ADVERTISING
Your money back.—Judicious advertising is the kind that pays back to you the money you invest. Space in this paper assures you prompt returns . .

State Library

The Enterprise.

ADVERTISING
Your money back.—Judicious advertising is the kind that pays back to you the money you invest. Space in this paper assures you prompt returns . .

VOL. IX. - NO. 20 WILLIAMSTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1908 WHOLE NO. 413

EDUCATIONAL TOBACCO MEETING

Seed Selection, Breeding, Fertilizer, and Cultivation of the Tobacco Crop—Good Roads, and what they Mean to the Farmers.

Hon. John H. Small and party of experts from the Agricultural Department at Washington, with Dr Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist arrived in town last Friday night and registered at the Atlantic Hotel

While here last summer Congressman Small promised the farmers of the county that he would arrange a special meeting for the discussion of tobacco growing some time this year and the meeting last Saturday was the outcome of this promise.

Although the early morning hours indicated a bad day. the sun came out about nine o'clock, and assisted by the winds, the clouds were soon dispersed The farmers at last began to make their appearance and about 10:30 a very respectable crowd had gathered at the court house.

After stating the purpose of the meeting Congressman Small introduced to the audience Mr. A. D. Shamel of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who in an excellent talk pointed out how to select seed, and with the aid of photographs of growing tobacco, demonstrated the results of this important feature of tobacco raising.

Mr. Shamel stated that North Carolina was the second tobacco state, and that the crop amounted to 70,000,000 pounds. His talk was directed specially to the improvement of the varieties, as is being done in Georgia, Florida, Maryland, Kentucky, Tenneesse and Connecticut. Increasing the crop by breeding is pure profit, as there is no more cost of producing. By selesting seed the yield can be increased 50 per cent.

There is a difference in the size and weight of the seed; heavy seed grow larger and more productive plants than small, light seed. Mr. Samel showed how to separate the seed, having a seed separator on exhibition. (The cost of the separator is about $5.)

By selecting the seed a farmer can have uniform plants over his entire field. This is true as was shown by the large photographs. Futhermore, by careful selection, the farmer can have his crops maturing at different times. This will enable him to handle the crop to better advantage. Some tobacco plants have a large number of suckers, while others have few; by selecting the seed from the plants having few suckers, a strain can be raised practically suckerless. Mr. Shamel stated that by the same careful selection a uniform quality of tobacco could be produced throughout the entire field. He told the audience how to save the seed to prevent cross-breeding, by placing a stout manilla sack over the flower of the plants.

Mr. W. W. Green of the substation at Chatham, Va., told of his experience in raising the weed and directed his talk principally to the preparation of the soil, fertilization, and cultivation.

He began by saying that he had not seen a single acre of land with a winter cover crop to preserve fertility and humus and to contribute nitrogen, Vetch, rye and crimson clover were recommended. He gave the practical results of investigations of the Bureau of Soils and of Plant Industry. He had raised tobacco all his life but did not know all about growing tobacco, nor did he know how much remains to be found out about tobacco growing.

There has been a tendency to plant more tobacco than could be properly fitted and fertilzed. In less prosperous times the growers should produce the higher grades. Foreign nations are trying to produce tobacco. They can raise low grades but the United States should raise only the best when there is little or no competition from foreign countries.

The yield of tobacco can be increased without injury to quality. The average yield of the bright belt is about 600 pounds per acre. This can be doubled if the best fertilizers and the seed are used.

If nitrate of soda is used it should be applied to individual plants in field about two weeks after the plants are set. It gives a start to the plant but does not affect the quality of the leaf. It is used before the quality of the leaf is developed.

He suggested that the growers conduct plats to demonstrate the value of practical rotations with tobacco as the main crop, the crops to come in the following order: Tobacco, first year; wheat, second year; grass, third year; corn, fourth year, and peas, and then tobacco again.

Thorough preparation of soil is most important. Deep preparation is needed to store water and enable young plants to get well rooted.

Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt, State Geologist, was introduced to the audience, and his opening remarks were that he had never before had the opportunity to visit Martin County, and was indeed glad to be with Mr. Small and party on this occasion. A copy of The Enterprise had been handed him the evening before, and he said that the first thing that he saw as he looked at the paper was the heading: "Sand Clay Roads," and he thought that about as good subject to talk about as any.

Dr. Pratt spoke of the Geological and Economic survey He said: How does State geology affect tobacco? It does so directly. I have a subject, one word, with three letters People buy it, but can't sell it, and they don't want it. It is mud, m-u-d. North Carolina bought one million dollars worth last year, and buys it every year. Mud is earth and water mixed so as to be soft and adhesive It is supposed to be inanimate but it takes you and your horses and wagons and holds them.

This leads up to good roads.

A pure sand road is better with water in it than dry. The less water in a clay road the better, with a little water, it packs solidly, with much it makes a loblolly of mud

"If you had a good sand-clay road leading into Williamston, bad weather would not keep so many away from meetings like this."

