

"RAG DOLL" TESTER FOR CORN CALLED SUCCESS BY EAST

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., March 22.—The "rag doll" method of testing seed corn is a great step forward and will result in an immense saving to farmers by eliminating diseased seed, according to Russell G. East, county agricultural agent, and E. L. Austin, teacher of agriculture in the Shelbyville high school, who have been conducting tests of the method here.

The tests will be continued until the corn planting season, and are being conducted at the high school building, where the pupils in the agriculture classes assist in preparing the seed. The second test made was "taken off" recently, and the results will be made known soon by the county agent.

Farmers Adopting Method

It is the intention of Mr. East to test 150 ears of corn for as many farmers of the county as possible. Farmers from all parts of the county are having grain tested and from the start that is made this season it is hoped to have practically disease-free corn in Shelby county within a few years.

County Agent East has announced the complete results of the first test, and he and the farmers who have seen them are greatly enthused over the method.

A total of 1,820 ears were tested at one time. Of this number the first test showed 259 ears, or 14.26 per cent, to be of poor germination. This number would have been thrown out in any kind of test that might have been made, Mr. East said.

Two hundred and thirteen ears of the corn, or 11.72 per cent, were discarded because of disease that was detected in the test. None of these ears would have been thrown out in any other test, the county agent stated, as all showed good in germination tests. From the first test, 472 ears, a total of 25.98 per cent, were thrown out from all causes. The second test is expected to show about the same results, Mr. East said.

Results Shown in County

An experiment which was conducted in Shelby county last year shows the possibilities of the new method of testing seed corn. Disease-free seed, which tested for purposes of germination 99.44 per cent, showed a yield of 12 per cent, or about one-eighth greater than did disease-infected seed, which tested 99.32 per cent for germination or practically the same as the disease-free seed.

One man, in a day, can "read" from 1,200 to 1,400 ears by the "rag doll" method, Mr. East said.

The "modified rag doll" corn tester, which is being used here, was developed from the old "rag doll" method.

which has been in use for several years.

The old "doll" consisted of common unbleached muslin. The new plan is to use common bleached muslin 12 inches wide and 50 inches long. This is laid in heavy wrapping paper the same width and slightly longer. The object of using the paper is to have the row of kernels from one ear separated from the kernels from other ears. The paper acts as an insulator, and prevents the diseases which the test is expected to discover from transferring to otherwise healthy kernels.

Method Used in Test.

Eight kernels are taken from each ear and placed in a row across the tester, with the tips of the kernels all pointing one way. When the "doll" is rolled up and placed in the germinator, the "dolls" are always placed so the kernel tips are pointing downward. This allows the root sprout to go up, making it easier to read the test.

Twenty ears are placed in each "doll." This number is used because the racks which hold the ears contain just twenty. In this way each "doll" is numbered to correspond with the rack that the ears were in.

After the "dolls" are filled and rolled up, they are put in a box which is surrounded on all sides and the bottom with about four inches of sawdust. This holds the "dolls" at a uniform temperature of about 80 degrees. The "dolls" are sprinkled twice each day with warm water. At the end of seven days the sprouts are growing out of the ends of the "dolls" and the test is ready to "read."

The "reading" of the test is the most difficult part of the work. A thorough knowledge of all the diseases affecting corn is necessary before this work can be done successfully.

Trial on Broad Scale.

George N. Hoffer, plant pathologist of the Purdue experiment station, is the discoverer of this method of detecting the diseases of corn through the germination test. A bulletin to be issued by the Purdue experiment station will go into detail regarding the work.

Heretofore, all work of this kind has been strictly experimental. Two years of work in Shelby county has given the farmers such confidence in the value of the test that they are making a trial of it on a broad scale this year.

This is the first place, as far as is known, where the testing of corn for disease has been tried by the farmers themselves.

