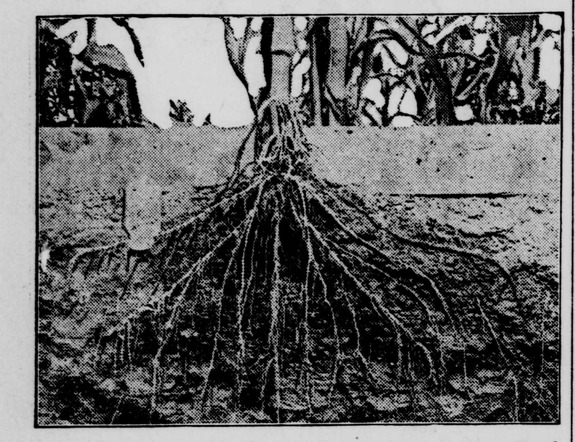
MORE CORN PER ACRE RATHER THAN MORE ACRES WILL DECIDE PROFIT FROM CROP



Natural Distribution of Corn Roots at Tasseling Time. Cultivator Shovel Shows That Only by Shallow Cultivation Will the Roots Escape Injury. Board Rests on Soil Surface.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Corn is sometimes injured more than aided by cultivation, say specialists in the United States department of agriculture.

Plow deep while sluggards sleep;
And you shall have corn to sell and to keep.

is excellent advice when preparing the soil for planting, but is bad practice after the plants have attained any considerable size. Some successful growers, who have averaged 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre on hundreds of acres, say the best single cultivation they can give their corn is one eight or ten inches deep—just before planting. But after the corn is up, each succeeding cultivation should be shallower than the last.

Methods of cultivation in one section of the country differ greatly from those in another section. Farmers should not cease trying to learn better methods because of these differences. The most valuable information can be obtained from unprejudiced observant corn growers of many years' experience.

Purposes of Cultivation.

The main purposes of cultivation are to prevent weed growth, surface run off and the loss of moisture by evaporation. Proper cultivation should secure these results regardless of the specific means used. Some of the most successful corn growers practice frequent early cultivation. Early cultivations will stimulate the growth of the young corn plants by aerating and warming the soil. They will also check injury from worms, insects and moles. Harrows or weeders should be used before the corn is up or while it is small enough to permit their use. While the plants are small, narrow shovels that do not throw much soil, or disk cultivators set to throw the soil from the corn should be used. Fenders are desirable to prevent covering or injuring the small plants.

Many tests of deep and shallow cultivation have been made and results are decidedly in favor of shallow cultivation. Occasions when deep cultivation is preferable are few. The roots of the plants must not be broken. They will produce other roots, but at the expense of vitality and food supply.

After the corn is two or three feet high, the soil even in the middle of the rows should not be cultivated deeper than four inches, and usually a shallower cultivation will prove better. Maintain a loose soil mulch two or three inches thick. This prevents the escape of moisture already in the soil and soaks up the rainfall rather than letting it run off.

Proper Cultivation.

Cultivate often enough to keep down weeds and to maintain constantly a loose soil mulch until the corn has reached its growth. More cultivations will be needed if rains are frequent. The crust which forms after every rain must be broken and pulverized or excessive run-off or evaporation will soon rob the soil of its moisture.

It is a mistake to think that the longer the dry spell the more frequent should be the cultivations. After the mulch has been produced, its frequent stirring is not necessary unless weeds become troublesome. Many crops are cut short by stopping cultivation because the corn is too tall to use a double cultivator without breaking down the stalks. If conditions demand it, continue shallow cultivation even though the corn is tasseling. It is sometimes profitable to remove weeds even by the costly process of hand labor at as late a date as the silking of the corn.

Under some conditions six or eight cultivations are advisable, while under other conditions three may be sufficient. The maximum yield is not obtained by the number of cultivations, but by keeping the soil in the proper condition.

LABOR SITUATION IS HELPED BY SOLDIERS

Men Returning From Overseas Are Going Back to Farms.