Mud makes the farmer lose time and money too. This deals with tobacco. A farmer can haul two or three times as much over a good road as over a bad one. It six miles of road are good and four miles are mud, you load for the mud and lose the benefit of the six miles of good road. The farmers he declared pay a bigger transportation rate to muddy roads than to railroads. They buy mud every year and it sticks to them and keeps them poor. He advocated an issue of bonds and the building of good roads. Then apply a road tax to paying the interest and principal of the bonds. The money now spent annually and the wear and tear on wagons and mules will pay the interest and principal on bonds. Good roads put the farmer nearer to the market, make the cost of marketing less, improve the schools and the churches, make a better community and give more and better rural free delivery routes

Mr. Matthewson of Appomattox, Va., who has charge of the experiments at that place told of the whys and wherefores of the experiments. He stated that the tobacco experiments had been going on only about five years, but in that time much had been accomplished, and that he hoped in the near future to be able to give a better account of the progress.

Mr. Mathewson explained the work of the Department of Agriculture saying that the best way to help the farmer is to go to the farm and to the community and localize the work so it applies to a certain county and meets the conditions there, and not those of some other counties. The tobacco division created for that purpose, he declared, is anxious to enter the bright tobacco belt to serve the farmers. It would study the insect pests, stalk worm, etc., and learn how to fight them successfully. This can be done now by rotating crops The division would also show the farmer how to use fertilizers, prepare the land and cultivate the crop on his own land, so he will be sure that the experiments apply to his own land This work is far superior in its practical results to the farmer in tangible benefits than the bulletin or speech.

The last speaker was Dr. Bonsteel, of the Bureau of Soils, who spoke on soils and soil management. Dr. Bonsteel spoke at the previous meeting last summer and said he was pleased to return to Williamston to renew acquaintances made there and to greet old friends.

He said in part: "The first step in successful crop raising is to get the right crop on the right soil. The bright tobacco is raised best on sandy or sandy loam soils and the best crops for quantity and quality are produced in Eastern North Carolina on such soils having in addition a yellow sandy clay or clay subsoil under them.

"It is not only a question as to what is the best corn soil or the best cotton soil or the best tobacco soil. The real question is 'what variety of corn or of cotton or of tobacco can I raise on the soils I have?' A good tobacco expert can tell by the appearance of a hand of tobacco whether it was raised on a sand or a clay, whether it was produced in North Carolina or Kentucky."

He emphasized the address of Mr. Shamel on seed selection, saying: "By proper seed selection you can develop the variety of tobacco which is best suited for your particular soil. This is being done for cotton and varieties suited to light sandy soils, others suited to upland clay soils, and still others suited to bottom land soils have been developed."

He advised: "Get the right variety of tobacco on the right soil, then improve that variety by breeding and seed selection.

"Tobacco should be raised in rotation with other crops and to get good yields of all corps the general fertility of the soil must be maintained. The good farmer sees to it that his land is well drained. Plants get all of their food from the moisture in the soil but that moisture must be moving through the soil and not standing in it. Stagnant water shuts out the air and air must be present to allow the growth of the plant roots. Moisture can move through a well drained soil and it will carry air and plant food to the plant roots. In a poorly drained soil the roots develop near the surface and when a drought comes the plant and soil dry up togeather and the growth of the plant is stopped

"Again, a good farmer prepares his soil carefully He owns his land from the surface down to the centre of the earth, and there is as much good farm land six inches down as there is on top. Plow deeper and turn up an inch of new dirt into the old surface soil. Do this in the fall so that the rain and the frost can break up the new soil and get it into shape to help produce the next year's crop

"The good farmer cultivates his land shallow and often. He dosen't cultivate deep, especially late in the season because he would cut off plant roots. He cultivates shallow to form a dry cover or mulch on top and thus to keep the moisture down where the plant can use it. He cultivates often to prevent the formation of a surface crust of soil which would injure the crop in case of drought. One Alabama farmer increased his yield of corn 10 bushels an acre last year by breaking up such a crust just before a drought. There are hundreds of such cases.

"Don't 'lay by' your corn, at least until it is under full silk. If you get lazy and quit cultivating corn is liable to get lazy and quit growing

"The good farmer pays careful attention to fertilizing his corp and his soil. The United States uses $100,000,000 worth of fertilizer each year and 2,300 different brands are sold in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Many of these are the same goods under different names, so a farmer needs to be careful as to what he buys.

All commercial fertilizers give best results in land, which contains some organic matter. some humus They help to rot this humus and this is favorable to plant growth But one should not rely on chemicals alone. They should be used in connection with green crops plowed under These crops should be vetches or peas, or even winter rye or winter oats.

"It is also true that the best results can be obtained when crops are rotated. It is not a good practice to raise the same crop on the same land year after year. There are many reasons for this but the main one is decreased crop yields. Even fertilizers cannot take the place of crop rotation."

Mr. Bonsteel gave the following formula for a home mixed fertilizer. This formula is one worked out by practical farmers and by experiment stations. It may not apply on all farms but it is good and in general practice.

