

## Farm Department

Devoted to the Interests of Those Engaged in Agricultural Pursuits. Conducted by J. M. Beatty

### GOOD GROOMING PAYS WELL.

A good grooming is worth half a horse's feed. This saying though often quoted is seldom taken at its real value. Many a farmer who feeds his work stock with great care if often lax about seeing that their coats, manes and tails are properly cared for. With most farmers the daily grooming consists of a currying, a brushing, or a combination of the two. This is all right as far as it goes, but it is not complete enough for horses doing heavy work.

A good outline for grooming might be divided into five operations: (1) Currying; (2) wiping with a straw wisp; (3) brushing; (4) rubbing with rags; (5) care of mane, tail and feet.

The use of the curry-comb is for the purpose of loosening up the dirt and filth adhering to the skin. It should be held firmly, but we should be careful in currying tender skinned animals not to scratch too hard as a scratched skin often results in infection.

The straw wisp is generally used just after going over with a curry-comb and consists in going over the entire horse with a little handful of clean straw wiping up the material loosened up by the curry-comb. The work of the wisp is facilitated by the spreading of a thin coat of damp sawdust over the horse before rubbing.

A thorough brushing is one of the most important steps in the care of a horse. The brush should not be too stiff and is best with a curry-comb. The purpose of the brush is to clean out the hair and work up the skin into a soft and pliable condition. In this way the pores of the skin are opened up and the secretion of the oils that produce a glossy coat is stimulated.

The rag used for the rub-down should be of cotton cloth, and should be clean. The rag simply lays the hair and brings out the gloss. It has best results when slightly dampened.

The last process, the care of the feet, mane and tail, is probably more often neglected than any other step. Besides the usual daily brushing of the mane and tail, we should at frequent intervals wash them. Washing with warm water and castile soap, rinsing with cold water, and then rubbing till almost dry gives very good results. Washing not only cleanses the tail thoroughly but induces a great growth of hair. The care of the hoof embraces cleaning out the sole with a hoof hook, washing out the sole and the outside of the hoof with water and sponge and wiping them quite dry with a rag. Many times this process is the means of discovering nails picked up, or stone-bruses and if carefully followed we will have little trouble with hoof diseases. It is quite essential that the hoof be wiped dry after each washing for if it is left to dry alone the hoof soon becomes brittle and liable to cracks. The use of hoof preparations is seldom profitable. A very light application of vaseline is all that is ever necessary for a healthy hoof.

When to groom the horse is a question that each man will have to answer for himself. With a hard-working farm horse it is always best to care for them twice a day. That is a currying and brushing in the morning before work; and a brushing and cleaning out of the hoofs at night. (With many farmers it is hard to find the time for such attention after work hours. This, however, is the time that most animals most need care. Coming in from a hard day's labor, covered with dust and sweat, the evening meal and the night's rest are no more refreshing to the horse than they would be to you or me under the same circumstances. These little attentions only take 20 or 30 minutes a day and your horse will pay you back many times in increased efficiency, value and looks.—Indiana Farmer.

### NEEDED: MORE DAIRY COWS AND MORE DAIRY MEN.

It is one of the great advantages of dairy farming that it builds up the soil. The dairyman who knows his business—who feeds his cows well and saves the manure carefully—soon comes to have a farm on which big crops grow. His corn is tall, and luxuriant, his cotton fields give big yields; his pastures are green and fresh; his whole farm has about it an air of thrift and prosperity. Well-fed cows and fat fields go together; and a fat pocketbook is the natural result of such a combination.

Why is it, then, if dairying is a profitable business, and if we have "the best climate in the world" for

raising stock and growing feeds, that Southern farmers so long continue to neglect the cow?

One answer is, that they are not continuing to do it, but are steadily—if slowly—coming to pay more attention to the dairy business and to the farm cow.

Another answer is, that they have not yet learned what is necessary to make a success of the dairy business. That is they have not learned how to breed good cows, or how to tell if the cows they have are good, they have not learned how to feed and care for even the few cows they have; they have not yet appreciated the fact that it is impossible to make cows pay without liberal feeding and an abundant supply of feeds; they have not yet learned how best to care for milk, how to make good butter, or how to market her products to best advantage.

It is gratifying indeed to know that the number of good cows and good dairymen is steadily increasing. But still more of both are needed. There is scarcely a town of any size in the Cotton Belt that gets the milk and butter it uses from Southern dairymen. Yet nearly all of them should. The farm on which there are cows enough to furnish milk and butter the year round, and on which the butter made is of good quality, is—alas!—still the exception rather than the rule.

