

FIELD AGENTS APPOINTED

For the Campaign Against the Hookworm Disease

Drs. B. W. Page, of Snead's Ferry; C. E. Strosnider, of Wilmington, and Claude L. Pridgen, of Kinston, Appointed by Hookworm Commission, and will be Assigned to Districts Composed of Five or Six Counties.

Drs. B. W. Page, of Snead's Ferry; C. E. Strosnider, of Wilmington, and Claude L. Pridgen, of Kinston, have received appointments from the Hookworm Commission, as district field agents in the campaign being waged against hookworm disease. These men are among the most prominent young physicians in the State and were selected on account of their medical knowledge, integrity and sound common sense which will give them weight with the medical profession, teaching profession, and laity at large.

Dr. Page is an A. B. graduate of the Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., and a medical graduate from Tulane University. For the past two years he has had a large practice at Snead's Ferry. Before taking up medicine, Dr. Page spent several years teaching in public and high schools.

Dr. C. E. Strosnider took his literary training at colleges in Strasburg and Granda, Va. Later he took business training in Richmond. For three years he was employed in the offices of the Atlantic Coast Line railroad, beginning as secretary to the engineer of roadway and was rapidly promoted to secretary to the general manager. Giving up this work he entered the Medical department of the University of Maryland and graduated with distinction. Since that time he has been resident physician in the city hospital of Wilmington, and is a great favorite of the doctors and patients.

Dr. Claude L. Pridgen received his literary training at Wake Forest College and the State University, and is a medical graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He took the full hospital training at Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia, and has taken work in other hospitals, and a short course at Edinburg University. For nine years he was superintendent of health of Lenoir county, and for two years Kinston's city physician. He stands high in Masonry and has a broad acquaintance throughout the State.

These men will be assigned to sanitary districts composed of five or six counties, and will work with and through the doctors, teachers, editors, local improvement leagues and such other agencies as may be reached, making microscopic diagnoses, co-operating with local physicians in curing cases, making talks, distributing literature and otherwise endeavoring to create a sentiment that will demand better sanitary conditions with the extermination of hookworm disease.

Any one desiring literature on hookworm disease, needs only to address a request to Dr. John A. Ferrell, assistant secretary for hookworm disease, Raleigh, N. C., who is the administrative head of the campaign in North Carolina. Recent investigation has shown the disease very common in all sections of the State. The work of eradicating it should receive the co-operation of every citizen.

THOSE PIES OF BOYHOOD.

How delicious were the pies of boyhood. No pies now ever taste so good. What's changed? the pies? No. It's you. You've lost the strong, healthy stomach, the vigorous liver, the active kidneys, the regular bowels of boyhood. Your digestion is poor and you blame the food. What's needed? A complete toning up by Electric Bitters of all organs of digestion—Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels—try them. They'll restore your boyhood appetite and appreciation of food and fairly saturate your body with new health, strength and vigor. 50c. at all druggists.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Watch the pear trees for blight and cut it out clear down to the sound wood disinfect your knife with carbolic acid frequently or sound wood will be effected.

Gum exuding from the roots of the Peach tree? Bores at work; get after them.

Rub off the water sprouts between the thumb and finger as soon as they appear.

CARE OF CUCUMBERS.

Cucumbers for pickling may be planted as late as the middle of July. Bordeaux mixture, 3 ounces to a gallon of water, is an effective remedy for the yellow-striped beetle which attacks cucumbers, melons and squashes in the early summer and is

also the preventive for blight. If you have only a few vines the bugs may be brushed into a shallow pan and at once transferred to a pail of water containing a tablespoonful of kerosene, which finishes them. This can only be done very early in the morning or after sundown. They are very active during sunshine, but semi-dormant in the early hours of the day.

If we would only do our thinking before acting we would save a lot of brain fag later on.

AMONG THE BEES.

The queen bee is the mother of all bees and one fertilization is sufficient during her entire life of usefulness. Therefore by simply replacing the queen with a purely mated Italian queen the entire colony will be changed to that race; and if the change is made during the summer months, the change will be completed in about three months time.

Moth worms are practically unknown in apiaries of Italians or their crosses. To get rid of the moths in hives of black bees, remove the black queens and introduce untested Italian queens in their place, and as soon as the bees of the Italian strain begin to hatch they will make "short stay" of the moth worms.

RECORD ONION CROP.

It is claimed that Charles Volz of the Mission Community, Mission, Texas, holds the world's record for profits from intensive farming. He recently sold his Bermuda onion crop on twenty-four acres for \$12,982. Deducting the expenses of planting, cultivating, harvesting, and marketing the crop left him a net return of \$9,083. The onion yield from these twenty-four acres filled twenty-two cars. The product was shipped to Northern and Eastern markets. The land could have been bought ten years ago for \$1 an acre.

If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race
And shown no glorious morning face;
If beams from happy human eyes
Have moved me not; if morning skies,
Books and my food, and summer rain
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain—
Lord, Thy most pointed pleasure take
And stab my spirit broad awake;
Or, Lord, if too obdurate I,
Choose Thou, before that spirit die,
A piercing pain, a killing sin,
And to my dead heart run them in.
—Stevenson.