1,000 pounds acid phosphate (14 per cent. goods or better); 300 pounds sulphate of potash; 600 pounde of cotton seed meal; 100 pounds of nitrate of soda Apply 400 to 800 pounds to the acre, de-

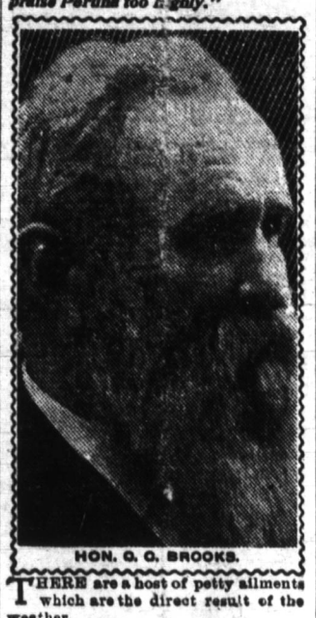
(Continued on fourth page)

MAYOR OF SUNBURY

Says Pe-ru-na Is a Good Medicine.

Hon. C. C. Brooks, Mayor of Sunbury, Ohio, also Attorney for Farmers' Bank and Sunbury Building and Loan Co., writes:

"I have the utmost confidence in the virtue of Peruna. It is a great medicine. I have used it and I have known many of my friends who have obtained beneficial results from its use. *I cannot praise Peruna too highly.*"



HON. C. C. BROOKS.

THERE are a host of petty ailments which are the direct result of the weather.

This is more true of the excessive heat of summer and the intense cold of winter, but is partly true of all seasons of the year.

Whether it be a cold or a cough, catarrh of the head or bowel complaint, whether the liver be affected or the kidneys, the cause is very liable to be the same.

The weather slightly deranges the mucous membranes of the organs and the result is some functional disease.

Peruna has become a standby in thousands of homes for minor ailments of this sort.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

The only baking powder made with Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

No Alum, No Lime Phosphate

Professional Cards.

HUGH B. YORK, M. D.
Microscopy, Electrotherapy, X-Ray Diagnosis } Specialties
Office: Chase's Drug Store.
OFFICE HOURS: 8 to 10 A. M.; 7 to 9 P. M.
Office Phone No. 53 Night Phone No. 63

DR. J. A. WHITE.
DENTIST
OFFICE—MAIN STREET
PHONE 9

W. E. Warren. J. S. Rhodes.
DRS. WARREN & RHODES,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
OFFICE IN BIGGS' DRUG STORE
'Phone No. 20

BURROUS A. CRITCHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office: Wheeler Martin's office.
'Phone, 23.
WILLIAMSTON, N. C.

F. D. WINSTON S. J. EVERETT
WINSTON & EVERETT
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
WILLIAMSTON, N. C.
'Phone 31
Money to loan.

S. ATWOOD NEWELL
LAWYER
Office formerly occupied by J. D. Biggs.
Phone No 77.
WILLIAMSTON, N C.

A. R. DUNNING
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
ROBERSONVILLE, N. C.

J. E. POPE
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
FIRE and Life a Specialty
Health, Accident, Boiler, Plate Glass, Fidelity, Bonds, Burglary, Theft, and Larceny Insurance.
J. E. POPE,
'Phone 46
Office: Enterprise Office

CONGRATULATE YOURSELF
that this Christmas finds you still unharmed by fire. But if you are wise you'll not rely on mere good luck for protection.
A FIRE INSURANCE POLICY
beats good luck all to pieces. That is protection you can be sure of. Let us write you a policy to-day; you have escaped fire so long that it is possible your turn is about due You never can tell when fire is coming you know.
K. B. CRAWFORD
INSURANCE AGENT,
Godard Building

PATENTS
and TRADE-MARKS promptly obtained in all countries, or no fee. We obtain PATENTS THAT PAY, advertise them thoroughly at our expense, and help you to success.
Send model, photo or sketch for FREE report on patentability. 20 years' practice. UNSURPASSING REFERENCES. For free Illus. Book on Profitable Patents write to
503-505 Seventh Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.
D. SWIFT & CO.

ECHO, No. 4232, Coach Horse Register of France

The Imported French Coach Stallion,

ECHO 4232

Brown; foaled March 25, 1904. Bred by M. Martine, Department of Calvados. Sired by the Government Stallion Quotiden, dam Amaryllis by Ris Toujours, 2d dam Solfice by Assuerus. The blood of this Stallion runs back in unbroken strain to 1732 to Darley Arabian.

This Celebrated Breed of Horses is Noted for Endurance and Good Temper

Service by Insurance, $35.00; payable when mare is known to be with foal.

For Service at
MARTIN LIVE STOCK CO.'S STABLES
Williamston, N. C.
Owned by

MARTIN COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

This May Interest You

No one is immune from kidney trouble, so just remember that Foley's Kidney Cure will stop the irregularities and cure any case of kidney and bladder trouble that is not beyond the reach of medicine. C. C. Chase, S. R. Biggs.

LIGHT PRINT