

"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 253 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 germinating box, 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 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 lifted his grave countenance to the cheering throng in Wall Street, he was faced by problems more complicated

1789—April 30, inaugurated first President, aged 57. October, November, toured the North.
1790—August, visited Rhode Island.
1791—Toured the South.
1792—September, put down Whisky Rebellion.
1793—March 4, inaugurated a second time.
1793—April, issued Neutrality Proclamation.
1796—September, Farewell Address.
1797—March 4, retired.

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 journeyings 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 muton 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 paper and he had left it rock.

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.

Hats Seen in the Shops

BY DOROTHY DURANT

What would Spring mean without the one most important Spring bonnet? Those who have not shopped early had best make immediate plans for a jaunty or two through the shops, before the final selection is made. For it will need a great discrimination to make a choice from the fascinating array of riotous color.

Of course, one always says, "I want only a bit of a toque, or something large and floppy—just awfully striking and unusual."

But whoever stops to think, when saying this, how much more time is spent in dressing one's head than in choosing a becoming frock or selecting shoes. Hats seem to be somewhat human, do they not? The average woman starts in her search determined to find among the shops that one dashing little hat—that seems somehow a part of her. However, her task will be far easier this season, for there are innumerable artistically made hats, unusually becoming, having just that touch of something which makes them altogether individual and desirable.

Perhaps the most striking note of the season is shown in the mysterious influence of the East. It seems that all the charm and mystery of Egypt has been embodied in the millinery and this is evidence of a drooping at the sides of small hats. This droop is accentuated by an ornament, a flower, a feather, placed so that it hangs downward a bit and gives the effect of an ornament, such as is worn in the Egyptian headdress. This new type of hat is worn decidedly low on the forehead and far down over the ears, showing very little of the hair, thus making an attractive frame for the face. Such a hat is enticing in its simplicity.

Apparently all sorts of things are used for trimmings these days. For instance, a little imported model called the "Sphinx" is trimmed with three wee celluloid mummies of the smartest blue. Then what could be more unique than a Spanish comb made of imitation tortoise shell spangles made into a band, and at the side is the replica of a Spanish comb made of the same sequins. Since the shape is small and fits snugly, it gives the effect of a comb being struck through the hair.

Many of the shapes are again inclined to the off face effects, large floppy models, but mostly the draped turbans, which are made up in the metal cloths, sometimes feather trimmed, and the charming toques in waxed cloth, lightly draped and embroidered with motifs or Chinese de-

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 duvetyne for the soft jaunty sports hats, especially in the bright orange the bright jade green and the flame and Chinese red colorings. These are treated in all-over embroideries of floss held by gold threads or worked in the metallic thread. And for contrast, some charming models of mouffon 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 cellophane made in ears of corn, eggplant, tiny roses or other flowers. Another unusual trimming for these models in raffia in the smartest sort of embroideries.

It is interesting to know that all sorts of hatpins are again being used, especially the long stick effects of jet and the arrow pin 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 embroidered 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 dot only, but also in dots in scroll designs and irregular patterns. Other veils combine two colors in tmbroidery, 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 semicircle, 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.

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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 stylishness 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.

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