

WINTER COVER CROPS

As per your request, I will write an article for your paper on the subject of winter cover crops, beginning with alfalfa. The first thing to be considered is the right kind of land. The land must be well-served, with a deep subsoil. After draining the land, my first instruction is to break it 12 inches and subsoil 6 inches. This should be done in June or July and 2 1-3 tons of lime cut into the land and sowed in cow peas or soy beans. Then, in the fall, say sometime in September, cut the peas or soy beans off, and then disk the land well with a disc harrow, cutting in 2 1-3 tons more of lime to the acre, if the land is very poor; stable manure should be applied, or some other ammonia, say cotton seed or cotton seed meal, nitrate of soda, or some dry blood. A good seed bed should be made by cutting and running a smoothing harrow until you have a good smooth seed bed.

Seed.

Twenty pounds of alfalfa seed well inoculated, should be sown to an acre. The seed should be sowed early in the morning, or late in the afternoon, if the sun is shining. The best plant is to sow the seed on a cloudy day. After the seed has been sown, run a smoothing harrow over the surface, then a heavy roller and the alfalfa will come up and be able to stand the drought.

Clover.

We will take up three kinds of clover, namely: the red, All Sisk and Sapling. All of those could be treated alike. It would be best to sow peas or soy beans on the land in June or July. Land should be broken deep and one ton of lime cut into the land before sowing the peas or beans. Land should be well drained. Wet lands will not grow these clovers. The peas and soy beans should be well inoculated. The peas should be sown not later than July. About the middle of September, cut off the hay, cut the land with cut-a-way harrow, and cut another ton of lime per acre into the land. Then sow 15 pounds of clover seed well inoculated to the acre. Seed should be sown on a cloudy day or early or late in the day, if the sun is shining. After sowing the seed run a smoothing harrow over the land and follow with heavy roller. By carrying out this process the land will hold moisture.

Annual Clovers.

There are two kinds of annual clover, namely: The Red and White. Now the best clover for the South is crimson and white, blooming (or annual clovers, as they are called.) The crimson clover or red, is two weeks earlier than the white. Both of these clovers can be sown with oats without anything else with them, or they can be sown with oats, rye and wheat if desired. The red clover is too early for any oats except the Birdie oats, or the Apple oats. Rye can be sown with the Red blooming clover and both cut together by cutting to head. The clover will be ripe about the time when the rye is about head. The White clover can be sown all right with rust proof oats, and cut both while the oats are in a dough state. Either of these clovers can be sown with hairy vetch and oats by sowing the kind of oats as above mentioned.

Preparation of Land For Clover.

The land should be sowed in peas, or soy beans, not later than the 10th of July. Land should be broken deep, well harrowed and sowed in peas or beans after the hay is cut in September, not later than the 15th. Cut the land with a cut-a-way harrow, run smoothing harrow over it, then sow clover seed. The seed should be well inoculated before sowing. If desired, oats can be sown with the clover either with a drill or broadcast, but the oats must be cut into the ground with cut-a-way harrow. The same rule applies to vetch. After the oats or vetch is sown, a smoothing harrow must be run over the land before sowing the clover. After clover seed is sown, then run the smoothing harrow over the land again, then run a heavy roller over the land.

Amount of Clover Seed Per Acre:

Also Hairy Vetch and Oats.
Two bushels of oats per acre.
Fifteen pounds of hairy vetch per acre.

Twenty pounds of clover, either of the above varieties, per acre.

The clover and vetch seed should be well inoculated.

Either of these clovers can be sown without anything else and can stand until ripe and good seed can be saved from it. From 20 to 30 bushels per acre can be saved. There are several ways to save seed, enough to strip off the seed from the head. Cut while dew is on early in the morning, rake and pile, haul and stack, or put into barns, the latter is the best. After the clover is well dried, then stir thoroughly and the seed will come off easily. Another way of saving clover seed is by use of a machine for the purpose. They are advertised in several of the farm papers.

Either of these clovers make good

hay when cut at the proper time and when sowed with vetch or oats it makes from two to five tons per acre.

Clover For Land Improvement.

Either of these clovers can be cut into the land say by the 20th of April, then turned under by plow and corn planted. There have been as high as 100 bushels of corn per acre grown after clover without any fertilizer.

Grasses.

