

## Our Farm Department

Devoted to the Interest of Those Who Till the Soil

CONDUCTED BY J. M. BEATY

### Why Not Stay on the Farm?

Without much doubt many of our readers will at this time of the year be thinking seriously over the question of whether they will stay on the farm or move to town. We have not much doubt that it would be wisdom for some of them to make the change. There comes a time in the life of the farmer when it becomes necessary for him to take things easy, perhaps to educate his children, and when this can be done best by renting or selling the farm and moving to town.

We are quite as well convinced, however, that the majority of farmers who make this change make a mistake, and if their real thoughts could be read they realize that they have made a mistake and regret that they did not stay on the farm.

Farming is about the only business that we know of in the United States that enables a man to retire when but little past middle age and live in some sort of way on his income. Where one business man retires there are twenty farmers who do so. It will not always be so; it has not always been so in the past; but the phenomenal rise of land, due to the development of transportation and to the increased value of the dollar, has enabled thousands of farmers to retire and live in ease and comfort.

So long as a man is able to do a half day's work on the farm, so long as he is not qualified to engage in some new business in competition with men who have been at it all their lives, we are satisfied that he will have more real comfort and more real happiness if he will stay on the farm. It is not necessary that he should have full charge of the farm. We do not approve of the plan which some farmers follow of retaining full charge of every detail, requiring their sons to follow their methods, relieving them of all responsibility, and thus driving them away from the farm if they have any real capacity. When the farm boy comes to man's estate he must be trained not merely to execute orders but to take responsibility, and much of the buying, planning and management of the farm should be left to him. This is necessary for his development and training, not merely as a farmer but as a man.

It will not cost any more to build a neat, comfortable house on the farm than it will to build one in town. It will not cost nearly as much to live in comfort on the farm as it will in town. It will not compel the farmer to form new associates, as he will be compelled to do to a certain extent if he moves to town. He will usually find the company of a favorite pony, a pure bred cow, or pure bred chickens and turkeys in the country better for him than the company of some disgruntled and discontented and disappointed fellow farmers who have moved to town and realize that they have made a mistake.

If he lives on his farm, takes care of a few acres, or engages in some specialty in farming, such as breeding corn or developing new varieties of grain, or breeding some pet live stock in a small way, he will have better physical health and better mental development than if he cuts loose from the past and adopts a different mode of life. To be either healthy or happy one must think and work as well as eat and sleep. There is plenty on every farm, or even a few acres of it, to occupy the mind and hands of the farmer who is not able to undertake the heavy work of the farm as he did in the past. Change of employment and change of location is often injurious to the health of those past middle life. We have not the slightest doubt that many farmers die earlier than they would have done had they remained on the farm instead of moving to town.

It is objected that the country schools do not furnish equal opportunities for education with those in the towns. This is to some extent true, but not nearly to such an extent as many people imagine; nor is it necessarily

true to any extent at all. If farmers will insist on raising the standard by which the teacher is measured in the country schools, raise salaries of teachers proportionately, and do their best to develop the school life in the neighborhood, the evils of which they complain may be remedied to a very great extent. (So long as farmers give the school teachers no higher wages than they could earn as hired girls in the city they should not complain of poor country schools.) We have noticed that these boys and girls from even ordinary country schools prove themselves to be at least the equals and in many cases the superiors of the young men and women of the same age who acquired the first elements of their education in the graded schools. This, we think, is the evidence given by almost every graded school teacher with whom we have ever conversed. If farmers will take the same pride in their country schools that they do in their live stock they can demand a superior class of teachers and furnish a much better education than they now do to those who must stay in the country.

Another objection offered is the condition of the roads. We have not much patience with this objection, since it has been demonstrated that by the intelligent use of the road drag country roads can be kept in comparatively good condition nearly all the year around, at an expense that does not exceed the ordinary poll tax in a country township.

Still another objection is that the farmers do not have the same church privileges as those in town. This, too, is largely their own fault. The way to make good country churches and encourage country preachers is to attend church, pay the preacher, take an interest in every good work that is going on, if not in your own denomination then in some one most nearly akin to it. Farmers do not realize how much good can be obtained out of the country church until they enter into its work with the proper spirit and with the intention of making the community better to the full extent of their power, even if they do not become members.

When farmers realize the possibilities there are in country life this tendency to move to town will diminish. With the rural delivery, rural telephones, better roads, and increasing comforts, there is no reason why life in the country should not be superior in every respect to the life of the city or the ordinary county seat or village.—Wallace's Farmer.

### The Immigration Problem.

There is need of more thrifty people in North Carolina in every department of industry. Thousands of acres of land are yearly untilled because there is lack of folks to plant, cultivate and reap. The State has the smallest percentage of foreign born people of any of the United States. It has made much effort to secure immigrants, and even now, when we feel the need of labor, there is no desire for immigrants unless they are the right sort.

South Carolina has been making a big effort of late to secure immigrants and it is succeeding. We have been watching its efforts with deep interest, for the conditions in this State are so like those of South Carolina that we may learn from the experience of our sister State.—News and Observer.

W. W. Finley, the new President of the Southern Railway, is a native of Mississippi, having been born at Pass Christian in 1853. He entered the railroad service as a stenographer when he was only twenty years of age and has worked his way up until now he is at the head of one of the greatest railroad systems in the country.

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.

