

**Farm Department.**

CONDUCTED BY J. M. BEATY.

**RENTING OUT LAND.**

There are several ways of renting out land. Somelike one plan best and some another. The three plans mentioned below are generally followed in this section. The "third and fourth" plan is where the land owner furnishes the land and one-third of the fertilizers and gets one-third of the corn, fodder, shucks, peas, potatoes, etc., and furnishes one-fourth of the fertilizers and gets one-fourth of the cotton and cotton seed. In the best farming sections where the land is highly improved many of the tenants pay one-third of the cotton and cotton seed as well as one-third of the other farm products. The "third and fourth" plan is best for the land owner provided he knows that the man who rents his land is a good farmer and can be trusted in every particular, but in most cases it is a risky way to rent, besides dividing the crop in such cases is more or less troublesome. "Renting on halves" is where the landowner furnishes land, team, tools, seed and half the fertilizers. In this case the tenant furnishes nothing but half the fertilizers and the work and gets half the crop. Another way of renting on halves is where the landowner furnishes the land and all the fertilizers and gets half of all that is made. The objection to any plan of renting on halves is that it requires considerable investment besides the land of both money and time and brings the landowner and tenant into closer business relations than most people like. Another plan is to let the land out for stated rent in lint cotton. This does not pay much when cotton is low but after all that can be said, it is the safest and probably the best way to rent.

Just at this point some one will ask how about letting tobacco be raised on land rented out for lint cotton. As a rule this is not done. The land planted in tobacco is rented on shares or for a money rent ranging from about five to eight or ten dollars per acre. I would not rent out land to be planted in tobacco for stated rent in cotton. It is rarely ever done in the best farming sections.

The worst feature of the renting business is the annual moving of tenants. This is so general that they do not take the interest in the farm they should take. You may ask how can this be prevented? Can it be done by leasing out the land? No, it cannot, and I would not advise any farmer to rent out his farm longer than one year at a time. You cannot bind the tenant unless he wants to stay and you may wish you had not let him bind you. The best time to rent out land is about November 1st, when the crop is housed and settlements have been made. If there is going to be any trouble it will generally arise by that time. But let there be as few changes as possible between tenants and landowners. It will be best for all parties concerned.

**The Farmer of To-day.**

Wherever there is stinting it should not be of the mind, and in no respect does the farmer of to-day differ from the farmer of the past more markedly than in the superior provision which the farmer of to-day is making for his mind. One no longer hears sneers about "book-farming" as of old, and so the man whose business is farming is nowhere looked down upon as formerly. Cause and effect enter into all this, and it is the fact now, as probably never before, that many are looking to the country as to a place of rest, in the hope and expectation that their best days may be there spent. The young people on the farm are no longer, as of old, denied a liberal supply of good, wholesome

reading. In a large proportion of country homes may be found as regular visitors three or four current periodical publications—the local paper, because of the important advertising service it is rendering to the particular section for which it exists; the agricultural paper, that should and does tell all about the latest improvements in the farming business and the principles of that business in their varied applications as brought out in every first-class representative practice; the daily paper, that keeps its readers in immediate touch with every event the wide world over, and the monthly magazine, which treats of the larger events, springing out of all the facts and details in the most capable way.

The wide-awake farmer of today is thus kept up with the entire situation, and it is under this conception that the best farm paper does its part. No fact, no truth, no larger joining of many truths calculated to make for progressive agriculture and help the agriculturist is outside of the province of it and the best literary and practical skill is at all times in its service.

With all these helps, and others that are constantly being had from good books, it is no wonder that the old term of contempt is gone, and in its place the man who is known not to be a "book-farmer" is looked upon as one not in touch with the vital problems and controlling forces of his day and generation, as one not taking advantage of the opportunities open to him on all sides.—Home and Farm.

**The Poultry Business.**

Every farmer should study how to make his chickens pay. Almost every one keeps a few. They are kept largely for raising eggs and chickens for home use. Very many farmers' wives have learned that chickens and eggs always sell. We desire particularly to call attention to a few points which seem not to be appreciated by the majority.

**THE BREED OF CHICKENS IS IMPORTANT.**

It takes no more food or care to raise a good chicken than it does to raise a sorry one. You think this is so plain that it is not worth saying. Or you may think it has been said so often that it is not worth while to say it again. You are greatly mistaken. Just go into any town or city market and try to buy good chickens for your table, and what will you find? You will find four little poor, hard, stringy bones and feathers for sale, where you find one good, fat, plump, tender chicken for sale. Having to buy chickens all the time, we know that this is true. Good chickens are always scarce—hard to find—often we can not find them at all. Now, these little hard bones and feathers cost as much to raise and as much to coop and as much to ship as good chickens would. But they do not bring as much nor sell as readily, nor encourage the use of chickens in the place of hog and beef. In the end they are more expensive to the farmer. He gets less for his time, labor and food in these than he would by growing good breeds.

**WHAT DO WE MEAN BY GOOD BREEDS?**  
We mean breeds that easily take on flesh and come early into the market. There are several good breeds. Each have their good points. The Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Cochins, Brahmas and others are all good. The Plymouth Rocks are particularly adapted to common farm treatment.

