

The Artistic Miller Piano Again Honored

Our distinguished Governor, Council of State, selects a Henry F. Miller Parlor Grand, Style 12, for the Mansion, after careful consideration of other noted makes. A magnificent Grand Piano, suitable for any home or for occasional use in concerts. Its capacity is unsurpassed for its size, and, as it possesses the characteristics of the Concert Grand, it is an instrument which in all respects would please any virtuoso pianist for concert use. This piano is rich and powerful in tone and wonderfully sweet and sympathetic in quality. The design and case suggests a unique impression of quiet elegance and beauty. Address

DARNELL & THOMAS, RALEIGH, N. C.

A Postal will bring full particulars concerning these fine Pianos

RED BIRDS WIN FROM GIANTS

An Uncertain Ten Inning Game

RALEIGH vs. GOLDSBORO

An exciting game at times in which there were ten errors and eight hits—excitement came in dribs and drabs in a great mass during the final innings.

In an exciting ten inning game, the same as yesterday, but with Raleigh the victor, Goldsboro went down in defeat eight to seven. It was a game of hitting and erroring, although the finish was so exciting that this probably could be forgotten.

Raleigh started in the first making three runs caused mostly by wild throws, bunts, and errors.

McManus whom Crozier put out of Monday's game was knocked out of the box completely, however, he was not responsible for the three scores as Hoover let one go through him scoring a man, and one man scored on a poor play of trying to catch a ball at second when the third bag was occupied.

In the fourth three men given bases on balls and a bad error by Hoover gives the Giants another run. Raleigh was fortunate also in this inning as a hit by Irwin, an error by Zanelli and Dawson's two base hit made the score 5 to 6 in favor of the Giants.

There was no more scoring until the ninth when Raleigh gets two bases on balls and Hoffman cracks a two base hit scoring Dawson and the game goes on beyond the ninth for the score stands 6-5.

Goldsboro comes up for her tenth with Pletcher facing her and it looked like Doak had won the game once again, for Mangano stung it for two bases and Doak, the splendid batsman, cracked her through Hoover, scoring Stubbs. It certainly was enough to dampen the fans' spirits, for some felt that Booles should have been kept in the box, as he was steadying down during the last, as will be seen by reading the detail of his eighth and ninth innings.

Pope came in on the jump and the Giants singled and doubled, getting an earned run.

Raleigh comes for her last chance when Hoover starts the ball rolling for a single, Brumfield bunts, which was poorly handled and he is safe, Irwin made all fans happy, scoring Hoover, which gave Raleigh another run for our money, but this was not necessary, as the fancy Mr. Gettling fumbles Crozier's rather hot grounder (which should have been handled) and Brumfield breaks up the game by scoring.

The Red Birds had on their hitting habit yesterday, which caused OHS to retire in favor of Pritchard, who did not fare as well.

McManus was hit hard, Booles pitched exceptionally well, striking out several, holding down hits, but was very wild, having walked six. Pope started in yielding a single and a double for his only inning.

Red Birds and Giants play the third game today. Each having won one and each a teninning game. The crowd today should be enormous to see the rubber, for it will be a tight sure.

T. P. A'S TACKLE TARIFF QUESTION

(Continued from Page One.)

not yield and that the journeymen and the farmers will "stand pat." The plumbers are now receiving \$4 per day for nine hours work. They demand \$4 for eight hours work. This demand the master plumbers have refused.

Governor and Mrs. Kitchin leave tomorrow for Raleigh.

BASE BALL TO-DAY

Raleigh vs. Goldsboro

A. M. NEW AMERICAN FIELD

Game Called 4 o'clock

SPORTS

Latonia Races.

(By the Associated Press.) Cincinnati, O., June 1.—"All Red" was the only winning favorite at Latonia today. The fourth event, a selling affair at a mile and a sixteenth, was the feature. Nadzu, the heavily played second choice after a bad start won the event in a hard drive by a mile from Col. Blue. Stonestreet finished third, a length back.