WHAT COWPEA HAY IS WORTH.

A ton of cowpea hay has a fertilizer value of about \$12, and is equal to 1,600 pounds of wheat bran for feeding purposes; but if we estimate its feeding value at \$8 per ton, then when cowpea hay is fed, and the manure saved with reasonable care, we get a total from one ton as follows:

Manurial value	\$9.00
Feed value	8.00
Total	\$17.00

These values are all reasonable and within the bounds of practical operations, but can not be obtained unless we feed better live stock, give that live stock better care, and save the manure as its value justifies.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The price of crimson clover seed will be out of sight this year. Through the chief region for seed growing, the Delaware-Maryland Peninsula it has rained continuously for five days and nights and is still showery. The clover mown and left to cure for threshing is ruined and the seed sprouting, and the bulk of the crimson clover seed sold this fall must be imported. Similar conditions made the seed high last fall, but it is much worse this season.

WONDERFUL TREES.

In China there are many trees which arouse the wonder of travelers. The varnish trees is of small size and has a leaf resembling that of the wild cherry; a gum oozes from it drop by drop, like the tears of the turpentine tree. If an incision is made in it a greater quantity of liquor comes forth, but it soon destroys the tree. The varnish takes all colors alike, and if well managed neither loses its luster by the changes of the air, nor the age of the wood to which it is applied.

There is another tree from which a liquor is obtained that differs but little from the varnish. Another is termed the tallow tree. This is as large as a high cherry tree; the leaves are of a lively red, and the shape of a heart; fruit is contained in the rind, which, when ripe, opens in the middle like a chestnut; it consists of white kernels of the size of hazel-nut whose pulp has the property of tallow and of which candles are made.

The white wax tree is no less extraordinary. It is not so tall as the tallow tree; it has larger leaves and a whiter bark. A small kind of worm fixes itself in the leaves and forms a sort of comb much smaller than a honey comb, the wax of which is very hard and shining, and of far greater value than the common beeswax.

They have in China most kinds of weeds that are to be found in Europe, and several others, among which is tse-tan, or rosewood, which is of a reddish black, and full of fine veins that seem painted. This wood is fit for the finest sort of joiner's work.

STATE TO FARM ITS ROADS.

(Technical World Magazine.)
Governor B. F. Carroll, of Iowa, proposes to add eight and one-half million bushels of corn to the annual crop of his State, simply by lopping 10 feet off each side of the average country road. He believes that a highway 40 feet wide instead of 60, would be ample for all requirements, could be more easily and more cheaply kept in good condition, and argues that the unnecessary twenty feet of land, if returned to cultivation would mean four and three-quarter million dollars added to the wealth of the State each year, \$3 for every man, woman and child in its borders.

The Governor outlined his plan before the recent convention of the Iowa Implement Dealers' Association. The average country road, he pointed out, is sixty feet wide, whereas forty feet is sufficient. The result is that the middle and sides of the road grow up in weeds, and make unsightly highways, the two channels of traffic being separated and bordered by unused and unsightly weed rows and ditches. "This twenty feet of land might far better be tilled and be producing wheat and corn," urged the Governor.

A little investigation discloses the possibilities of Governor Carroll's plan, not only for Iowa, but for all agricultural States. There are 100,000 miles of country roads in Iowa. This equals 800,000 acres of land. Some of these roads are main arteries of communication and transportation. Others are little more than lanes, weed-choked and rutty. The Iowa road law requires a highway to be at least forty feet wide and never more than sixty-six feet. The average width is sixty feet. Governor Carroll's plan to reduce the width from sixty to forty feet would result in cutting down the number of acres devoted to roadway by one-third, a total of 266,667 acres. Assuming \$100 to be a fair average price for Iowa farm land—hundreds of farms are being sold at \$150 to \$200 an acre—the land thus restored to farming would be worth \$26,666,670. Assuming the annual net revenue per acre in Iowa to be \$15—another conservative figure—and the yearly income from the restored land would be

THE TAX OF BAD ROADS.

One of the heaviest taxes farmers pay in many sections is the tax imposed by bad roads in the loss of time, the wear and tear of vehicles and the breaking down of horses.

Add to this the loss in value of real estate bordering on bad roads, as shown by the immediate rise in value of real estate when good roads are made in any district.

The Atlanta Constitution cites the case of a farmer in Georgia who refused to contribute a strip off his farm for a good road because he did not believe in good roads on principle. But the road was made all the same, and that farmer was offered ten dollars an acre more for his 300 acres than he had asked before the road was built. Queer sort of principles, his.

Wherever a good road is built there is usually no more kicking, but people off the road soon want one in their neighborhood, so that one well built road is the means for getting more, as has been the case in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, where good roads are the rule rather than the exception, and the people are making more of them all the time.

There is no better investment a farmer can make than a liberal tax for a first-class road.

LUBIN, INTERNATIONAL WHEAT EXPERT.