Department of Agriculture Makes Careful Survey in Army Camps—Shows That Majority of Farmers Will Resume Work.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The majority of soldiers who entered the army from the farms are returning to them immediately after receiving their discharges from military duty. This furnishes the brightest spot in a situation that is not yet entirely satisfactory, but that promises steady improvement, although there is still no indication of a decided movement back to the farm by men who were attracted from food-production work by high wages in industrial pursuits.

Careful surveys made in army camps by the department's farm help specialists of the department of agriculture furnish ample proof to refute statements that have appeared in the press that from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the men who were called by the army from the farms are not returning to them. In a Virginia camp the specialists found that during the first three weeks in April 98.2 per cent of such men discharged actually returned to the farms. During the week ending April 5 the specialists interviewed 2,021 men at this camp. It was found that 933 were from farms and all but 15 of that number intended to return. During the following week 2,108 men were interviewed. It was found that 691 were from farms and all but 14 intended to return. The next week 716 men were interviewed. Of this number 364 had formerly been employed on farms, and all but 5 intended to return.

These figures are the actual result of personal interviews with each man. It was found also that a number of those who had previously been engaged in other occupations expressed a desire to take up farming. During the three weeks mentioned 2 per cent of the men discharged and who were not farming when they entered the army intended to take up farming.

Of the 1.8 per cent of the soldiers who had been on farms previous to entering the army, and who did not intend to return, the reason given by 1 per cent was that the men were disabled and therefore unable to do heavy farm work. At least half of this number are taking up vocational courses in agriculture which will fit them for a class of farm work which does not require hard physical effort. Practically the entire remaining eight-tenths per cent had been farming with their parents or were tenants and considered it too late to farm this year, as other help had been secured.

A similar report from the farm help specialist in charge of the work at Camp Gordon, Ga., shows that during 4 weeks in April 3,291 farmers were discharged from that camp. Of that number 83 were directed to situations on the farms in Georgia, while 2,342 said they were returning to their jobs or homes on the farms, and the remaining 866 did not desire to go back to farm work.

At another camp 30 farmers were personally interviewed and 29 stated that they were going back to the farm immediately on receipt of their discharges.

Poultry House Faces South.

In most localities the poultry house should face the south, as this insures the greatest amount of sunlight during the winter. Proper ventilation and sunlight mean a dry house and healthy birds.

Keep Little Turkeys Dry.

The important point in caring for little turkeys is to keep them dry, keep them free from lice and mites, feed them lightly, and give green food and animal food of some kind.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Make spray while the sun shines.

* * *

A small garden well cared for is far better than a large garden neglected.

* * *

Manure should if possible be spread early, but when crops are to be planted late it may be advisable to apply manure.

* * *

Tomatoes trained to stakes do not yield quite as much as in bush form, but the fruit is better colored and larger.

* * *

All cereals should be kept in dry, well-lighted storerooms. Damp, dark cellars should never be used for storing foods.

* * *

Keeping a machine or vehicle in good repair and well oiled not only increases its efficiency, but lessens the power required in using it.

* * *

Plumbing is becoming a necessity in both city and country homes, not only for comfort and convenience, but even more for health and cleanliness.

* * *

Dust the currant bushes with paris green and air-slaked lime as soon as the currant worm begins its work. Put this on when the bushes are moist.

Highway Improvement

MOTOR TRUCKS TO AID ROADS

Government to Give Army Equipment Valued at $45,000,000 to State Highway Departments.

More than $45,000,000 worth of motor trucks are about to be distributed by the secretary of agriculture through the bureau of public roads to the state highway departments. These trucks have been declared surplus by the war department and are being distributed to the states under the provisions of section 7 of the post office appropriation bill. They must be used by the states on roads constructed in whole or in part by federal aid, for which $200,000,000 in addition to the former appropriation was given to the states under the same bill. All that the states must do to acquire the use of these 20,000 trucks, which range in capacity from two to five tons, is to pay the loading and freight charges.

Of the 20,000 motor vehicles to be acquired practically free by the states 11,000 are new and 9,000 are used, but all are declared to be in serviceable condition. The motors will be apportioned to states only upon request of the state highway departments on the basis of the requests received from the respective states, and in accordance with the apportionment provided in the federal aid law approved in 1916. The requirements of the laws are such that the bureau of public roads cannot distribute any trucks to counties or individuals.

