

ON THE FARM.

NEGLECTING CORN FOR COTTON.

Most farmers neglect corn for cotton. This has been more noticeable this year than usual on account of the grassy season we have had. It is a mistake and one that is made every year. The best land is selected for cotton and the weakest and worst washed land is planted in corn. The lot and stable manure is used under the cotton while the corn is planted with only a little sprinkle of guano under it or more generally it is planted without any manure at all. If the cotton and corn needs work at the same time, the cotton is worked and the corn let go until later. When housing time comes the corn is neglected again. We notice a lot of fodder has been allowed to dry up on the stalks this year. Some farmers have tried the new plan of saving corn-stalk, fodder and ear all at once by cutting down their corn and shocking it up in the fields. This is all right if housed in a few days after cutting, but in many cases the shocks have been left in the fields until badly damaged. The wind has blown down a good percent of them and they are lying and rotting. We wish to say here that it is useless for the farmers of this section to adopt this method of saving corn until they build larger barns.

No farmer who neglects his corn for his cotton will ever prosper permanently. He may have money in the fall from his cotton but in spring and summer he will be forced to buy corn and meat. It is best to raise plenty of corn and then as much cotton as we can.

Let corn be planted each year where cotton was raised the previous year. Let the corn be well manured and well cultivated. Drop the idea that you have any land too good or any manure too strong or any time too valuable for your corn. Some have an idea that it is all right to lay by corn with some grass in it but you should have your corn as clean as your cotton when you quit working it. The grass left hurts the corn and ruins the peas you are trying to raise between your corn.

RESTING LAND.

Before commercial fertilizers were used to any considerable extent it was customary with farmers to rest part of their land every year. Old people have told us right much about this custom. It would not do at all, the farmers thought, to cultivate the same land two years in succession. Experiments have proven that if crops are properly rotated resting land is useless, but so few farmers rotate their crops properly. Experiments have proven also that putting down guano on bare or naked land with no stubble on it is not a profitable way to farm. Experiments this year have given abundant proof of this. We know a large farmer who has a farm on each side of the road on which he lives. He cultivates one farm one year and the other the next year and always makes the best crops. We know another farmer who has two farms with each tenant house. One or the other of these farms has to rest each year. Everybody agrees that rested land is better for tobacco. In traveling where tobacco has been raised for several years you notice that every farmer has a small piece lying out and resting for the next tobacco crop. If labor gets too high and uncertain for you, perhaps it would do you no harm to let some of your land rest a year occasionally. We suggest that you try it. The farmer who has some land resting each year will generally find time to sow some of it in peas and thus greatly improve it. In writing this we have

in mind some farmers who over crop themselves by getting every acre of cleared land planted. Better put the same fertilizers and work on fewer acres and let the balance rest. Then you can cultivate well all you plant.

MEADOW LAND.

On nearly every farm there is more or less meadow land. This is more commonly known among our farmers as bottom land. In the hill and mountain sections this land is very highly prized but here very little attention is given to it. It requires a little more care and attention than other land. It is somewhat like a garden as it has to be planted at the right time and cultivated in the right way. If this is done it can be made the most profitable land we have. Generally it is not well suited to cotton but corn, peas, oats, cane and grass can be raised with fine profit. A good crop of oats and grass can be raised on meadow land the same year. We suggest that you give this matter your consideration. Get every stump from your meadow land, ditch it if it needs it. Plant it one year in corn and peas and the next year in oats followed by peas or grass. You will find the pea vines or hay you cut will be worth as much or more than your crop of oats. Meadow land, if fenced off, makes a fine pasture for stock.

Don't Neglect.

Did you ever notice what a farmer often saves or makes by a little extra work at the proper time? A short time ago we told a farmer to plow a patch of peas that were planted late. He plowed them three weeks after then, but the grass had done its work. Result: a loss of five dollars for the lack of doing two hours' work with a one-horse plow at the proper time. Twenty-five dollars a day! This is not an uncommon occurrence on many farms. We have lost money the same way. Notice now this farmer did the work, but was too late. There is no other business that gives greater returns for the amount of labor and capital employed than farming taken as a whole. No other business is as badly abused as farming. But some times our best efforts give poor results. A few years ago when cotton was selling for 5 cents a pound some one remarked that there should be a law enacted restricting the acreage of cotton to three acres for each horse or plow kept on the farm. An old farmer said, "Now you want to glut the market. Instead of making one-half bale to the acre, there will be two or three bales made to the acre." This was well said. If our farmers would plant less land and give what they do plant more attention, the results would be greater; crops larger and larger profits.

SWEET POTATOES.

Prepare to dig sweet potatoes. We have had the best success by digging when the ground was dry and putting in small piles, 20 to 30 bushels in a pile. Sprinkle some soil (sand is best) on the potatoes, nearly enough to hide them, then cover with boards, corn stalks &c., then cover these with straw and bank up about eight inches thick, excepting a small hole at the top. Shelters are not necessary when put up in this way. There will be no danger of cold or heat injuring the potatoes if they are treated this way. More potatoes are ruined by heat than cold. Potatoes for early use can be stored in any house that is reasonably tight.—Harry Farmer in Progressive Farmer.

