roses, the freshness and the hidden beauty? But lemon juice alone is acid, therefore irritating, and should be mixed with orchard white this way. Strain through a fine cloth the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing about three ounces of orchard white, then shake well and you have a whole quarter pint of skin and complexion lotion at about the cost one usually pays for a small jar of ordinary cold cream. Be sure to strain the lemon juice so no pulp gets into the bottle, then this lotion will remain pure and fresh for months. When applied daily to the face, neck, arms and hands it should help to bleach, clear, smoothen and beautify the skin.

Any druggist will supply three ounces of orchard white at very little cost and the grocer has the lemons.—Adv.

### WONDERFUL STUFF! LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a Few Drops Then Lift Corns or Calluses off With Fingers—No Pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether hard, soft or between the toes, will loosen right up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a compound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of very corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off, with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corns or calluses but shrivels them without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.—Adv.

### DRINK A GLASS OF REAL HOT WATER BEFORE BREAKFAST.

Says we will both look and feel clean, sweet and fresh and avoid illness.

Sanitary science has of late made rapid strides with results that are of untold blessing to humanity. The latest application to its untiring research is the recommendation that it is as necessary to attend to internal sanitation of the drainage system of the human body as it is to the brains of the house.

Those of us who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when we arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It

cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the phosphated hot water is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble, rheumatic stiffness; others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store. This will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of internal sanitation.—Adv.

### FREE OF CHARGE.

Why suffer with indigestion, dyspepsia, torpid liver, constipation, sour stomach, coming-up-of-food-after-eating, etc., when you can get a simple bottle of Green's August Flower free at P. B. Speed's drug store. This medicine has remarkable curative properties, and has demonstrated its efficiency by fifty years of success. Headaches are often caused by a disordered stomach.

August Flower is put up in 25 and 75 cent bottles. For sale in all civilized countries.

### HAVE DARK HAIR AND LOOK YOUNG

Nobody Can Tell When You Darken Gray, Faded Hair With Sage Tea.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and attractive with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair took on that dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, improved by the addition of other ingredients, all ready to use, at very little cost. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair.

A well-known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyth's Sage and Sulphur Compound now because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and beautiful. This preparation is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Adv.

## Wood's Seeds Rosen Rye

The most vigorous growing and productive of Seed Ryes. Stools out better, superior quality of grain, and destined, in our opinion, to take the place of all other Rye.

### Wood's Fall Catalog

Gives full description and information, and also tells about the best

SEED WHEAT, OATS, RYE, and Other Seeds for Fall Sowing. . . .

Write for Catalog and prices of any Seeds required.

T. W. WOOD & SONS, SEEDSMEN, - Richmond, Va.

### The Beauty Secret.

Ladies desire that irresistible charm—a good complexion. Of course they do not wish others to know a beautifier has been used so they buy a bottle of

## Magnolia Balm

LIQUID FACE POWDER and use according to simple directions. Improvement is noticed at once. Soothing, cooling and refreshing. Heals Sunburn, stings, etc.

Pink, White, Rose-Red, 75c. at Druggists or by mail direct.

Sample (either color) for 2c. Stamp. Lyon Mfg. Co., 40 South Fifth St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

### FREE OF CHARGE.

Any adult suffering from cough, cold or bronchitis, is invited to call at the drug store of P. B. Speed, and get absolutely free, a simple bottle of Boschee's German Syrup, a soothing and healing remedy for all lung troubles, which has a successful record of fifty years. Gives the patient a good night's rest free from coughing, with free expectoration in the morning.

Regular sizes, 25 and 75 cents. For sale in all civilized countries.