Yes, we need more cows, more pastures, more silos, more feed crops, more home-produced milk and butter; but first we need more farmers and farm boys who know how to judge a cow, how to feed her, how to test her milk and keep records, how to make butter, how to grow pastures and build silos, and how to build up a market for good dairy products and secure for themselves the profits now going to dairymen in other States and to the middlemen between those dairymen and our Southern consumers. There is an opportunity here which thousands of our energetic, ambitious farm boys and young men could embrace to their own great profit and to that of the whole South.—Progressive Farmer.

### LANDLORD AND TENANT IN ENGLAND.

In a recent issue we discussed in a general way the method by which England maintains the fertility of her soils; mainly by securing to the tenant the value of unused fertilizers and other improvements, and providing that the tenant must return to the land the manurial value of whatever crops he removes from the farm.

At a farmers' club in London the other day, a gentleman described the working out of this plan in a part of the Shakespeare country, covering about ten thousand acres, in which the succeeding tenants settle this matter without any reference to the law. This district is particularly adapted to vegetable gardening, growing fruits both large and small, asparagus, strawberries, etc.

The rents payable to the landlord are fixed, and tenants have free sale. Here is an instance given: A laborer rented three acres of land at \$7:50 an acre, planted it to asparagus, held it three years, and during that time spent \$150 for fertilizers. His health failed. He valued his tenant right at \$525, cash down. He found a tenant who was willing to pay the money and enter at once. The landlord accepted this new tenant.

The Scottish Farmer, in mentioning it, says: "The service of the professional valuer is seldom required; and in this district the system works admirably in practice. The great ad-

### OBADIAH GARDNER.

Ex-Senator From Maine to Be Collector of Port at Portland.



vantage in the system is that the tenant has every inducement to keep the land in a high state of cultivation and he can realize at any season of the year. The moral of the whole thing is that small holdings is an ideal arrangement when soil, climate and situation are favorable for market gardening purposes."

It must be remembered, however, that the time of speculation in land has passed in England. Land is owned in large or small tracts by men who are satisfied with a small income on their investment, running from two to four per cent. They can afford to be satisfied with that, when they know for a certainty that there is every inducement for the tenants to increase the fertility of the land. The removing tenant simply sells his own improvements, and all the landlord has to do is to approve or disapprove of the man to whom he wishes to sell them.

If this had been in our country, the tenant would not have put on any fertilizers, knowing that the landlord could confiscate them, if for any reason he thought best to move. Neither would he have put the land out to asparagus, lest he should receive no benefit from the crop. Under their system, he can go on improving as he sees fit, provided only he does it intelligently. And he will do so, for he knows that he can sell the improvements to the incoming tenant for what they are worth.—Wallace's Farmer.

### JAMES C. DAHLMAN.

The Cowboy Mayor of Omaha, Whose City Was Hit by Cyclone.



### SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION

#### Yield to Vinol.

The medical profession do not believe that consumption is inherited, but a person may inherit a weakness or tendency to that disease.

A prominent citizen of Evansville, Ind., writes: "I was ill for five months with pulmonary trouble, and had the best of doctors; I had hemorrhages and was in a very bad way. Through the advice of a friend I tried Vinol, and I feel that it saved my life. It is all you recommend it to be. I believe it is the greatest medicine on earth. I have advised others to try Vinol, and they have had the same results." (Name furnished on request.)

Vinol soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces and allays the cough. Vinol creates an appetite, strengthens the digestive organs and gives the patient strength to throw off incipient pulmonary diseases.

Try a bottle of Vinol with the understanding that your money will be returned if it does not help you. Hood Bros., Smithfield, N. C.

## NEW HOME

THE SEWING MACHINE OF QUALITY.

NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME.

### WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

If you purchase the NEW HOME you will have a life asset at the price you pay, and will not have an endless chain of repairs.



Quality Considered it is the Cheapest in the end to buy.

If you want a sewing machine, write for our latest catalogue before you purchase.

The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass. For Sale by J. M. BEATTY, Smithfield, N. C.

## A QUICK MOVE

on your part will enable you to get some Special Bargains in Buggies.

In order to move them quickly we are making special prices on our line of Buggies,—Top Buggies, Surreys, and Open Buggies. We carry the Oxford, Durham and Wrenn Buggies. Also a Special Line of Harness at Special Prices.

## FURNITURE

For the next few weeks we are making Special Prices on our handsome and well assorted line of Furniture.

## We Are Headquarters

for Flour, Meat, Meal, and all kinds of Groceries.

Remember the special prices and trade with us.

## Cotter-Underwood Co.

Smithfield, N. C.