Why Single Out Texas.

A writer in the New Orleans Times-Democrat says that Texas is a great cattle country, and that Tom Greene county alone could produce enough milk to supply the whole country. And yet Texas pays out more than \$3,000,000 a year for condensed milk manufactured in distant States. This is a striking illustration of neglected resources and unnecessary dependence upon an outside supply. But why should Texas be singled out to point this moral? Every other Southern State, including our own Georgia, is indictable on similar grounds.

Who can tell how many millions of dollars the South sends to the West every year for corn and oats and meat which could be raised in our own region?

The \$3,000,000 which Texas pays out annually for condensed milk is a small item compared to what Georgia sends to other States for canned fruits and vegetables which she could save by utilizing the vegetables and fruits that are wasted in our own fields every year.

With her almost unrivaled capacity for fruit and vegetable production Georgia should reap an immense revenue from canning industries instead of paying out money for the products of other States.

Happily our people are waking up on this question. During the past summer more fruits and vegetables were canned in this State than ever before in one season. Canneries were established in many Georgia towns and others which had been in operation before were enlarged.

It has been demonstrated that those who attend the business properly can make it profitable. It will grow, but it will have to grow a great deal before it reaches the proportions it should have attained long ago.

Let us not rebuke Texas until we have done better ourselves.—Atlanta Journal.

Fine Example of Farming Success.

A farmer died in Granville county a few days ago who illustrates the capabilities of a good farmer in North Carolina. His name is Fielding Knott, and he commanded the respect of his country as well as the friendship and confidence of many of the best citizens in the county. We recall him from 1849. He was then the overseer for a rich farmer, the late Rhodes N. Herndon, of Oxford. When the war came on Mr. Knott went in with the other 125,000 North Carolinians. When the war ended he returned to his home a poor man with a wife and children to care for. He first rented a part of the Herndon plantation and began work. Later he secured the entire property, if we are not mistaken. In 35 years making tobacco he accumulated an estate of \$100,000. He died at 80 years of age. Here is an example of economy, energy, common sense and thrift. We believe he was a member of the Baptist church. There are not many counties in North Carolina where such results have been secured by farming literally beginning life afresh after war with only himself to work or to rely upon. He had character.—Wilmington Messenger.

The November Delineator.

A reasonable atmosphere rises from the various useful and valuable features of the November Delineator. The styles shown are those for early winter; the dressmaking article tells about the making of coats; the fancy needlework article bears upon Thanksgiving and Christmas gifts; the crocheting articles are those of a winter character; the gardening article deals with the pruning and protection of rose trees throughout winter. Every woman who wishes to get splendid value for her expenditure should buy the Delineator for itself. It in turn will help her to economize in household matters at every point.

A Court Calendar.

We have received from Messrs. Edwards & Broughton, publishers, Raleigh, N.C., a copy of their Complete Court Calendar for North Carolina for the fall term, 1901, and the two terms for 1902. Court Calendars are nothing new, but this is the most complete and best arranged calendar that we have ever seen. It is neatly printed in folder form, with eye-let and string ready to hang up. It gives the actual dates of all the courts, with name and post-office address of every court officer in the State, and only sells for 25 cents.

Tennyson's Love Story.

The intense character of love in the heart of the Poet Tennyson and his final and long devotion to his invalid wife are very charmingly told by Clara E. Laughlin in the November Delineator.

Stepped Into Live Coals.

"When a child I burned my foot frightfully," writes W. H. Eads, of Jonesville, Va., "which caused horrible leg sores for 30 years, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured me after everything else failed." Infallible for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, Bruises and Piles. Sold by Hood Bros., 25c.



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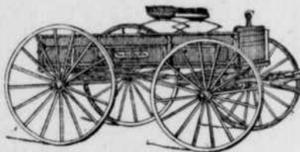
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TOBACCO LAND FOR SALE.

Here is an opportunity for tobacco farmers. I offer for sale a tract of land in Bentonville township, Johnston county, containing about 300 acres, belonging to the estate of John Harper, deceased, including the residence. The land is especially adapted to the growth of tobacco, corn, peas, potatoes, and most other crops. It is well watered, and has plenty of timber. The dwelling is a large, two-story, eight-room building, with a fire place in each room, and is in an excellent state of preservation. I will sell the land in smaller tracts, if desired, and on easy terms.

For further information, address, or see, **J. J. HARPER, Executor,** Smithfield, N. C. **WELLOS & MORGAN, Attorneys,** S-27-4t.

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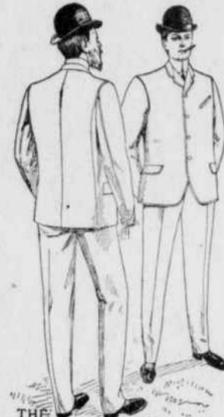
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