Army Motor Truck Carrying Supplies.

FARMERS FAVOR GOOD ROADS

Recognized as Greatest Economic Need of Agricultual Communities in Eastern States.

Good roads are the greatest economic need for agricultural communities. This is the answer of 200 prominent farmers of the state of Maine to questionnaires which asked them to summarize urgent necessities to bring their districts up to the desired economic standard.

The farmers who answered the questionnaires were selected as those best fitted to answer the questions, and they were asked to furnish a digest of the situation in their respective communities with reference to acreage, crops, farm improvements, civic and social conditions, etc.

The definitions of the greatest needs covered a wide and interesting range. The largest record of needs was good roads, 85 emphasizing the urgent necessity of adequate highways. There were 45 who asked for more farm laborers, 44 for co-operative buying and selling, 35 for better school privileges, 29 for more blueblooded stock, 29 for manufacturing plants, 29 for better marketing facilities, and 21 for greater credit extensions by banks.

ROADS AS DIVIDEND PAYERS

Where Good Roads Enable Farmer to Save One Hour Per Week He Makes Big Gain in Year.

If a farmer saves an hour a week by being enabled to use good roads as opposed to bad roads, it would mean 52 hours a year; estimating the use of man and team as being worth $6 a day, this means a saving of $31.20 a year.

Suppose his farm is assessed at $10,000, and the additional tax levy due to the issue of road bonds by the county runs to $1 per thousand, which would mean $10 a year additional taxes as against a saving of $31.20 on time alone. This means that he is investing $10 and drawing dividends of $31.20, an interest rate of 312 per cent.

TEXAS TO BUILD HIGHWAYS

According to Member of State Highway Commission Approximately $12,000,000 Available.

Approximately $12,000,000 is available for road construction work in Texas in 1919, according to R. M. Hubbard, a member of the state highway commission. This amount includes about $10,000,000 from the federal post office appropriation bills.

Big Bill for Road Making.

Estimates of contemplated highway expenditures in the United States for the season of 1919 place the total at approximately $300,000,000.

Trees on Public Roads.

Line the public roads with trees and so provide shade for hot-dry, sunny days. Use nut-bearing trees wherever possible.

Rats Levy Big Tax.

Rats levy a tax of $200,000,000 on the people of the United States.

Lift off Corns!

Doesn't hurt a bit and Freezone costs only a few cents.

With your fingers! You can lift off any hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the hard skin callouses from bottom of feet.

A tiny bottle of "Freezone" costs little at any drug store; apply a few drops upon the corn or callus. Instantly it stops hurting, then shortly you lift that bothersome corn or callus right off, root and all, without one bit of pain or soreness. Truly! No humbug!

Question of Patriotism.

Virginia was trying to persuade her mother to go to the home-coming celebration and stay all day. "But it will be too hot, dear," mother remonstrated. "We'll just go up for a while in the morning while it's cool and then we'll come home for dinner and rest during the afternoon."

But Virginia was not persuaded, and continued the arguing. Father chanced to overhear her. "What's the matter in here?" he asked, coming into the room. "What's the difference between you two?"

Quickly came Virginia's retort. "It's just a difference in our patriotism; mother's only patriotic in the morning and I am all day."—Indianapolis News.

One Was Happy Either Way.

A minister, meeting a parishioner of his who had been quite recently married, and about whose domestic happiness terrible stories were rife, saluted him and said:

"Well, John, and how is all going on?"

"Oh, happy enough," returned John.

"I'm glad to hear it. You know, there were rumors of rows or"—

"Rows," said John. "Oh, yes, there are plenty of rows; whenever she sees me she catches the first thing at hand, a dish or anything, and fires it at me. If she hits me, she's happy! if she doesn't I am. Oh, we're getting on fine!"—Tit-Bits.

Might Regret It.

Mistress—I'm afraid my poor, darling little Topsy will never recover. Do you know, Bridget, I think the kindest thing would be to have her chloroformed and put out of her misery?

