

Our Farm Department

Devoted to the Interest of Those Who Till the Soil

CONDUCTED BY J. M. BEATY

THE WIDTH OF ROWS.

It is now row running time and we consider this a very important matter. Careful observation and experience has taught us that on upland five feet is the best distance for corn rows. Then plant the corn in the rows three feet apart on poor land, two and a half feet on better land and two feet on improved land. To have corn further apart than this is a waste of time on the part of the farmer as he has to go over too much land to make a bushel of corn. To have it nearer than two feet in the rows except on low grounds and bottom places might prove a mistake in case of a dry season. But in all cases the rows should be as much as five feet wide.

Cotton rows should be 3, 3 1/2, 3 3/4, 3 1/2 to 4 feet according to the condition of the land and the amount of manure to be used. Very few farmers in this section have their rows wide enough. We have no cotton rows nearer than four feet apart and on highly improved land they are four and a half feet. No farmer who follows the intensive system of farming can afford to have rows less than four feet apart. Remember it is not the number of stalks in a field that counts but the number of bolls.

STUMP PULLERS.

For years we have made it a rule to get up some stump every winter and spring. We do this with hands working by the month and occasionally we can get some help from those who do the work for a certain price per stump. In cases of this kind we count the stumps before the work begins so there may be no misunderstanding. We do not consider land fully cleared until the stumps are taken out. Farm machinery cannot be used to much advantage where they are. We have been getting them out the old way but would like to find an easier way if possible.

We have seen several kinds of stump pullers advertised but have been a little afraid of them. If we buy or advise others to buy we would like to find out which is the best one on the market. We have heard that stump pullers have been used in different parts of this county recently. We want those who have used them to write us about them giving the cost, the place where they can be bought and how they work. Tell all about them and we shall be glad to print the information in these columns.

BUYING PATENT RIGHTS.

It is a pleasure to know that the people are not throwing away so much money now as formerly in the purchase of patent rights. They are becoming every year better informed and are not so easily taken in by every sharper who passes along. It is surprising that so much money has been wasted this way on patent churns, patent gates, patent fences and many other patents. People thought they saw fortunes in these things until after their money was gone and they began to try to do something with the patent rights. Some bought township rights, others county rights and some even went so far as to invest in state rights. The money that was paid was clear money to the seller and usually a clear waste to the buyer. It is strange that a farmer will decide suddenly and without taking time to think over the matter to go into some

other business just because a man comes along and advises him to do so. If a man has something in which there is a fortune it seems to us he would manufacture it and sell it himself and not travel over the country to sell the right and let somebody else make the fortune. It is a safe rule to let patent rights alone. Not one in a hundred will turn out anything to the purchaser.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Every Cotton Grower and Every Person Dependent Upon Cotton Should Aid and Join the Association.

Why do you hesitate in joining the Association? Is it because cotton is no higher—not yet eleven cents? Or are you afraid to "tamper" with so big a thing—fearful "something will break loose up North"? Suppose cotton gets no higher, is it not already a good price? Let us examine statistics and compare present prices with those prevailing in the past, taking the average prices paid in the New York market for the years mentioned.

In the year 1891 cotton averaged 8.00c per lb		
1892	7.71c	
1893	8.26c	
1894	8.94c	
1895	7.44c	
1896	7.30c	
1897	7.60c	
1898	5.94c	
1899	6.28c	
1900	9.25c	
1901	8.75c	
1902	9.00c	

The figures quoted above should be studied closely. They show the average price for the entire crop each year for twelve consecutive years. Add the prices and divide by twelve and the result obtained is 7 5/6 cents per pound. Now take last week's market for middling cotton, 10 1/2 cents per pound, and compare. The difference is 2 1/2 cents per pound in favor of present prices. In other words a bale of cotton is worth \$13.33 more now than in the twelve years compared.

This is \$13.33 more with which to pay debts, to buy necessities for the family and to make home happy. Without doubt the crop of last year will average that difference. On a 11,000,000 bale crop it means \$143,000,000 more money to the South—men able to pay debts, men able to collect debts, new banks chartered and new enterprises established—a general prosperity.

The ruinous prices above quoted brought the Southern Cotton Association into being. It has had much to do in bringing about the present price, or more—to better it, if possible. The largest cotton planters of the South, and the capital of the South are joined hand in hand in the solution of the cotton problem. Two years of profitable prices and the South has \$600,000,000 to her credit.

Already the Association has demonstrated its power to succeed. Take the big crop of 1904—13,656,503 bales. The crop of 1903 being short the new crop of 1904 opened up well—above 10 cents per pound. Cotton was rapidly picked and rushed on the market, but held its own well for sixty days. Then cotton insight, ginners' reports, and government reports made it evident that a heavy crop had been grown. By Nov. 25th it had declined to 9 cents, by Dec. 1st to 8 cents, by Dec. 6th to 7 cents, by Jan. 12th to 6 cents. When the price reached this low figure there were unsold more than 3,000,000 bales. The Southern Cotton Association met at New Orleans. Delegates from all the cotton States assembled to devise means to avert a certain calamity which was coming upon the Southern people. They appealed to the people to hold all cotton from the market for sixty days. They appealed to the people to decrease cotton acreage twenty-five per cent. Of course, all did not hold—some could not. All did not reduce acreage—some could not. Others lacked faith. But enough was held from the market, and there was sufficient evidence of decreased acreage

that by Feb. 1st the price advanced to 7 cents, by May 18th to 8 cents, by June 26th to 9 cents, by July 4th to 10 cents, by Aug. 30th to 11 cents. The big crop was disposed of by steps taken by the Association far away above 9 cents, and half a million bales carried over as surplus.