Several kinds of grasses can be sown together or either of them can be sown separately, say Orchid Grass, Red Top Italian Rye Grass, Blue Grass. Now all of these grasses can be sown together and it is best to do so. Sow 10 pounds of Red clover with grasses. After the grasses have been sown, the land should be over double, that is, sow one way, and then the other way in lands.

Amount of Seed Per Acre.

Ten pounds of Orchid Grass per acre.
Ten pounds of Timothy per acre.
Ten pounds of Tall Meadow per acre.

Ten pounds of Red Top per acre.
Ten pounds of Italian Rye Grass per acre.

Ten pounds of Blue Grass per acre.
Ten pounds of Red clover per acre.
The clover seed should be well inoculated. It would be well to put an application of stable manure, four tons of well stacked lime per acre and 200 pounds of 16 per cent. acid. This land will make from 4 to 5 tons per acre of grasses after the first year. A heavy roller should be run over the land after all these grasses have been sown.

The kind of land for these grass crops must be land that is self-drained. None of these crops will grow on wet land.

Pastures.

For winter pastures, red clover, rye, oats, all sisk, and sapling clover can be sown together in September and after Christmas hogs can be turned in on same any time except when the land is too wet. By sowing two lots, you can keep hogs on one up to the first of April then turn them on the second lot until the last of August. While hogs are on second lot, plant first lot in cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes or sorghum. These crops will be ready for hogs during the latter part of September. By this process, good pastures can be arranged the year around. A good thing to sow in your fall pasture is rape. It will not hurt the spring pasture nor will it hurt clover or other grasses.

There is another grass and one other clover which I want to mention. The Bermuda Grass and Burr Clover. These can be sown together for hogs. The clover will feed in winter and the Bermuda in the summer.

Now a word on this kind of pasture. Without good pastures, means to be without stock. If you want better hogs, you must have better pastures the year round, and by sowing Burr clover and Bermuda grass you can have better hogs and better stock.

Directions For Preparing The Land For These Crops.

It would be well to sow in peas or soy beans in summer as instructed about the other grass crops. I would advise that all the hays that grows from the peas and soy beans be plowed in some time in September or enrich the land for these grass crops. Now the way to get Bermuda grass is to cut root and run it in the cutting knife and cut the root about one inch long and scatter it over the ground and sow Burr clover at the rate of about 15 pounds of seed per acre, then run smoothing harrow over the land, following with a heavy roller.

Now other clovers can be sowed in this same lot of land, say red clover, all sisk and sapling. This will give you a permanent pasture the year round. The clover will feed hogs throughout winter and Bermuda grass through the summer.

By carrying out these instructions you will enrich your land, grow better crops, and have better stock.

J. D. FLETCHER, in Fayetteville Index.

There are some people who turn gray, but who do not grow hoary, whose faces are furrowed but not wrinkled, whose hearts are sore wounded in many places, but are not dead. There is youth that bids defiance to age, and there is kindness which laughs at the world's rough usage. These are they who have turned good for evil, not having learned it as a lesson of righteousness, but because they have no evil in them to return upon others. Whom the gods love die young because they never grow old.—Marion Crawford.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. H. Fletcher*

A HAPPY MAN

Wilmington Evening Dispatch.

"A man looked out on the world and laughed for joy," writes John D. Barry in the Washington Herald, and we can all get a most valuable lesson from the story he relates.

"He saw the great dome of the sky, with diaphanous clouds majestically sailing across the blue," he continues. "He saw the sun pouring gold into the air, and on the roofs and into the windows of a multitude of homes. He saw waving trees and flowers and a wide sweep of moving water. And he saw people with happy faces eagerly talking.

He said to himself, "Life is good," and he looked up and he had a wonderful feeling of sympathy that made him related to the people and the moving water and the gold in the atmosphere, to the flowers, the trees and to the great dome of the sky.

He threw back his head and his shoulders and he felt life coursing through him.

There was another day when the sun shone and the flowers bloomed and the trees moved and the water danced without making the man laugh. In his heart there was gloom. And the gloom darkened his vision.

He said to himself: "The world is still the same world. The only change is in myself. So I must control myself. If I don't I shall go blind. I shall be unable to see the wonderful things about me, the things that have made me laugh."

So he would force himself to smile. Some one would smile back. He would feel better.

The more he smiled the more people smiled back and the brighter the world grew.

Presently he forgot about the gloom. When he looked for it he was elated to find that it was gone.

