

Farm Department.

CONDUCTED BY J. M. BEATY.

SOME DRAWBACKS.

This is the third week I have written under the above head. Below I mention another of the farmers' drawbacks.

3rd. A WANT OF CAPITAL.—It is a well known fact that it takes capital to make any business successful. If a man wants to start a store or mill or any such enterprise it is understood that he needs some money. The same is true of the farm but people do not yet fully realize it. We should not love money to the extent of sacrificing everything else for it. We should not do injustice to ourselves, our families or our neighbors in order to get or hold money but we should try by all honorable means to get and have something ahead.

The farmer who keeps some money on hand can get work done just when it needs to be done. Perhaps you lost fifty or a hundred dollars on your crop this year by not having five or ten dollars to have work done when it was so badly needed.

Solomon, speaking with wisdom both earthly and heavenly, said "The borrower is servant to the lender." This is true the world over. If you will keep the above saying in mind you will see examples to remind you of it a thousand times. The farmer who has to buy his supplies on time must plant a crop to suit the merchant who furnishes him. This is true even in many cases when the farmer knows he is going contrary to his future interest. The hiring is better off than the tenant who plants all his crop in cotton because he wants to be "run" by the merchant. In the fall he sells his cotton and cotton seed and is ready to be "run" again.

A little money ahead enables a man to sell to advantage what he makes on his farm. I have never advocated holding farm products from the market unless there was a reason for it, but sometimes peas, corn, meat and other things can be sold better by waiting awhile. The farmer who eats up his crop before he makes it can never get such advantages. He must sell everything as soon as housed to pay debts.

Many go in debt because there are bargains offered. Let them remember that there are always bargains opening up to him who has money. We all realize that we should have saved something last year to help us over the short crop of this year. It is a little hard to accumulate capital but it can be done. Industry, economy, sobriety and honesty coupled with intelligence will get it. Don't buy too much just because men are willing to credit you. Remember that pay day is coming and the men who claim to be your best friends will not stick to you unless you pay. Remember the saying of Franklin "He that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing." Remember also the saying of Solomon "Money is a defence."

Raising Wheat.

Following are conclusion arrived at by the Arkansas experiment station in regard to wheat raising:

1. Breaking the soil deeper than eight inches does not increase the yield of wheat, while below eight inches the yield decreases as the depth of breaking decreases.
2. Thorough disking followed by rolling seems to be the best preparation for wheat just before it is sown.
3. Thorough preparation gave an increased yield of 50 per cent. over poor preparation.
4. Thorough preparation of the seed bed diminishes winter killing.
5. Thorough preparation of the seed bed diminishes the bad effects of drought.
6. Five or six pecks of seed per acre gave the most profitable yields.

7. Growing such legumes as cowpeas, soja beans and beggar weeds on light, sandy soil deficient in humus increased the yield of a following crop of wheat 56.5 per cent.

8. The stubble of legumes plowed under gave almost invariably a better yield than the whole plant plowed under to the subsequent crop when the latter is planted a short time after legumes were plowed under.

9. Plowing under a large quantity of green material just before planting seemed to exert a directly injurious effect upon the subsequent crop.

10. Cowpeas sown after harvesting rye and Irish potatoes increased the subsequent crop of wheat 30 per cent. when compared with that sown after Irish potatoes and rye not followed by cowpeas.

11. Wheat sown continuously on the same ground for three years and each crop preceded by a crop of cowpeas gave an increased yield of 46.7 per cent. compared with breaking the wheat stubble and not sowing peas.

12. Fertilizing cowpeas with 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of muriate potash increased the yield of wheat that followed 58 per cent.

13. Wheat sown upon cowpea stubble plowed under and fertilized with 400 pounds of a complete fertilizer gave an average yield of 64.4 per cent. and 78.5 per cent. increased yield the second year over soil treated only in the usual way.

Robeson County Wheat Crop.

W. H. Roberts made at the rate of 36 bushels per acre 3 years ago. John Hodgkin made about 25 bushels of wheat one year, sowed on same land next year made 40 bushels, sowed in peas again and next year made 68½ bushels on same land. Land can thus be built up and less be spent on commercial fertilizer, less outgo for bread. Diversify crops and have intensive farming and good crops instead of extensive farming and sorry crops. It requires less labor, as reapers and other good implements can gradually be bought and farmers' lives will be happier and more prosperous.