Wheat is such a common thing that occasionally we have to stop short and think hard to realize that of all the material things in the world wheat is the most important, that it is the chief food of the overwhelming majority of the earth's inhabitants.

"Who makes the world's price of wheat?" Thirty years ago David Lubin, an Americanized Polish-Jew shopkeeper of Sacramento, began asking himself that question. Unlike other men who had asked it, he found an answer, says Hampton's Magazine for July.

David Lubin, today a millionaire and one of California's great merchants and philanthropists, was brought to America, when a child, by a widowed mother. He sold papers, learned a trade in the Ghetto of New York, and at length went to California. There in time he established the great merchandising business of Weinstein & Lubin, with houses in Sacramento and San Francisco. He founded the California Fruit Growers' Association, which made it possible, through co-operation of the fruit raisers and the railroads, to place California fruits in every market of the country.

Then Lubin became interested in wheat. When he had produced a crop, he went to the San Francisco buyers and got their price.

"If I sell for that, I lose money," he said. "Who decides that price for me?"

The dealers shrugged their shoulders, but could not answer his question. They knew that was the day's price, based on quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade.

Lubin went to Chicago, and was told that the Board of Trade received its quotations from New York. He went to New York, and learned that its prices came from Liverpool. He went

to Liverpool, and there found out who makes the world's wheat market. He learned that a small group of rich Liverpool grain dealers controlled private systems for gathering crop information from the whole world and by so doing they controlled prices. They got the first information about the world's crops, kept it to themselves, made their prices accordingly, and speculated on a "sure thing."

Lubin decided that what those men did for their own profit, the nations ought to do for the benefit of the whole people. He proposed a universal clearing house of crop information, and he carried his idea to one government after another, explained it to economists, and at length King Victor Emmanuel offered the services of the Italian government to lay his project before the governments of the world.

So, in 1905, by invitation of the King of Italy, thirty nations sent delegations to a conference in Rome to develop Lubin's scheme into a practical, working project. Lubin went as delegate from the United States.

The Italian king set aside from his personal fortune a handsome endowment for this new International Institute of Agriculture, in consideration of Rome being made its headquarters, and built a palace for permanent offices. The convention drew up a protocol looking to a treaty for co-operative establishment and maintenance of the Institute. That treaty has been ratified by practically every nation in the world.

In January, 1910, the first normal bulletin of crop statistics, modeled on the crop reports of our own national government, was issued from the Institute. The work is not yet perfected, but there is every reason to believe the plan will be a great success.

The United States is the greatest grain and meat country. Its defection from the Institute would cripple the project. America is the home of the Meat Trust, and the Meat Trust's most potent constituent is the Armour interest. The Armours are also a great power in the grain market, controlling a vast machinery for primary buying and handling of cereals. Chicago is headquarters of the Meat Trust, of the Armours, of the speculative grain business of this country, and it is the home of the Honorable James R. Mann, Congressman from Chicago.

On February 20, 1909, the diplomatic appropriation bill was before the national House of Representatives. It contained an item giving \$4,800 "for payment of the quota of the United States for support of the International Institute of Agriculture for 1909." Mr. Mann, rising in his place, solemnly protested that it was a waste, and insisted that the item be stricken out! He was told that the United States was party to the treaty and must discharge its obligation.

But the watchful Mann was not thus easily to be circumvented. He discovered yet another item, giving \$8,000 to maintain an American representative at the Institute. This was not provided for by the treaty, and could be cut out without violating the treaty. To cut it out would leave the United States paying its share to maintain the Institute, but unrepresented in it, and unable to get the benefits of a representation. And so Mr. Mann made a point of order against this \$8,000 item, and it was cut out!

This year, it is promised, the item will be restored in the deficiency appropriation bill, at the close of the session, and Mr. Mann's effort to defeat the whole purpose of the International Institute, by ending American participation in it, will probably fail.

The more peas you grow the more cows you can feed, and the more cows you feed the more manure you will have, and the more manure you have the more feed you can grow, and the more cotton without a debt to the fertilizer man. Peas and crimson clover, the summer and winter team for the improvement of the Southern soils.

SAND FOR DUCKS.

Some people have a notion that ducks and geese do not need grit because they are not seen picking up large particles of stone. They do not need as large a size of grit as hens do, for they get sand when puddling in the bottom of the creek and streams, where they forage for weeds and fish. Ducklings should be provided with plenty of sand, which takes the place of grit. So thoroughly do some duck raisers believe in grit that they mix sand in the food that they give their young ducks.

PLANS TO BACK FARMERS.

Plans are said to be under way for the organization of a million dollar syndicate to buy up run-down and unproductive farms throughout New York State and to finance farmers in the period in which the farms are being brought to a state of fertility under modern methods.

GOOD BUTTER MAKING.

Every butter maker knows the importance of using a good butter worker. Without it the butter habitually contains too much water probably too large a quantity of casein.

The chief point of the butter worker is to get the clear water out and also to enable the produce to be made up into a good and consistent sample.