

FAKELAND

GROWING CORN.

The Way to Raise From 50 to 100 Bushels Per Acre.

In giving a summary of the method practiced by E. McIver Williamson of South Carolina for greatly increasing the yield of corn the Southern Cultivator says that the essence of Mr. Williamson's system lies in these things:

First.—You plant your corn in the water furrow, and thick, and without using any fertilization at all at the time of planting. This necessarily retards the growth and will prevent having a large, vigorous, stalky corn.

The Time to Feed the Corn.

Second.—He feeds the corn most liberally just at the time it goes to make the ear, causing it to throw all its strength into the production of this ear. We are all familiar with the saying, "Feed your land and it will feed you." Mr. Williamson has modified this saying and makes it read, "Feed your corn and it will feed you." He reaps the benefit of a well-known law—however small the plant, nature tends to make it reproduce itself, and when the time comes to make seed there is an unusual activity at this time in all the forces of this plant for the reproduction. In supplying plenty of food just here to his corn he secures a maximum amount of ear to a minimum amount of stalk.

Fertilizers Used.

Third.—Our fertilizers are plant food and not soil enrichers. They are soluble and readily available, especially in the case of nitrate of soda, and by putting it around his corn at this time he does not lose any of its strength by leaching, but all goes into the corn.

No matter how poor your soil, you can make fifty or more bushels of corn by following Mr. Williamson's system and using 200 pounds of soda, 200 pounds of cottonseed meal and 200 pounds of kumit at second plowing, then 100 pounds of nitrate soda at third plowing. Put your corn in six foot rows and twelve inches in the row. It is agreed that the doctor you leave it in the drill the more corn you will make.

NEW RASPBERRY.

An Autumn Cropping Variety That Appears Promising.

The new late fruiting raspberry here shown is a seedling purple cane raised on the grounds of the Rural New Yorker, which says that it made a

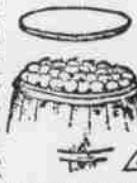


FALL BEARING RASPBERRY.

strong clump the second year from seed and bore nearly a pint of excellent berries in October. It was divided last spring, forming seven new plants, each of which sent up two or more strong canes, nearly every branch of which terminated in clusters of bloom and berries like those illustrated. The berries are exceedingly firm but juicy and of rich subacid flavor and the yield is far larger than we have ever before found on fall fruiting raspberries. The foliage is thick and leathery, has always been entirely healthy, while the canes have never been harmed even by the severe winter of 1904-05, though absolutely without protection. The berries are shown in natural size. The color is lighter purple red than any purple cane variety we have grown. If the variety maintains its prolific autumn bearing habit under commercial culture and propagation it would appear desirable.

Barreling Apples.

When barreling apples, cut several circles of newspaper and put in the bottom of the barrel. When ready to use the press to put in the head, have at hand a cushion made of a dozen circles of newspaper to lay on top of the apples before applying pressure, advises Farm Journal. This will save much bruising of the top layer of apples. When the apples have been pressed into position, this cushion can be removed and several circles of newspaper or other paper laid on top of the apples. Then put in the head.



PACKING APPLES.

The Horse Stable.

It is more conducive to the health and hardiness of horse stock to be kept in barns that are well ventilated and not warmed by artificial heat than in close and steam heated stables. Pure air is as essential to pure blood and good health as is pure food.—Horse Breeder.

For Market.

In growing early tomatoes for market an Indiana farmer gives some interesting information in American Agriculturist, as follows:

I find that to grow tomatoes very early—say, have them commence to ripen during the first half of June, while prices are high—three things are absolutely necessary—first an early variety, then an early start, and, lastly, an early situation.

I have found but one variety, Chalk's Early Jewel, that combines size, shape, color and firmness in a high degree, but unfortunately it is not one of the very first early.

A Prolific Variety.

Of the first earliest—Maule's Earliest is my choice. It is a very prolific large red tomato, and if one is willing to throw out one-half for culls the others will make a very salable grade of firsts. The quality is of the best, and, as this variety is so very prolific, I believe that the one-half retained as firsts will measure up equally with the entire crop of Acme, Dwarf, Champion or Dwarf Stone. Earliana is very much like Maule's Earliest, only it has less foliage and is more subject to blight.

I sow seed of Chalk's Early Jewel in greenhouse by Feb. 1.

Transplanting Seedlings.

