

### Drugs Excite the Kidneys, Drink Water

Take Salts at First Sign of Bladder Irritation or Backache

The American men and women must guard constantly against kidney trouble because we often eat too much rich food. Our blood is filled with acids which the kidneys strive to filter out; they weaken from overwork, become sluggish, the eliminative tissues clog and the result is kidney trouble, bladder weakness and a general decline in health.

When your kidneys feel like urms of lead; your back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night; if you suffer with sick headache, or dizzy, nervous spells, acid stomach, or if you have rheumatism when the weather is bad, begin drinking lots of good soft water and get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts. Take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys may then act fine.

This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for years to help flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in the system so they no longer are a source of irritation, thus often relieving bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure, makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink and belongs in every home, because nobody can make a mistake by having a good kidney flushing any time.

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# Control the Corn Borer!



BURY ALL CORN STALKS!

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ONE of the greatest "battles" in modern history is now being waged against a foreign invader on American soil. It is a battle against an enemy which has threatened to wipe out nearly \$10,000,000,000 worth of American crops.

To save them, the sum of \$10,000,000 already has been appropriated by the federal government; and much more will probably be required before the fight is ended.

The enemy is the "assassin of the corn field," the "most dangerous enemy of Indian corn that has ever appeared in America"—the European corn borer. This enemy is an alien that first appeared on American soil in Canada in 1921. After ravaging the corn fields of that country and almost totally destroying them in the short space of six years, it sneaked over the boundary line and appeared in the United States. Ohio and Michigan were the first states which it infested and the losses mounted to as high as 30 per cent of the normal crop.

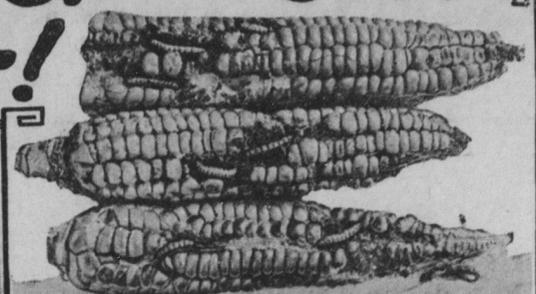
Before its presence became widely known, the pest had spread into New England and New York, through Pennsylvania as far south as Pittsburgh and into one corner of West Virginia. Then it began to work farther west into Michigan, invaded the northeastern corner of Indiana and within the last year it struck at the heart of America's famous corn belt by appearing in Kankakee county, Illinois. As the result of its operations an area of 3,000,000 acres, covering 10,000 square miles, has been infested and unless it is controlled, it is predicted that "the entire agricultural map of the world's greatest farm producing area will be changed."

Threat to Crops.

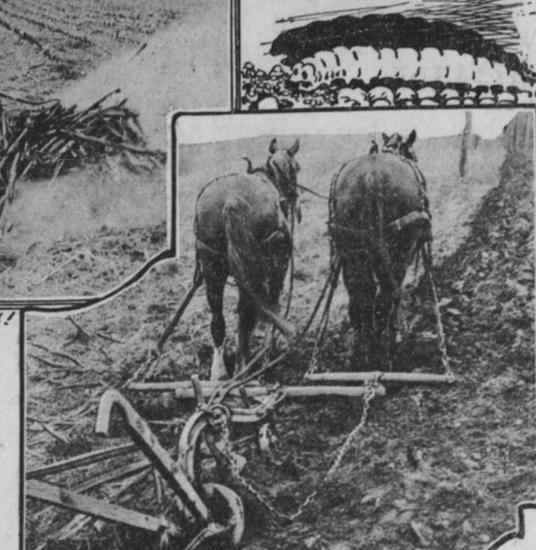
If the corn borer threatened only the corn crop it would be bad enough. But in striking at King Corn, this little insect is a menace also to the very foundations of the dairy, pork, poultry and other farm industries. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the corn is fed to live stock and sold in the form of meat, milk, poultry. Forty per cent of the corn is fed to hogs and 15 per cent to cattle. Last year these hogs were worth \$1,080,000,000 and cattle \$1,165,000,000. The value of the poultry was estimated at \$600,000,000 and the dairy products \$1,515,000,000. Add to these the value of the corn crop itself, \$2,000,000,000, and it gives the staggering total of \$10,000,000,000 which the European corn borer is threatening to reduce. Of course, this does not mean that the corn borer can wipe out of existence that much wealth, but it is a potential danger to it unless the ravages of the pest are checked.