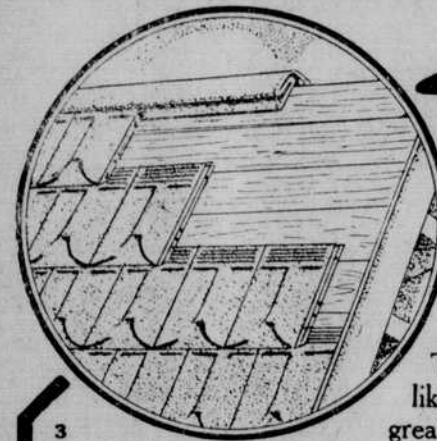
## AWNINGS AND TENTS!

Don't you need an awning to keep the front of your store cool? I have samples and prices to please.

## FLOYD C. PRICE

Pine Level, N. C.

## Instead of Wood Shingles or Slate



## CORTRIGHT Metal Shingles

The roofing that lasts as long as the building and never needs repairs.

They won't burn, crack, curl or rot like wood shingles, nor have they the great weight or brittleness of stone slate; besides they are inexpensive and look better than either.

For Sale by

S. B. JOHNSON.

SMITHFIELD, N. C.

## Wind Mill With Steel Tower and Tank For Sale

I have at my old home, in the town of Smithfield, one 8 foot wind mill, with a 30 foot steel tower; also a 20 foot tower and 2000 gallon tank. I wish to sell these for the reason that the town will supply water.

## W. M. SANDERS, Smithfield, N. C.



## Children Should Have Good Light for Studying

A poor light strains the eyes, and the injurious effects may last for life. An oil lamp is best. The light from the Rayo Lamp is soft and mellow. You can read or work under it for hours without hurting your eyes.

The RAYO is constructed scientifically. It is the best lamp made—yet inexpensive and economical.

The Rayo Lamp, made of solid brass—nickel plated. Lighted without removing chimney or shade. Easy to clean and rewick. Made in various styles and for all purposes.

Dealers Everywhere STANDARD OIL COMPANY

Newark, N. J.

Baltimore, Md.

### CERTIFICATE OF DISSOLUTION.

State of North Carolina Department of State.

To all to whom these presents may come—Greeting:

Whereas, It appears to my satisfaction, by duly authenticated record of the proceedings for the voluntary dissolution thereof by the unanimous consent of all the stockholders, deposited in my office, that the Wood Grocery Company, a corporation of this State, whose principal office is situated at No.—Anderson street, in the town of Selma, County of Johnston, State of North Carolina (I. T. Wood being the agent therein and in charge thereof, upon whom process may be served,) has complied with the requirements of Chapter 21, Revisal of 1905, entitled "Corporation," preliminary to the issuing of this Certificate of Dissolution:

Now, Therefore, I, J. Bryan Grimes, Secretary of the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the said corporation did, on the 8 day of April 1913, file in my office a duly executed and attested consent in writing to the dissolution of said corporation, executed by all the stockholders thereof, which said consent and the record of the proceedings aforesaid are now on file in my office as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have here to set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Raleigh, this 8 day of April, A. D. 1913.

J. BRYAN GRIMES, Sec. of State.

### NOTICE.

North Carolina, Johnston County, in the Superior Court.

Annie Holland

vs

Charles Holland.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action has been commenced, entitled as above in the Superior Court of Johnston County, to declare the marriage between the plaintiff and defendant void; and that said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the term of Superior court of said county to be held on the 2nd Monday in May, at the court house of said county in Smithfield, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the summons.

This the 1 day of April, 1913.

W. S. STEVENS,

Clerk of Superior Court. R. L. Ray, Attorney.

### NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator on the estate of Jno. D. Richardson deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 4th day of April 1914 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 29 day of March, 1913.

W. B. RICHARDSON, Admr.

### NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as executor on the estate of Carolina Henry deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 18th day of April 1914 or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 17 day of April, 1913.

JOHN W. FUTRELL, Executor.

### NOTICE TO RICH JERNIGAN TO TAKE DEPOSITION.

North Carolina, Johnston County, in the Superior Court to May term. ANNIE JERNIGAN,

vs.

RICH JERNIGAN.

To Rich Jernigan: You will hereby take notice that on Thursday, the 1st day of May, 1913, at 3 o'clock P. M., before C. B. Upton, Commissioner, at No. 547 Corondelet St., in the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, the plaintiff will take the deposition of Rev. Geo. H. Cornelson, Jr. and others, to be used in evidence in the above-entitled action at the trial of the same, and that said action is instituted for an absolute divorce.

This 17th day of April, 1913.

ANNIE JERNIGAN, Plaintiff.

### NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator on the estate of E. A. Johnson, deceased hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same to me duly verified on or before the 5 day of April 1914, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.

This 29 day of March, 1913.

JOHN E. JOHNSON, Administrator