Bridget—I wouldn't do that, mum. Sure, she might get better, after all, an' then ye'd be sorry ye had her killed.—Boston Transcript.

More Like It.

"I see the new Turkish army is to number 100,000, including officers."

"Well?"

"Wouldn't it be better to say, including privates?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Quite Ready.

Teacher—Now, Willie, can you mention any creature that belongs to the brute creation?

Willie—Yes'm; my pa does, my ma says.

Pert (inent) Question.

Employer—The boy I had before is worth twice as much as you are.

Boy—Did he get it?—Boston Transcript.

Why do you say that a man loses his temper just when he seems to possess it the most?

Sore Eyes, Blood-Shot Eyes, Watery Eyes, Sticky Eyes, all healed promptly with nightly applications of Roman Eye Balsam. Adv.

Cowards' weapons neither cut nor pierce.

TAKE OATH ON SACRED BOOKS

Practice in Vogue Today Has Come Down Through Centuries With Very Few Changes.

The Christian oath on a copy of the Gospel seems derived from the late Jewish oath taken holding in the hand the scrool of the law (or the phylacteries), a ceremony itself possibly adapted from the Roman custom. The usual mode was to lay the hand on the Gospel, and it was kept up to a modern date in the oath of the University of Oxford. The practice of kissing the book, which became so well established in England, appears in the Middle Ages. The book was often laid on the altar, or (after the manner of ancient Rome) the swearer laid his hand on the altar itself or looked toward it; above all, it became customary to touch the relics of saints on the altar. Other objects, as the cross, the bishop's crozier, etc., were sworn by. An oath ratified by contact or inspection of a sacred object was called a corporal or bodily oath, as distinguished from a merely spoken or written oath. The English word signifying the "sacred object" on which the oath is taken is "halidome." The "halidome" on which oaths are sworn in England is a copy of the New Testament. Jews are sworn on the Old Testament; the sacred books of other religions are used in like manner, a Mohammedan swearing on the Koran, a Hindu on the Vedas.

The Difficulty.

"It doesn't follow that a successful business man can be a success in politics."

"No?"

"No. A man may be able to run a big business without any trouble at all, but the minute he tries to run a big city he finds that he's got to please everybody and that's a job he knows nothing about."

Another Motive Impugned.

Wife (after church service, angrily)—Why did you put a $5 bill on the plate, Gregory?

Hubby—It's little enough.

Wife—Considering what you did at some 'directors' meeting' lately, eh?—Buffalo Express.

Paradoxical Sort.

"A doctor is a queer sort of man."

"Why so?"

"He is most angry and irritable when he finds he must have patients."

A silver lining may have a copper cloud.

FRECKLES

Now Is the Time to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine—double strength—from your druggist, and apply a little of it night and morning and you should soon see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than one ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful clear complexion.

Be sure to ask for the double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.—Adv.

The Ingenuous Lad.

Small Boy—Father wants to know, Mr. Jones, if you'll trust him for a joint of beef till pay day.

Butcher (amazed)—He didn't say that?

Small Boy—What he wants is a pound of pork sausages; but I thought I'd begin high and then come down bit by bit if you proved stubborn.—London Answers.

Paper From White Pine.

Manufacturers of rough pine lumber state that the white pine in northern Chihuahua is admirably adapted to the manufacture of paper. A milling company in El Paso, Tex., is now making boxes of rough pine lumber produced in this district on the main line of the Mexico Northwestern railway.

Mixed Up.

"Is your play going on a run?"

"Sure, and it's going to win in a walk."

Naturally.

"I saw Mabel going secretly to a beauty parlor."

"Ha! That has an ugly look!"

Never try to manicure the claws of the Yankee eagle.

You Do More Work,

You are more ambitious and you get more enjoyment out of everything when your blood is in good condition. Impurities in the blood have a very depressing effect on the system, causing weakness, laziness, nervousness and sickness.

GROVE'S TASTELESS Chill TONIC restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.

GROVE'S TASTELESS Chill TONIC is not a patent medicine, it is simply IRON and QUININE suspended in Syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs Quinine to Purify it and IRON to Enrich it. These reliable tonic properties never fail to drive out impurities in the blood.