There were many days like the day when gloom threatened.

Gloom finally became discouraged and never came back.

People used to say: "Isn't he remarkable? Nothing ever seems to bother him."

Sometimes they wondered what would happen when the big trials they didn't understand that every day of his life he was practicing to meet the big trials.

The first came to the man in the guise of a great disappointment. He had expected to do something wonderful. It would bring him honor and reward. And he could share it all with those he loved.

But just when he thought it was his it eluded him. And he saw that it would never return.

The world grew black for a moment—but only for a moment.

When it was over the man assured himself that the world was still beautiful. He gazed out of the window and through a haze he saw the sun shining. He lifted his head and threw back his shoulders, according to his habit of years. He drew a long breath.

He could not laugh. But did succeed in smiling.

"It must do better the next time this kind of thing happens," he said, and he went down stairs to comfort and distract those he knew would be grieving for him.

And there he found such increase in the treasure of love that he forgot all about that other treasure.

A worse trial was on the way to the man. One that was a part of his very being, the blossom of his life, the hope of the future, was suddenly swept out of the world.

He felt as if all the forces of life turned against him. He trembled in an anguish of grief and fear.

But the practice of years helped him. He must not think of himself now. There was some one else far more important whose grief must be greater. So he tried to forget about himself.

Once more he realized the beauty in the divine mystery of loss. He had not less life now, but more. He felt a closer relation with life, the life about him and the life in his own heart.

Suffering was making his love finer and deeper.

Often people used to wonder. They knew that the man had won. They knew of the things the world considered the prizes of life. He had suffered disappointment and bereavement. And yet he met life smilingly, gaily.

When the man grew older he still looked young. There was youth in his smile and in his eyes and in response to the demands of the day.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Rand McNally's pocket maps of different States 15 and 25 cents. Standard Drug Co.

Malaria or Chills & Fever

Prescription No. 666 is prepared especially for MALARIA or CHILLS & FEVER. Five or six doses will break any case, and if taken from as a tonic the Fever will not return. It acts on the liver better than Calomel and does not gripe or sicken. See



QUALITY

Musicians call me quality; my home is New York; and I am known and loved in the leading homes of America.

Men and women are liked for what they are, so am I. On first acquaintance, a pleasing appearance may be the basis for mutual attraction, but the test of friendship is intrinsic merit. Appearance counts, of course, and I am proud of my beautifully designed and finished case. You will be proud of me because of classy lines and rich, chaste design, I have no superior but my real merit is based upon much more than appearance for I will give a long lifetime of service. In thousands of American homes, churches and schools I have been for many years demonstrating my durability and have proven to my friends that my sweet and mellow tone and delicate and responsive action can always be depended upon, even under the most trying conditions. I can be relied upon at all times to meet the exacting demands of the most critical musician. I want to come to your home and spend a lifetime. I want to give you some of the joy and sweetness and melody which I am today giving so many lovers of good music.

Will you let me come? Join my club and save not only the middleman's profit but also secure the unheard of advantages offered through that club. These advantages are not confined to price alone. I come direct from the factory to your home and always please people who are able to judge real merit. I was carefully and conscientiously made by the Weaver Organ and Piano Co., of York Pa., who guarantee material and workmanship for a period of ten years. I am rated as a high-grade and standard instrument by the "Piano and Organ Purchasers Guide. I am The Charming Toned York Piano.

If you want sunshine in your home, let me come and spend a lifetime with you.

For more complete particulars, write immediately to

A. N. and E. McIntosh Cullom
TROY, N. C. and ASHEBORO, N. C.

Galvanized Shingles

We have just received a car of Galvanized Shingles at a very low price. Call to see us if in need of any kind of roofing material.

MCCRARY-REDDING HARDWARE CO.

FOUNDED 1838

CHARTERED 1838

TRINITY COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. C.

A Southern College of liberal arts with an established national reputation for high standards, noble traditions, and progressive policies. Its large endowment fund makes possible its first-class equipment and large faculty well trained and carefully chosen teachers. Student fees low. Comfortable, inexpensive rooms in carefully supervised hygienic dormitories.

Classical and scientific courses leading to the bachelor's degree. Graduate courses in all departments. Schools of Engineering, Education and Law.

For catalogue and illustrated booklet address
R. L. FLOWERS, Secretary to the Corporation.