High School

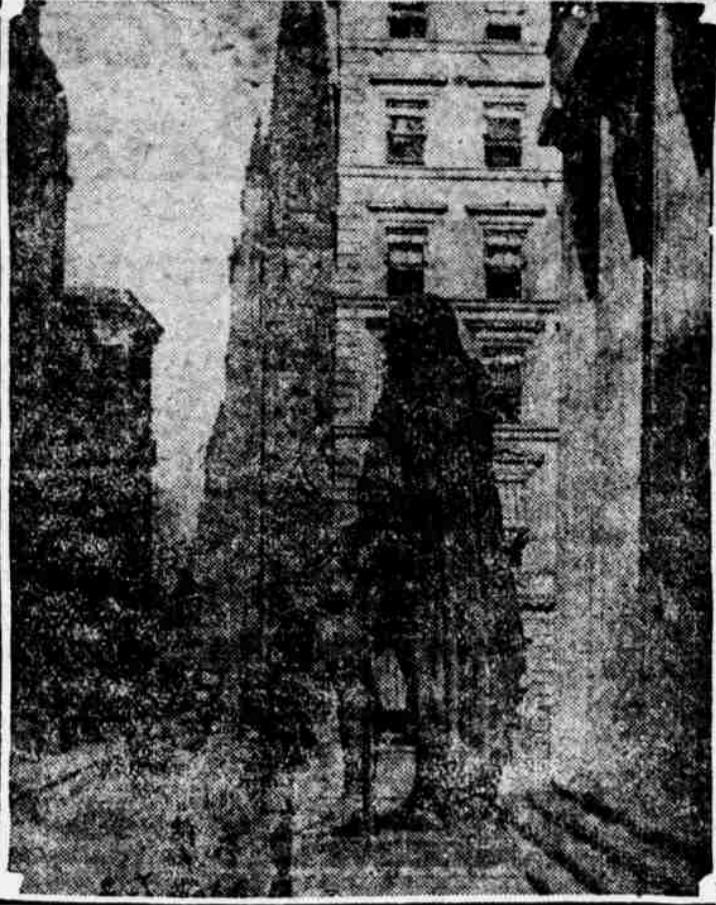
Members of the senior class will give a dance on April 9 in honor of the junior class.

An informal meeting of the "R" club was held Monday morning during the activities period.

Five Minutes with Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

IV.—FIRST IN PEACE



STATUE OF WASHINGTON WHERE HE WAS INAUGURATED IN WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

WHERE the gray columns of the Subtreasury in Wall Street stand today, in the financial center of the richest country of earth, this great Nation was started without a cent in the treasury and without credit, doubted at home and scorned abroad. Its best visible asset was supplied by the fame and character of the tall man in a simple brown suit of Connecticut-made cloth, who stood on the balcony of the hastily improvised National Capitol, solemnly bowing to the crowd in the street as it caught up the cry of "Long Live George Washington!"

Foreign powers had shown their contemptuous indifference by not sending one full-fledged minister to honor the birth of the republic. So little did even the chosen senators and representatives care for their new honors that Congress had to wait four weeks for a quorum, and this negligence delayed eight weeks the first inauguration of a President.

As Washington kissed the Bible and lit his grave to countenance the cheering throng in Wall Street, he was faced by problems more complicated

than those which had confronted him in the revolution. Without a working model before him, the whole machinery of a novel government must be created under his supervision almost in a day, and he had no experience in civil administration.

The only uncrowned chief of state in the world, people were puzzled to find the proper way of addressing him. The title of "His High Mightiness," was seriously debated in Con-

gress, but a Pennsylvania German ridiculed the proposal with the objection that some successor might not be as high as Washington by a head. It was wisely decided in the end to call the President simply the President.

Being older, the states all thought

themselves superior to the infant federation. Little Rhode Island, still doubtful whether she cared to belong to the United States of America, had not yet come in to complete the Union of thirteen States. The army consisted of just six hundred sixty-six men.

Washington promptly went on the road for the new concern. From Portsmouth, N. H., to Savannah, Ga., he persisted in his laborious journeys over the muddy trails until he had personified before the people of all the jealous states the majesty of "the greater name of American."

This being boldly challenged by the famous "Whisky Rebellion," in Pennsylvania, the first President speedily vindicated the supremacy of the Nation, and for three-score years the ghost of revolt against National authority was laid. The French Revolution starting within five days of his inauguration, he gave to international history the first example of real neutrality.

No President has been more bitterly abused than the first. His cabinet quarreled until Jefferson, his Secretary of State, resigned, and his next Secretary, Edmund Randolph, basely betrayed him. His Vice-President, John Adams, called him "an old nut-mutton head," who had not been found out only because he kept his mouth shut.

"Treacherous in private friendship and a hypocrite in public life," Thomas Paine pronounced him. Because he refused to take the side of revolutionary France ("ten thousand persons in the streets of Philadelphia"—then the capital—"threatened to drag Washington out of his house," John Adams tells us.

Generally the target for all this mud slinging held himself too high above his critics to be touched by their assaults. On rare occasions he slipped his superb self-control, as when he smote his dinner table with such violence as to cause the cups and plates to jump and rattle, or again when he cried out to his cabinet that he would rather be in his grave than in the presidency.

