

Farm Department.

CONDUCTED BY J. M. BEATY.

SOW WHEAT.

Much wheat has already been sown but the greater part of the crop in this county will be put in between now and November 15th. Certainly this matter should have your immediate attention. Although not so good it will do if sown by December 1st. A few farmers sow in December but they can hardly expect a large yield. When we insist on sowing wheat we are told by some that they do not believe the crop will pay. If you feel this way about the matter try a small place in wheat. Have it so that as soon as the wheat is cut you can put your hogs in the field to gather up what is left. Then sow the land in peas manured with a little Acid and Kainit. Many good farmers use only Acid, but it is better if you have the Kainit. Cut the pea vines for feed for your stock. The next year plant the land in cotton and you will make five to ten dollars per acre more of cotton than if you had put the land in cotton the previous year. Counting all advantages you will find it pays you well to sow wheat.

WOOD FOR THE WINTER.

In the North and West, where the winters are so cold, farmers look ahead and see to it that wood is provided for the winter.

Here where we have very few heavy snows and no long spells of bad weather they let each day look out for itself. It is surprising how little attention is given to this matter. If you happen to be traveling and it begins to snow you do not have to go far before you have passed at least a dozen farmers who are out trying to haul up wood which they should have hauled before the bad weather set in.

Thousands of farmers who provide everything else for their families will not provide wood for them. They live from hand to mouth so far as wood is concerned.

Cooking is often poorly done because wet or unseasoned wood has to be used. Women and children frequently suffer with cold because there is no wood on the yard or none cut up. Some burn fat lightwood just because it is easier to get than other wood. Every man should, if possible, build a shelter so that when the wood is hauled and cut up it can be thrown under the shelter and kept dry.

It takes but one time to prepare the winter's wood and it should be done while the weather is good. Then you have no fears if it looks like snow is coming. The same forethought and good judgment shown in other things if put to practice in preparing wood, you can readily see, would add much to the comfort of your home. Try it.

Encouraging the Farmer.

In every change from normal conditions, whether excessive heat or cold, flood or drought, we get some benefits.

A manufacturer of a large article of commerce complained that certain little fellows were injuring his trade by producing inferior goods and underselling him. He said: "They do not make any money and prevent us from making money also." A farmer replied: "Mr. C., it is just such men as you that raise cotton at a cost of 12 1/2 cents per pound for which you only get 8 cents per pound that keep us farmers from making money." Last spring every fellow who could get land, fertilizer and team planted cotton. This made labor scarce and injured thousands of farmers all over the South. Many left the towns and cities to make money by raising cotton. Some abandoned the fields early in the summer but most of them held on, hoping the rains would stop and give the crop a chance to do something later. We all know the result. Many strong men who were earning

from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day will not get 25 cents a day for their work. The factories in the towns and cities have been injured, many merchants sent to the wall, the horse dealers put in hard places, and the regular farmers hurt, too.

The cotton crop is very short in spite of the increased acreage, but the price is very low. If the farmers alone had planted cotton, the price would have remained up and fancy prices would be paid for this year's crop.

We are glad that these periodical farmers will be out of the way for a while. Farmers can have all the business to themselves next year. Thousands of these periodical farmers curse the day that they left good jobs to make money farming. Of course, such times make the best farmers a little blue, but now is the time for us to enlarge and put forth our best efforts for the coming season. A few years ago Irish potatoes paid well and next year seed could scarcely be supplied, so many wanted to plant; the result was that some farmers had to send money to pay freight on potatoes. It is said that there were 40 miles of cars in New York City alone loaded with Southern potatoes. The regular truckers have been making money every year since then. It is so easy to see the bright side of every occupation, but experience alone will show the trouble and cost.

Now is the time to buy some of the best farms over the country. Many a fellow will sell cheap now who could not have been induced to sell last spring at any reasonable price. Nearly all the millionaires made their money buying stock when the price was very low and when such stock did not pay any dividends.

We are greatly pleased to see so much hay. You cannot pass a field without seeing stacks of it. This alone will compensate many farmers for their loss. Not only will benefits be derived from this hay crop, but they will realize that hay is one of the best crops that the Southern farmer can raise to make money on.

Let us say again, put in a large crop of oats. The higher the price of seed, the more important it is that the crop should be enlarged.—Harry Farmer in Progressive Farmer.

Farming in Connecticut.

Connecticut has 22,984 farms, and the same number of farmers. The census does not tell us how many farmers' boys there are on these farms, but there ought to be three on each farm which would make the total number nearly 70,000, and yet we are told that Connecticut cannot sustain and does not need an agricultural college.