John T. Powell made 72 bushels of fine wheat last year on three acres of upland sandy bottom, and made fine crops of hay. This year he made 61 bushels on the same land, as it was not a good grain year, and his excellent crop of grass and peavine hay will pay expenses of the wheat crop. Go and do thou likewise, eat bread of your own raising, save your cotton money and educate your children.—Red Springs Record.

The Farmer's Boy.

To the farm the world is largely indebted for her successful men and her great men. Among those who have risen to the highest gift at the hands of their countrymen, in our own country, we give the names of several of our presidents, who were born and grew up on the farm:

John Adams, the second president, was the son of a farmer of very moderate means. The only start he had was a good education.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in North Carolina, and was raised in the pine woods, for which that state is famous.

James K. Polk spent the earlier years of his life helping to dig a living out of a farm in North Carolina. Afterwards he clerked in a country store.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer and his home was a very humble one.

James Buchanan was born in a small town in the Alleghany mountains. His father cut the logs and built his own house in the wilderness.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a very poor Kentucky farmer and lived in a log cabin until he was 21 years of age.

General Grant lived the life of a common boy in a very common house on the banks of the Ohio river until he was 17, and later in life he hauled wood to St. Louis as a means of livelihood.

James Garfield was born in a log cabin. He worked on a farm until he was strong enough to use carpenter tools, when he learned that trade. Afterwards he worked on a canal.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise; Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

—Exchange.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25 cents.



How to Grow Turnips.

You hear a great many people say that they can't have any luck with turnips and they are going to quit trying to raise them.

Most people think if they do not sow turnips in July there is not any use to sow at all. But this is a mistake, for a north Georgia farmer. If you wish to grow tender, sweet turnips, select new ground or if you cannot have "fresh land," if you will rake the rich, loose dirt in the woods and mix two or three loads with plenty of manure. Be sure and plow your land three times; the first should be plowed about a month before planting, so as to kill the weeds and grass. The last of August or 1st September is soon enough to sow seed.

This is certainly a lazy man's crop, for it requires no work after planting. Let the turnips grow until the middle of December, then cut part of the salad; be sure to leave the bud part on the turnip, pile them in the open field about five or ten bushels in a heap; lay a few boards next to them and cover with dirt. Let it rain on the bank and you will have nice fresh turnips all winter and until late in the spring.—Exchange.

Farm Education.

When every other source of wealth has been absorbed by wealthy combinations, will not farming lands, the greatest of all sources of wealth, be taken in hand to pile the millions still higher? We believe this to be the inevitable tendency of the times. Is there any way to prevent this dire consummation? None that we can see. Individuals may escape the insatiable maw of the octopus only by better methods of farming and farm improvement that will make the business so pleasant and profitable that there can be no temptation to sell. But combinations have a way of their own of compelling submission, and hence it will be necessary that a sufficient number, for self-protection, adopt the remedy suggested. To avoid the catastrophe, we must have a general awaking of thirst for farm education and improved farm management. This is the only way to save American agriculture for American homes.—Exchange.

More Corn.

In North Carolina there has been a marked tendency for several years past to raise more corn and other food crops. This tendency has been greatly augmented by the generally low prices for a decade past of cotton and tobacco, our two largest export crops. In fact, it had its origin in these low prices. For two years past cotton and tobacco have been bringing better prices, especially last year. In consequence it was greatly feared that they would largely supplant the corn crop this season; but the reports of acreage to this department did not sustain this apprehension. The future increase of the corn acreage will depend largely on the prices of cotton and tobacco. Our farmers are coming to realize more and more fully the advantage of raising their own food crops, and while it may be years, or never, before the state will produce the amount it consumes, the tendency is in that direction.—S. L. Patterson, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Luck in Thirteen.

By sending 13 miles Wm. Spirey, of Walton Furnace, Vt., got a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, that wholly cured a horrible fever sore on his leg. Nothing else could. Positively cures bruises, felons, ulcers, eruptions, boils, burns, corns and piles. Only 25c. Guaranteed by Hood Bros., druggists.

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CLAYTON, N. C.

07-2m

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010-2m.

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July 1-17.

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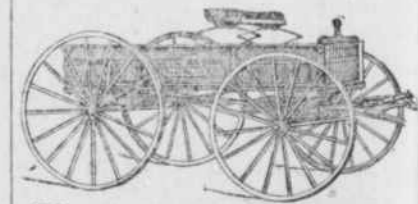
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09-2m

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09-2m