Now, reader, can you doubt any longer the success of the Southern Cotton Association? Early last fall the farmers were advised to hold the crop at 11 cents. True the average price to date has not exactly reached the figure aimed at, though approximating closely. Later when the crop was seen to be shorter than was first expected advice was given out to hold the remainder at 15 cents. How wise that advice was remains to be seen. Remember it is very seldom we reach our ideal in anything. The truth is an unusually high price now would tend to stimulate farmers to plant too much any way.

Send in your name at once—no obligation except to do the best you can to carry out the objects of the Association. Don't wait for others to fight out this battle. Just here allow me to illustrate by a good story told by our worthy friend, Mr. Henry M. Johnson, in making a Cotton Association speech in Meadow Township. He says: "Come right in and help kill the bear, [cotton bear] and then claim the honor like a man—not like the old man who seeing a bear [animal] come in deserted his wife and climbed up into the loft. The old lady snatched up the poker—a long, old fashioned pan-handle, and by hard blows downed the bear. Then the brave old man came down from the loft and said, 'Give me that stick, and I'll show you how to kill a bear.' The truth was the bear was dead already, but the old man said, 'we have killed a bear sure enough; ain't we brave?'" No man in the county is better educated in agricultural science than Mr. Johnson. He says when we have had a hard battle and killed the cotton bears then all the brave (?) fellows will come down from the loft and say: "Well, boys, I'll tell you what: we've got there all right. I knew this Association would do the work for us!"

Now, readers, young men, when such wise leaders as Mr. Johnson and scores of others like him over the county say: "Join the Cotton Association," don't hesitate any longer.

J. P. CANADAY,
Benson, N. C., Mar. 19th, '06.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature on every box. 25c.

A Complete Education.

A girl's education is most incomplete unless she has learned:
To sew.
To cook.
To mend.
To be gentle.
To value time.
To dress neatly.
To keep a secret.
To be self-reliant.
To avoid idleness.
To darn stockings.
To respect old age.
To make good bread.
To keep a house tidy.
To make home happy.
To control her temper.
To be above gossiping.
To take care of the sick.
To sweep down cobwebs.
To take care of the baby.
To take plenty of exercise.
To marry a man for his worth.
To be a womanly woman under all circumstances.—Selected.

The danger periods for Pneumonia and Croup, sore throat, and head colds is March and April. Be warned and have ready Vick's Croup and Pneumonia Cure—25c. It will save suffering, expense and often life. At Hood's Drug Store.

True in a Sense.

"I wonder where Harduppe made his strike. He's got lots of money now."
"What makes you think that?"
"I just heard him telling Borrowings that he hadn't anything less than a \$20 bill."
"That's true. A penny is less than a \$20 bill, and he hasn't got that."—Philadelphia Press.

In the spring time you renovate your house. Why not your body? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea drives out impurities, cleanses and enriches the blood and purifies the entire system. 35 cents.—Selma Drug Co., A. H. Boyett, druggist.

For Twenty-one Years Bonanza, Orinoco and Farmer's Bone



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CLAYTON, N. C.

Mules & Horses For Sale

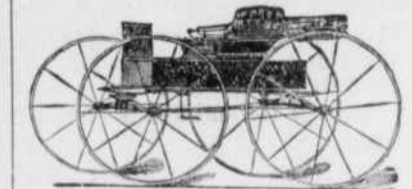


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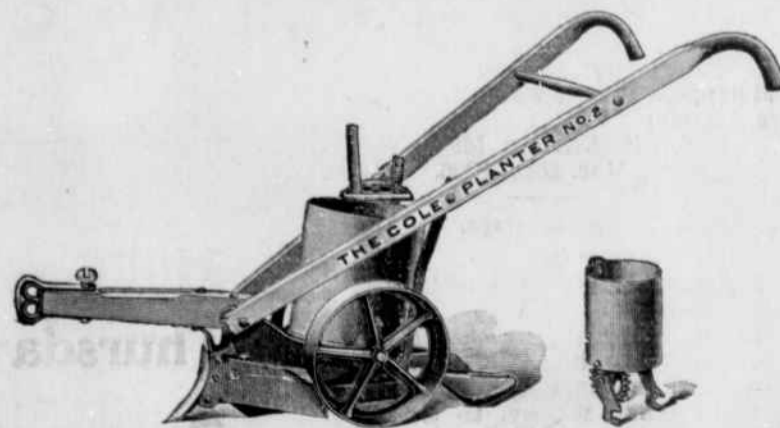
Mules And Horses

and ask all to come to see me and save money by buying now. I will carry a number of stock all the season, so you can come any time and get suited. Don't buy until you see me. Yours to serve,

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