On these Connecticut farms there are 610 men employed as managers. Would not every one of these managers be better fitted for his work if he had had a course of training at a good agricultural school? Will not the boys who take such a course be better fitted to become farm managers than those who do not?

Of the nearly 23,000 farms in Connecticut 7,706 are devoted chiefly to dairy produce, 6,070 to live stock, 1,810 to tobacco raising, 1,554 to vegetables, 803 to hay and grain, and 444 to fruit. Of what other kind of education is there so much need in this state as the education that will fit young men and women to operate successfully these thousands of farms, and the other thousands of farms that will be cultivated as the population and the consequent demand for what the farm can produce shall increase?

Connecticut farms produced in the year 1899 71,969,862 gallons of milk, and 4,591,789 pounds of butter, which with the cream and cheese was worth the great sum of \$7,090,188. In the same year the 1,100,000 fowls in Connecticut produced 7,959,430 dozens of eggs, valued at \$1,523,319. The sales of poultry amounted to \$984,207. It is not necessary to go to college to find out how to keep hens, ducks and geese, but we remember to have heard something recently about a graduate of Yale university having given up another profession for which he had fitted himself in order to devote himself to the raising of ducks somewhere down on the shores of the Sound. This would seem to indicate that a college education is, at least, no disqualification for the poultry business.

The census tells us that although the number of hens in this state was actually smaller in 1899 than in 1889, yet there was an increase of over 41 per cent in the total number of eggs produced. This would indicate either

that the hens are better educated than formerly, or else that their owners are. One of the things taught at Storrs is how to make hens lay, and obviously this is one of the things worth knowing, even if you go to college to get the knowledge.

The number of cows in the state is just about the same as 10 years ago, but the total production of milk has increased 32.3 per cent, and the average per cow has increased 33.8 per cent. Here we have a remarkable proof of more intelligence in the care of cows and great progress in the dairy industry. It pays to put brains into farming, and it pays an American state to maintain a good, up-to-date agricultural college. The business of farming in Connecticut is increasing and improving at a remarkable rate. Who talks about abolishing the agricultural college at Storrs?—Hartford Times.


Advice as to the Cotton Crop.

We have just received the following suggestions from Prof. W. F. Massey. They were evidently written some weeks ago, being now a little unseasonable, but may be considered with profit in the growing of future crops.

He says: "While we have time and again argued that the cotton farmer, by the use of a short rotation, in which the peas are brought in frequently on the land, can avoid the purchase of nitrogenous fertilizers, and in fact, can finally bring his land into such a condition that he will need no fertilizers except a liberal application of phosphoric acid and potash on the pea crop preceding the cotton planting, still the cultivation of the soil is a matter so dependent upon seasonal conditions and rainfall, or its absence, that no iron clad rule can always be followed, and there are times when the success of the crop depends upon a quick taking of measures for its safety. Then, if after the heavy rains, we find that the cotton has put on a yellowish tint, we may be sure that some immediately available nitrogen is needed, and the watchful farmer will not hesitate to apply it. On one occasion, at least, we have seen the entire difference between a top crop and no top crop made by a top dressing as late as August, when here and there a boll was opening. The portion of the field top dressed made a fine top crop, while the remainder did not.—Progressive Farmer.

Sorghum Seed.

When the sorghum is ripe and still standing in the field, I go out among it and when I find a nice, strong stalk I cut the head off it, leaving about a foot of the stalk with the head. When I have cut all I want I tie the heads in bunches of about a dozen each, and hang them up to dry. When well dried I put them in a secure place where I leave them till planting time the following spring. I then take the heads in my hand one at a time and strike them on the inside of a barrel until the seed is all shelled off. In this way I have seed that is sure to grow.—W. O. Denny, Piasa, Ill.



STOPS PAIN

Athens, Tenn., Jan. 27, 1901.
Ever since the first appearance of my menses they were very irregular and I suffered with great pain in my hips, back, stomach and legs, with terrible bearing down pains in the abdomen. During the past month I have been taking Wine of Cardui and Theodor's Black-Draw, and I passed the monthly period without pain for the first time in years.
NANNIE DAVIS.