When plants show the true leaf, I transplant the seedlings 2 by 2 inches on the benches. As soon as they crowd each other I transplant again, using four inch flowerpots for 1000 or more. The others are set 3 by 4 inches either on the benches or into a hotbed. I keep the temperature rather low, 45 degrees at night, 1-2 more temperature. This makes nice large plants by May 10 that have fruit set the size of per

These set in flowerpots are moved into glass covered frames the last week in April. The glass is taken off in mild weather and left off at night when I am sure that frost will not get them. This hardens the plants, and it would take quite a little frost after they have been set in the field to seriously injure them. Mosquito covered frames will often answer for this hardening off of plants.

Watering Plants Under Glass.

I want to caution against overwatering while the plants are under glass. It is much easier to keep them too dry rather than too wet. When the plants grow thickly, with a purple hue at the lower part of stem, one may feel safe that they have light and water according to their needs. If overwatered and overwatered, the plants will grow an spindling and with bleached stems. Such plants will never do well if they do live.

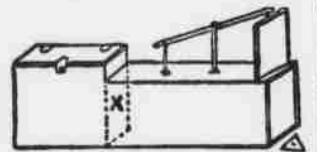
Land For Early Tomatoes.

I prefer high land, sloping either to east or south, for early tomatoes. Sandy soil would be best, but I have none but clay loam. This I make rather rich by plowing under stable manure, poultry loads, per-acre being ample if the soil is fairly rich naturally. Plow the ground and prepare as you would for corn, then set the plants 4 by 4 feet. Those grown in pots will scarcely wilt after setting.

A BOX TRAP.

Protecting Poultry From Weasels and Other Animals.

The box trap here shown, from Iowa Homestead, is credited to an exchange. Minks, weasels and such small animals as are destructive to poultry can be easily trapped by using a box trap made about thirty-six inches long and about six or seven inches square in two compartments, one about twelve inches and the other twenty to twenty-



TRAP FOR WEASELS.

four inches, with a division between made of small mesh poultry wire or woven by hand with baling wire with no less than one-half inch meshes. The outer end of the smaller division should be of the same. Arrange a drop door in slides like the ordinary rabbit trap. Put a live chicken in the small division and set the trap near a coop which has been visited or anywhere the animals have been seen, and they will be caught in a few nights.

Alfalfa in the East.

In the experience of the Pennsylvania experiment station alfalfa grows in a compact, gravelly soil with good drainage quite as well as in a loose loam. Heavy applications of phosphoric acid and potash were very effective in improving the growth of the crop, but five tons of barnyard manure per acre gave better results than the phosphoric acid and potash contained in 500 pounds of a good brand of commercial fertilizer. Timotea alfalfa did not appear as valuable as the common alfalfa. It is stated that fall seeded alfalfa on dry land will withstand severe winters in Pennsylvania better than the common red clover. In several instances alfalfa withstood the first winter, but was completely killed out during the second.

Bush Land is a Boarder.

No farm is well ordered where there are foul fields and overgrown fence rows. Bush land is a boarder, and the owner pays the board bill in the shape of taxes, while the land is depreciating because it is growing all the time more expensive to clear.

Let's Talk It Over, Anyhow.

A friend from a western town writes:

"We can trace at least a thousand increase of population the past year from the fact that the fifty-four members of our Commercial Club about a year ago all agreed to have printed on the back of their business letterheads a description of the town, its location, climate, natural advantages, possibilities for business, etc. Thus every letter they wrote was an advertisement for the town. The town booming matter was artistically printed, and the catch line



going out to all quarters of the compass.

One of these letters might strike the eye of just the right party and bring us a new factory, an educational institution, or even a good substantial family looking for a desirable home place.

It is worth trying.

We can get up the descriptive matter for you and do the printing.

Why don't you start the ball?

LET'S TALK IT OVER, ANYHOW.

FACTORY RESUMED OPERATION.

Liberty Chair Company Stood for Ten Days—Other Items.

The Liberty Chair Factory started up again last Monday after standing 10 days. People have been busy with their crops and could not haul lumber is the cause of the factory standing.

Not long ago Dr. G. A. Foster and W. M. Hauner bought the interest of Mr. Harris in both factories here, and the other near Staley, Mr. Hanner who has lived at Kimesville for several years, has moved here and bought the house and 12 acres of land of O. T. Long, and is now at home and seems to be happy at the office of the Liberty Chair Co., where he is secretary and treasurer.

Mrs. H. C. Cansey and 11'te daughter, Gladys, arrived home last week. Their mission was to go and bring Miss Winnie, her daughter, who had been spending a week or more in the Brushy Mountains. Miss Winnie reports all well along by the still waters.

Mr. J. Webster Bain and wife and son spent a few days here recently visiting M. J. Reitzel and family. He also came to see where he lived long ago. He is the son of J. Bain who lived here many years and owned the farm where Rev. W. F. Ashburn now lives. It had been twenty years since Webster had been back to his old home.