Alarming as the situation has been, there is one ray of light in a recent statement by Secretary Jardine of the United States Department of Agriculture that even though the corn borer might spread over the entire corn belt, by that time his department would have developed effective and economical methods of control and the damage would be kept to a minimum.

The Agricultural department has recently completed a survey of the results of the \$10,000,000 spring control campaign in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan authorized by congress. Although this survey shows one and a half times as many



HERE'S THE VILLAIN!



PUT A CHAIN ON YOUR PLOW!

borers in 1927 as in 1926, this is only one-sixth of the normal increase in the number of borers in the infested area that is shown in the estimate of four times as many in 1926 as in 1925. The significance of this is shown in the remainder of Secretary Jardine's statement which reads as follows:

The reduction of the rate of increase in the number of borers this year indicates the effectiveness of the control measures employed in the recent spring campaign, but these results also show most emphatically that the borer is a real menace. The department's opinion continues to be that the spread of the borer to the entire corn belt is inevitable, and that it is a situation to which the farmers, the state departments of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges must adjust their plans.

At the same time the control measures used in the spring were sufficiently effective to lead the department to believe that serious commercial damage to the nation's two-billion-dollar corn crop can be avoided to a considerable extent. The results of the 1927 campaign are due in a large measure to the co-operation given by farmers in the infested area in carrying out the clean-up measures recommended. The continuation of such concerted and vigorous action by all farmers in the area in putting effective control measures into practice is the only immediate way in which commercial damage can be prevented.

These measures include the destruction of all cornstalks, remnants of stalks, and cobs in the fields or near the premises, before the emergence of the corn borer moth. Effective methods of holding down the increase in the number of corn borers must be adopted into the farming practice generally or serious readjustment of the present system of farming in the corn belt area will become necessary, as has already occurred in Canada since 1922.

The joint spring campaign of the federal and state forces having demonstrated the effectiveness of the control measures used in slowing down the increase of the number of borers, it is assumed that adequate control measures will be continued by the states affected. The department will continue to cooperate with the states in scouting to determine infestation, the maintenance of quarantines and in providing for necessary research and educational work insofar as the regular appropriations of the department for the purpose are available.

New Bulletin Out.

In furtherance of its "Control the Corn Borer" campaign, the Agricultural department has recently issued a bulletin for farmers on the subject of "The European Corn Borer—Its Present Status and Methods of Control" which contains the following advice on how each can do his share to help thwart the "assassin of the corn field":

The main effect at control of the corn borer in the Middle West should be directed toward the disposal of corn refuse.

Large-stemmed weeds or grasses growing in or along the edges of badly infested cornfields must also be destroyed. Infested plants may be disposed of through any one of the following methods or by a combination of such methods: (1) Feeding to live stock direct from the field, or as silage, or as finely cut or finely shredded

material. (2) Plowing under cleanly. (3) Burning completely.

Each field presents a separate problem. In any case the clean-up method adopted will vary according to the farming practice used. The important thing to remember is that all corn remnants must be disposed of before the corn borer changes to the moth, or flying stage.

Clean Up by May 1.