### LIQUOR AT CORN SHUCKINGS.

Years ago when so many people drank liquor it was considered highly important to have it at almost every corn shucking. We have so often heard it said that farmers could not get corn shucked without liquor. This is a mistake, as a large number of them now do not use any liquor at all to have their corn shucked. Of course in a neighborhood where everybody uses liquor it is expected but it is not necessary. We like the plan of putting corn away in the shucks and doing the shucking rainy days when hands can not work out doors, but if a farmer wants to shuck his corn before housing it he can get it done without the use of liquor. Some farmers have their shuckings in the afternoon and give the shuckers supper but people are not compelled to drink liquor if they shuck corn at night. We have noticed many cases where liquor was a hindrance instead of a help. Men would drink so much they could not shuck corn. Suppose twenty farmers help each other with their corn and each buys three dollars worth of liquor there is a waste of sixty dollars, and after all, they have to do the work. The liquor does not do the shucking. If they help each other without buying liquor there is a saving of sixty dollars to the twenty men. We think about all the corn raised gets shucked liquor or no liquor. We regard the use of liquor at corn shuckings as a useless expense and a practice out of which harm frequently comes.

### To the Farmers of Johnston County.

When cotton was only six cents per pound it was not hard to get farmers to attend the meetings of the Southern Cotton Association and they would then give some money to its support, but now cotton is a good price and most of them are indifferent toward the Association. We have appealed in vain to them to support the work. We are now making one more appeal. We want to raise some money to be sent to Raleigh for work in the State and to Atlanta for the general work before Christmas. Judging from the past we can not expect many to help, but we do expect some to help. There are always some who take an interest in such things. Farmers who helped last year will probably help again. Send us the money and we will acknowledge the amounts in THE HERALD and forward the money to headquarters. The Southern Cotton Association has done much for the farmers by getting them to decrease acreage, to hold cotton when too low and getting the bankers and business men to help the farmers. The Association has asked the farmers for only ten cents per bale on the cotton raised this year. We should be very glad for them to pay it. As soon as you read this let us hear from you. We want to send the money before Christmas.

W. M. SANDERS, J. M. BEATY,  
Chairman. Secretary.

## OLD PEOPLE



## NEED VINOL

Because it contains the very elements needed to rebuild wasting tissues and replace feebleness with strength. We return money if it fails to benefit.

Hood Bros., Druggists.

Renew your subscription now.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY'S TAGS, AS SPECIFIED IN AND FACSIMILES OF WHICH ARE SHOWN ON THEIR 1906 CATALOGUE OF PRESENTS.

This space was bought to remind holders of our tags, who may have overlooked the fact that our offer of presents for the return and delivery to us of tags, as made and advertised in our 1906 Catalogue and Circular of Presents, expires by the terms of the offer itself on January 1st, 1907.

We would not consider giving presents to one without giving presents to all, for tags that reach us after our offer has expired, and for this reason we will not consider any cause whatever for delay in delivery of tags, and we will positively refuse to give presents for any tags that reach Winston-Salem, N. C., after Tuesday, January 1st, 1907, which is the full extent of time as heretofore stipulated in our offer.

No employee has authority to change or modify this or any notice or offer made by us.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

### 2-HORSE CROP FOR RENT

Will rent a 2-horse crop—about sixty acres. Good house and out houses—Radford place—on my Watson plantation mile and half South of Smithfield. Rental five 500-lb. bales good lint cotton. See F. H. Brooks, Smithfield, N. C. JAMES H. POU.

### FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.

A fine farm and country store in Johnston County 1 1/2 miles from Southern Railroad; 5 miles from Clayton; 7 miles from Smithfield, on the public road. This farm is a square block; four straight lines; 312 acres; 150 acres in cultivation; 110 acres fine cotton or tobacco land; 40 acres good land for corn or other grain. Buildings alone cost half my price for this farm. Store will pay 10 per cent. on the whole investment. Reason for selling: my time is all taken up with other business.

Write for full description and price. Address  
JAS. A. SANDERS,  
Raleigh, N. C.

THE BANK OF WAYNE has had sixteen years of successful management—during this time it has earned more than Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars—it has paid to its shareholder more than One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars in dividends, and now has a Surplus of more than One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

### THREE FARMS FOR SALE.

One tract contains 139 acres, second tract 95 acres and the third tract 60 acres. There are good buildings, out buildings and tobacco barns. This land is suitable for all crops grown in this section, and extra fine tobacco land. These farms are located eight miles from Smithfield and five and one half from Pine Level. Two of these places will be offered at a sacrifice. Write or come to see me. Z. L. Talton, R. F. D. No. 2, Smithfield, N. C.

### NOTICE!

Taken up at my house, one black boar with blaze face; mark swallow fork in each ear. Owner can get him by paying for this notice and feed.

C. V. BAILEY,  
R. 1, Selma, N. C.

### NOTICE!

On account of a miller we will have to stop our corn and flour mill on Swift Creek. Would be very glad to have some competent man apply. We want a miller for certain part of toll. Will notify the public when we start up again.

Respectfully,  
A. M. & P. W. BARBER.

FOR THREE CENTS to pay postage, The Bank of Wayne will send you a Booklet containing the prominent facts of North Carolina History.

## SPIERS



We are daily adding new goods to our present large stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, Notions, Millinery and House-Furnishing Goods. We strive to keep only good material and keep our stock supplied to accommodate the needs of our customers. You take no chances buying of us. We guarantee everything we sell unless we inform you otherwise.

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Smithfield, North Carolina

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The North State Fire Insurance Co., of Greensboro, N. C., is backed and managed by North Carolinians, with—

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A policy in this home company is a guarantee of Protection. Let me insure your property at once in this strong, conservative company.

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