What is life worth to a woman suffering like Nannie Davis suffered? Yet there are women in thousands of homes to-day who are bearing those terrible menstrual pains in silence. If you are one of these we want to say that this same

WINE OF CARDUI

will bring you permanent relief. Console yourself with the knowledge that 1,000,000 women have been completely cured by Wine of Cardui. These women suffered from leucorrhoea, irregular menses, headache, backache, and bearing down pains. Wine of Cardui will stop all these aches and pains for you. Purchase a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui to-day and take it in the privacy of your home.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Look! DIXIE PLOWS 8 8c Each

We Sell

Hardware and Furniture Regardless of Cost.

Our Furniture is made in Dunn and we can save you the freight. We carry the largest line of Rubber, Gandy and Leather Belting, Engine and Mill Supplies for this part of North Carolina, and can fill your orders promptly. Write us for price.

Dunn Hardware and Furniture Company,
DUNN, N. C.

NEW GOODS

Just received at our store a large stock of new goods for the fall and winter trade. Big stock of

Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Trimmings,
NOTIONS AND HATS.

Shoes to fit and suit everybody. Dress Shoes a specialty.

Clothing for Men, Boys and Children

It will please you in quality and price. The ladies are invited to examine our new millinery.

SETH ALLEN & BROTHER,
BENSON, N. C.
A28-3m

Silverware.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that I have just added to my stock a complete line of silverware. It is

ROGERS BROTHERS'
1847 GOODS

and consists of Knives, Forks, Table and Tea Spoons, Soup Ladles, Sugar Shells, Etc.


I Carry a Full Line

of Spectacles and other Optical Goods.

A large stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry always on hand. Repairing a specialty.

Call and see me in my new place in the Professional Building,

T. C. JORDAN,
Smithfield, N. C.
O17-tf



MILLINERY

And Other Goods.

Just received my new stock of

Fall and Winter Millinery,
HATS IN DIFFERENT STYLES,

Shapes and colors trimmed to order. A full line of Silks, Satins, Ribbons, Fancy Hat Pins and other hat trimmings as cheap as can be sold. Miss Willie Creech has charge of

Millinery Department.

I keep also a full stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hats,
SHOES, GROCERIES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

A. CREECH,
Four Oaks, N. C.
O15-2m

DON'T FORGET

The Big Racket Store

When you Come to Town.

Here you can find almost any little thing you want. I am selling out my summer stock to make room for Fall and Winter Goods and can give you some bargains. My line of shoes is going at near cost. NEW GOODS COMING IN DAILY.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES.

Soap at 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10 cents cake.
Needles, 1 to 5 cents paper.
Hose 4 to 15 cents per pair.
Gloves 15 to 50 cents per pair.
Suspenders 5 to 50 cents.

Laces and Embroideries, Combs and Brushes.

HEAVY LINE OF DRY GOODS, LADIES AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR CHEAP. BIG LOT CROCKERY AND TINWARE.

Nice Jewelry, Nice lot French Candy just received. Call to see my stock. I can save you money.

W. H. PEACOCK,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

MOVED

To Brick Store.

We have moved across the railroad to the new brick building near the Selma Manufacturing Co. We shall keep a complete line of

GROCERIES, FRUITS,
CONFECTIONERIES AND VEGETABLES.

Canned Goods for sale. Country Produce a specialty. Come and see us at our new stand.

J. M. VINSON & CO.,
Selma, N. C.
July 1-tf.

CLOTHING AND OTHER GOODS.

—IF YOU WANT—

CLOTHING, SHOES, HATS, SEWING MACHINES, COLLARS, TIES and other Gent's Furnishing Goods

CALL TO SEE ME.

I make Clothing my specialty and keep men's, youth's and boys' suits in good grades as well as cheap grades.

K. KORNEGAY,
OS-2m Pine Level, N. C.

FALL and Winter Goods

A lot of Dry Goods just received. Shoes a specialty. I keep also

Notions, Hats, Groceries, Glassware, tinware, Candles, Medicines, Toys and General Merchandise.

I can sell you goods cheap as anybody and cheap as they can be sold.

ALEX. WIGGS,
PINE LEVEL, N. C.
O9-2m

BUY THE CELEBRATED AUBURN WAGON.



The Auburn Wagon Co.

have consigned to me one ear load one and two horse wagons which I will sell cheap for cash or on time. Come to see me before buying

Respectfully,
W. L. FULLER,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

At a New Stand,

I SHALL OCCUPY

the corner store in front of the depot in order to have room for my fall stock.

Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries
FRUITS, CONFECTIONERIES and Vegetables

can be bought of me as cheap as the cheapest. I ask your patronage.

W. H. WESTBROOK,
PINE LEVEL, N. C.
O9-2m