For the sake of safety the clean-up should be completed by May 1 of each year. In fields which cannot be plowed or otherwise handled effectively in the spring, special effort should be made to dispose of all corn remnants during the fall. In case the corn is to be cut, it should be cut as low and as early as possible. Special low-cutting attachments for corn binders may be purchased for this purpose. If corn is to be cut by hand, a short-handled heavy hoe should be used because this permits low cutting without undue exertion. In case infested cornstalks are fed direct to live stock without previous cutting or shredding, the uneaten parts should be destroyed unless trampled deeply into manure. Increased use of the silo and husker-shredder machines is recommended.

If plowing is to be effective in destroying the corn borer all trash must be turned under completely so that be plowed-under material may not be dragged to the soil surface by later cultivation before the moths emerge. Clean plowing deprives borers of their natural shelter when they crawl to the soil surface after being plowed under. Average plowing methods must be improved sufficiently to insure that all cornstalks and trash are turned under completely. Neither depth of plowing nor time of plowing is important for corn-borer control if a clean job is done and material is not afterward dragged to the soil surface.

In case the available plowing equipment will not handle standing cornstalks or high stubble, they should be cut or broken off at the ground level, raked both ways of the field into windrows, and burned. This reduces the bulk of the material to such an extent that the remaining parts can then be plowed under cleanly. Breaking or cutting off standing cornstalks at the ground level, followed by clean raking into windrows or piles, and clean burning are very effective methods. They may be made more effective if the remaining trash is plowed under cleanly. Before June 1 of each year burn all cornstalks that have been used for building shelters for live stock, for thatching, and for windbreaks, and similar purposes. This should also include surplus stalks stored for fodder and all stalks in and around barnyards and feed lots.

Keep all portions of corncobs out of shell corn intended for shipping to points outside the infested areas. Corn from badly infested fields should be shelled not later than June 1 of each year and the cobs burned. Ear corn from such fields should be kept in a tight compartment or covered by fine-mesh wire screen to prevent the escape of the emerging moths. Disking cornstalks or high-cut stubble is an objectionable practice in infested fields, because it leaves abundant shelter for borers. Poisons, trap lights, attractive baits or pasturing infested corn fields have not been effective in controlling the borer and are not recommended.

Control of the corn borer depends upon community-wide effort. The corn growers must help one another. Corn-borer moths fly from field to field. Compulsory clean-up laws are necessary to secure the full co-operation of all concerned.

peared that possibly some of them were not thoroughly scrutinized.

Proceeding on the theory that a few figures in the delegates' heads are worth more than endless columns in their pockets, Mr. Kibler, with other federation officials, devised the "movie" idea.

Reel 1 of the "annual report" will show M. S. Winder, executive secretary, beginning to read the real report that is to be filed in the federation's archives. He will "fade out" to be replaced by a man busily cranking

an electric generator at Chilango, which provides current for farm machinery in the West. If contributions dropped, for instance, during August, the separator will slow down while the thrasher does some trouble-shooting.

Other agricultural events of the year in which the federation was interested will be portrayed in a similar manner. Many of the officials of the organization expressed objections to the movie idea, but every protest was eventually ironed out.



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"I know—you've been on one of these pleasure trips!"

His Contribution  
Smith—"Have you done your bit toward fire prevention?" Jones—"Well, I've quit wearing celluloid coat hars."



### Demand

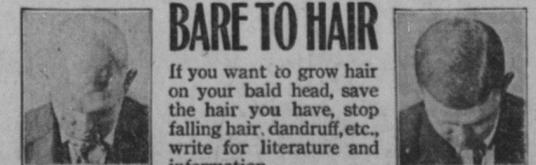


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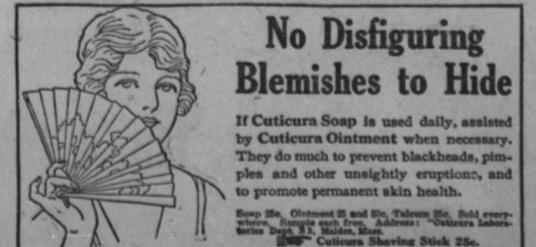
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