The Strength-Creating Power of GROVE'S TASTELESS Chill TONIC has made it the favorite tonic in thousands of homes. More than thirty-five years ago, folks would ride a long distance to get GROVE'S TASTELESS Chill TONIC when a member of their family had Malaria or needed a body-building, strength-giving tonic. The formula is just the same today, and you can get it from any drug store. 60c per bottle.

Cuticura For Baby's Itchy Skin

All druggists; Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston."

Don't Ask for Cold Cream—Ask for

Mystic Cream

Look for the Witch 30c a jar at your druggist

MYSTIC CREAM CO., MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

THE MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL DISEASES

No organs of the human body are so important to health and long life as the kidneys. When they slow up and commence to lag in their duties, look out! Danger is in sight.

Find out what the trouble is—without delay. Whenever you feel nervous, weak, dizzy, suffer from sleeplessness, or have pains in the back, wake up at once. Your kidneys need help. These are signs to warn you that your kidneys are not performing their functions properly. They are only half doing their work and are allowing impurities to accumulate and be converted into uric acid and other poisons, which are causing you distress and will destroy you unless they are driven from your system.

Get some GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules at once. They are an old, tried preparation used all over the world for centuries. They contain only old-fashioned, soothing oils combined with strength-giving and system-cleansing herbs, well known and used by physicians in their daily practice. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are convenient to take, and will either give prompt relief or your money will be refunded. Ask for them at any drug store, but be sure to get the original imported GOLD MEDAL brand. Accept no substitutes. In sealed packages. Three sizes.

Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

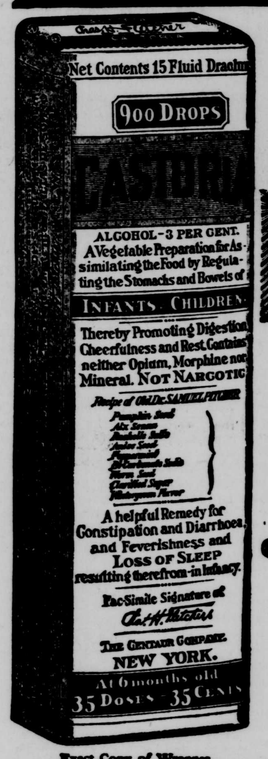
Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my housework."—Mrs. B. B. Zielinska, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. Josephine Kimble, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

Children Cry For Fletcher's CASTORIA

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

It is hard to get what you want when you don't know what it is.

Acid-Stomach Makes 9 Out of 10 People Suffer

Doctors declare that more than 70 non-organic diseases can be traced to Acid-Stomach. Starting with indigestion, heartburn, belching, food-repeating, bloat, sour, gassy stomach, the entire system eventually becomes affected, every vital organ suffering in some degree or other. You see these victims of Acid-Stomach everywhere—people who are subject to nervousness, headache, insomnia, billousness—people who suffer from rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica and aches and pains all over the body. It is safe to say that about 9 people out of 10 suffer to some extent from Acid-Stomach.

If you suffer from stomach trouble or, even if you do not feel any stomach distress, yet are weak and ailing, feel tired and dragged out, lack "pep" and enthusiasm and know that something is wrong although you cannot locate the exact cause of your trouble—you naturally want to get back your grip on health as quickly as possible. Then take EATONIC, the wonderful modern remedy that brings quick relief from pains of indigestion, belching, gassy bloat, etc. Keep your stomach strong, clean and sweet. See how your general health improves—how quickly the old-time vim, vigor and vitality comes back!

Get a big 50c box of EATONIC from your druggist today. It is guaranteed to please you. If you are not satisfied your druggist will refund your money.

EATONIC FOR YOUR ACID-STOMACH

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

AGENTS—Greatest labor saving invention. Housewives can not do without. 10c for sample and proposition. Bradley Mfg. Company, 2107 Japan St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Accountants—Learn install systems; original commercial size forms, $3, postpaid. Industrial Systems Co., 70 Fifth Ave., New York.

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