Notwithstanding the outbursts of partisanship, he retained the confidence of the country to the last, when the people at the inauguration of his successor followed the retiring President into the street and left the new President all but deserted. The long task of the home-sick exile from Mt. Vernon was done. He had found the Union a theory and he had left it a fact. He had found the United States and he had left it rock.

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signs, and, placed at the side, hanging a little over the edge of the toque is a bit of a cockade of waxed cloth, finished off by an end with the border cut in fringe.

What is it in the air about this time of year that brings forth visions of summer and with those, other visions of gaily colored sports clothes, with the dashing little sport hat to set off the effect?

This season there is much done with the brilliant shades of duvetins for the soft jaunty sports hats, especially in the bright orange and Chinese red colorings. These are treated in all-over embroidery of floss held by gold threads or worked in the metallic thread.

And for contrast, some charming models of mouton braid or angora in the softest of

pastel shades are extensively shown.

These soft felts are also lovely, shown in the exquisite lighter shades, pale mauve, turquoise, lemon and old rose.

They are very fascinating in their trimming of brightly colored straw,

the straw facing the brim, with black

being used in contrast on many of the colored felts, or delightful novelties of cellulose made in ears of corn, eggplant, tiny roses or other flowers.

Another unusual trimming for these models in raffia in the smartest sort of embroidery.

It is interesting to know that all sorts of hats are again being used, especially the long stick effects of jet and the arrow tips of the past season, which has not lost its prestige.

Always connected with these are the new French veils—for what wonders can be done with an attractive pin stuck at just the right angle and a wonderfully chic veil.

The navy blue and tete de negre are perhaps the most favored shades and the chin length embroidery and dotted veils continue to take precedence over the somewhat newer floating lace effect.

In the face veils the note of the season is chenille, not in the

geometrically arranged dots only, but

also in dots in scroll designs and irregular patterns.

Other veils combine two colors in embroidery, such as white stitching on black, and all

patterns are all-over in effect.

An enticing French veil is quite long and shallow, describing a partial semi-circle, which is deeper at the center

going into points at the ends. This is worn so that it falls just below the

mouth, with the ends drawn up on

each side of the brim of the hat in a little rosette, and the ends left hanging.

This way of wearing a veil is

interesting because the veil does not

cover the back part of the brim or

crown and merely acts as a drapery

for the face.

BAN ON SUNDAY FISHING.

Glasgow, Scotland—To stop Sunday fishing the North of Scotland fish buyers, curers and fishermen have unanimously agreed not to buy or sell herrings landed on Mondays.

NUSBAUM'S

Spring Display

of
WEARING APPAREL
For CHILDREN

at the
STYLE
SHOW

in the Coliseum

WED. & THURS.
March 24 and 25

We Haven't Forgotten the Little Folks

The newest in fancy Organdie, Batiste and high grade Gingham Dresses as well as the attractive little Play Suits and Rompers, will form an important part of the display at the Style Show this season.

Twelve "little" models (six boys and six girls) will wear some of the new things and will promenade proudly before you to show the charms of Spring, 1920. The children's feature of the 1920 Spring Style Show alone warrants your attendance.

Dainty Hats for Children

Our Millinery Dept.

offers unusual opportunities to mothers who desire just the right hats for their "little" girls. This season we have indeed a truly wonderful display of Children's Hats. Six little girls will wear the season's most favorite models for your approval at the Style Show Wednesday and Thursday.

LEE B. NUSBAUM CO.
NUSBAUM BLDG.



Better Millinery
at
Moderate Prices

Nusbaum's

Spring Millinery

You'll Enjoy Seeing

The New Millinery

that Will Be Displayed on
Living Models Wednesday and Thursday, March 24 and 25
at Richmond's 6th Annual

STYLE SHOW in the COLISEUM

The New Millinery for Spring, 1920, is so distinctly new and unusual in style that it will quickly appeal to you. Shapes are so varied and materials so skillfully used that mere descriptions are inadequate.

A Brilliant Season in Millinery

affords an unusual opportunity this season to exceed all previous seasons at the Style Show in the attractiveness of the displays.

The selection of a hat means the making or breaking of the styliness of your Spring apparel. At the Style Show the opportunity is given to see just how the new Spring creations blend so favorably with the new Spring Dresses, Coats and Suits.

Lee B. Nusbaum Co.
NUSBAUM BUILDING

Millinery Dept.
on our
Second Floor