Get some better blood and raise more chickens. The market is not half supplied. Twice as many good chickens would find ready sale at fair prices. Let every farmer double his chicken producing capacity. Nothing on your farm pays better, if you manage it well.—Southern Cultivator.

**Ashes.**

From Alamance Co.: "Will it do to mix ashes with acid phosphate for wheat on red land? If so in what proportion? I have been saving the ashes from my fire places ever since last fall. Would they do better on some other crop? I tried them alone on wheat last fall, all the drill would sow, but I did not think they paid as they should." Ashes have more lime in them than anything else, and lime has a tendency to render the phosphoric acid in the acid phosphate less soluble, or as the chemists say to revert it. Hence I would not advise the mixing. The red land as a rule does not particularly need potash for a wheat crop. The ashes would

pay better on peas than anywhere else. They will also be valuable on corn or especially on sweet potatoes. Part of my patch of sweet potatoes this year was manured with ashes and the rest with commercial fertilizer, having a small percentage of potash. The soil is grey sandy and needs potash. Where the ashes went there was double the crop on the rest of the land. If you have a good market for sweet potatoes the ashes will probably pay better on them than anywhere else. They should be used at a rate of a ton per acre.—W. F. Massey.

**The Ideal Garden.**

Dr. Young says:

"At thirty, man suspects himself a fool, At forty, knows it, and resolves to change his plan."

It would be well for many of us to change our plans in several ways, in arranging for better methods in our work, as we enter upon our duties for the year 1902. For ourselves, we are certainly "planning to change." In the main, we are taking what they call in "hunting lore" the "back track." Instead of spreading out, we are cutting down in every way except in our efforts to make our land more productive. This is one item in which no farmer or gardener especially should ever retrench. We have hitherto been endeavoring to spread out; now we will try to produce better stuff at less cost; we will substitute more thorough tillage for much expensive fertilizers. Though in the matter of onions and potatoes we expect to use more manure than we have ever used.

In thinking of gardening for another year we were led to think of the "ideal garden." This would have to contain land enough for the kitchen garden, and besides for strawberries, raspberries, grapes, a few choice trees of cherries, plums, etc., then a plat for roses, bound with a border of violets; and all laid off with an idea of symmetry and beauty in its plats and walks. But this "ideal garden" is only to be dreamed of by the large majority of us, as we have not the land to devote to it nor the means to afford the expense of maintaining it. So we must content ourselves with the next best, a good kitchen garden. Still, there is no excuse for any one not having a few rows of strawberries and raspberries, as delicacies to go along with the staples of cabbage, collards, beans, potatoes and onions. They not only make such delightful dishes, but they are so fine in point of healthfulness, and giving that variety so necessary to keep our bodies in good order. From May the 7th to June 20th last year we had two quarts of strawberries every morning for our breakfast, and besides sold over eight dollars worth from eight short rows. Then we had the same amount of fine blackberries for supper for two months from two rows of cultivated ones. This year we have three rows of raspberries that will begin bearing, and from the first of May until the last of July we expect to have some berries on our table each day.—G. F. Hunnicutt in Southern Cultivator.

**Diversified Farming.**

If there ever was a time in the history of our Southern country when diversified agriculture was a necessity it would seem that such a time had now come. Aside from the necessity which now so imperatively exists for a radical change from the all cotton system, which broke down and ruined diversified agriculture for so many years, it would appear that at this particular time the country seems thoroughly ripe for the movement. Public sentiment is in favor of our people producing all things needful in the South on their own farms, and large capitalized corporations are being created to give encouragement and assistance to such a method of farming.

That the Southern farmers are rapidly waking up to an appreciation of their magnificent resources and are learning to develop them as they should be, there can be no question of doubt. We see it in the annual increased acreage in grain, the daily click of the mowing machine during the hay season, in the broad acres of corn, the extension of pasturage, the purchase of thoroughbred beef cattle for breeding and the unusual production of pork. If the cotton acreage is not lessened it is a noteworthy fact, there has been made, and is now being made, a tremendous growth along the other lines of agriculture just mentioned within the past few years.—Atlanta Journal.

**Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney Trouble.**



Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased. Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose. Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it, including many of the thousands of testimonial letters received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper.

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Apply to Mrs. J. E. Creech, O30-2m Selma, N. C.

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Sold for cash or on one or two years' time. Next door to Cotter, Underwood & Co.

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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 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.
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- Gloves 15 to 50 cents per pair.
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**Laces and Embroideries, Combs and Brushes.** HEAVY LINE OF DRY GOODS, LADIES AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR CHEAP. BIG LOT CROCKERY AND TINWARE. Nice Jewelry, Nice let French Candy just received. Call to see my stock. I can save you money

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Big stock of Farm Implements, Carpenters' Tools, Builders' Material, utlery, Tinware, rockery, Paints, Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., always on hand

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We Have Taken out License to Sell Pistols.

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It will please you in quality and price. The ladies are invited to examine our new millinery. For the next 60 days we shall sell many goods at cost in order to reduce our stock. All goods sold at reduced prices. Now is your time to get bargains.

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