Quite a number of nice dwellings houses have been erected and others are on the way that will be completed by fall. Messrs. B. S. Kinney, A. S. Pickett, J. Rom Smith, Lucy McPherson, John W. Coltrane, H. B. Murray, Frazier, and Dr. Joseph D. Gregg are building.

Mr. Oscar Williams, who married Miss Lucy Curtis nine or ten years ago and went to Kansas, leaving his wife here while he was away, returned home some four weeks ago. Mrs. Williams got a divorce during his absence. On his return they were married again and have sold their beautiful home to Mr. A. M. Fogleman, and left last Tuesday for Pratt, Kansas.

The many friends of Miss Pearl Teague will be glad to know she is improving at Johns Hopkins, in Baltimore, where she has been for six weeks and was operated on for appendicitis.

The health of our town is remarkably good and the doctors are having a starvation time. Not a person sick here and has not been for quite

while until last Sunday night a young lady must have been taken violently ill, for Dr. Thomas H. Smith was called in, and at 11 o'clock at night a big light as large as the new moon could be seen afar off. P. S. The young lady is much better and rested well until 12 o'clock the next day, and could have slept on but for the howling of the parrot who lives at the same house.

Horses and Grass.

A famous veterinary surgeon declares that grass beats all the drugs in creation as a cure for sick horses and mules. Horses should have a few quarts of grass daily, from spring until fall, he says. The prevalent notion that it is harmful is idiotic and cruel. Grass to horses is the same as fresh vegetables and fruit to us. Their craving for it proves their need of it. Yet ignorant, unfeeling drivers yank them away from it as if it were poison instead of the life-giving medicine it is, designed by their Maker for them. When they gnaw the bark of trees or eat leaves it is because they crave grass and can't get it. Millions of bushels of grass go to waste yearly by the wayside which should be utilized for our noble, faithful, helpless, dumb servants, the horses, thus making them healthy and happy.—The Buffalo Horse World.

New Mill Site.

Draper, a new mill site in Rockingham county, gives promise of being rated in the same class as Spray at no distant date. It is new mill site, having very recently been built, and it is learned that a plan is on foot, to cover the entire distance between the place and Leaksville with mills. The drs. factory is a very large brick one with a capacity for working 1,800 or 2,000 bales. The mill is fully equipped with all modern machinery and is putting out neat work inasmuch as the demand for the goods far exceed the output. The mill is working full forces night and day. It is the intention of the owners to make it one of the largest plants in the South.

Revenue officers seized about 150 barrels of whiskey Wednesday afternoon just beyond Stokesland. Several barrels of the beverage were hidden beneath a pile of bushes and brush.

Mrs. J. N. Steed, of Washington, D. C., is visiting relatives at Albemarle.

VICKS' GREAT ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT
(Formerly Turtle Oil)
LARGEST AND BEST FOR 25c
HEALS WITHOUT SCAR
Prevents Wound Poisoning,
Inflammation, Pain, Swelling
MONEY SAVER IN HOME AND STABLE
L. RICHARDSON, Mfg. Chemist
GREENSBORO, N. C.

It's Oxford Weather



High time for low-cuts. But no time for high-priced low cuts.

The CROSSETT is moderately priced, but is more than a moderately good shoe. It is positively the largest value for the money in this town. Below this price—\$4.50—quality balks; above it, quality adds only fads and frills. But for sound, solid worth, the CROSSETT is your shoe.

It fits—it feels good—it walks and wears well—and it's natty. What more can you ask for leather.

This new Blucher Oxford has dull kid tops, patent vamp, military heel.

A CORRECT, COOL,

COMFORTABLE SHOE

Morris-Scarboro-Moffitt Company.

SAFETY!

Why subject your money to the dangers of fire or burglary, when you might easily deposit with the bank.

Give us your checking account and if you have money that is idle, we will pay you 4 per cent. interest on it.

We offer you every inducement consistent with safe and legitimate banking.

BANK of RAMSEUR, RAMSEUR, N. C.

W. H. WATKINS, PRES'T. R. I. SMITH, CASHIER.
H. B. CARTER, VICE-PRES'T. I. F. CRAVEN, ASS'T.

MANY PERSONS

Keep their money in this Bank that they may have it within easy reach when needed; some keep it here awaiting opportunities for investment; others to avoid the risk and annoyance of loaning and as an investment.

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS, COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY.

BANK OF SOUTH GREENSBORO, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Branch of American Exchange Bank.

CAPITAL \$300,000.

E. P. WHARTON, PRES. E. L. SIDES, CASH.

Business Men Wise
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