(By the Associated Press.) Chicago, June 1.—Jeffries will go to Europe in a few weeks and on his return will prepare for his battle with Jack Johnson. Before leaving here yesterday Jeffries said:

"I am going to Europe primarily to take the baths at Carlsbad and incidentally to fill a few contracts which I signed recently. When I return to America, which will be about the middle of the summer, I am going direct to California and start hard training for my fight with Johnson.

"When I return I will sign articles to meet Johnson, and take it from me, the fight will take place in this country. I have anything to say, of course, I prefer to fight in California, but if better inducements are made by other promoters I am willing to accept."

Prize Fighter Evans at Washington. Savannah, Ga., May 31.—Young Evans, the New York prize fighter, charged with involuntary manslaughter because of the death of "Greek Jimmy Ryan" (James Kuerlazes) of Terre Haute, Ind., on Friday night, was given a preliminary hearing in the Recorder's court today and dismissed. Ryan was buried here this afternoon.

James Keene the Winner. New York, May 31.—Before a crowd of 15,000, the largest of the season, J. R. Keene's Sweep, the 9 to 10 favorite, easily won the National spring stakes at \$12,150 gross at Belmont Park today. It was the first of Ryan's third victory out of as many starts, and the easy manner in which he defeated his opponents, especially today, stamps him one of the best of the year. Newmarket, the maiden colt, and Big Stick collided as the barrier went up, practically ruining their chances. Meanwhile Sweep took a three lengths' lead over his field, getting very easy. At the furlong pole he drew away to win by eight lengths. Newmarket made a game effort to get and finished second with Big Stick third.

Dive Man Relay Team Makes New Record. New York, May 31.—A five man relay team from the Irish-American club today established a new American record for the mile at the club's annual spring games at Celtic Park, Long Island. The team, made up of Cloughen, S. Northridge, Melvin W. Sheppard, J. M. Rosenberg and W. Robbins, ran the distance in three minutes 17 seconds, or three seconds faster than the former record made by the University of Pennsylvania team in March, 1904.

\$10,000 Marathon Race. New York, May 31.—In a listless race, which degenerated into a walking match by the time the twentieth mile had been run, Louis Orpheo, of France today took the measure of fourteen competitors and won a \$10,000 professional international Marathon run at Brighton Beach, finishing the 26 miles, 385 yards in 2 hours, 57 minutes, 55 seconds, or 29 minutes and 10 seconds slower than the record.

Edouard Chot, of France, was second; Pat Dineen, of Boston, third; William Davis, of Canada, fourth, and Pat White, of Ireland, fifth. Of the 17 men starters, seven dropped out under the strain.

OTHER GAMES. Savannah, 4; Hillsboro, 1. Graham, June 1.—Saxapahaw defeated Hillsboro by score of 1 to 1 last Saturday. Batteries: Saxapahaw, Almerthy and Durham; Hillsboro, Smith and Dixon.

Wakelon, 8; Wendell, 5. Spring Hope, June 1.—Spring Hope defeated Nashville, at Nashville, this afternoon; score 9 to 8.

Big Dewberry Crop. (Crop Montomerician.) A good section have bright prospects for a good crop. Shipments will begin in a few weeks. The dewberry crop is worth a great deal to that section, as it brings in a lot of money just at the fall season.

MEETING OF J. O. U. A. M.

CARY WILL WELCOME THE VISITORS—OTHER CARY NOTES OF INTEREST.

(Special to News and Observer.) Cary, N. C., June 1.—The district meeting of the J. O. U. A. M. will convene here with Wake Council No. 125, June 3rd. Delegates and visitors from every lodge in district No. 10 will be present. The people in Cary look forward with much interest to the coming of this meeting and also two or three other fraternal meetings here this summer. No other town is better prepared to entertain such meetings of size than Cary and railroad facilities are good. The program as arranged is as follows: At 3 p. m., June 3rd, business session. At 8 p. m. night session (public meeting) everybody invited. Address of welcome on behalf of the town by N. C. Hines, mayor. Address of welcome on behalf of the Juniors of Wake Council, by E. L. Middleton. Response by John T. Reynolds, State Councilor, Winston-Salem, N. C. Address on the "Principles of the Order," by C. W. Brewer, P. S. C. History of Wake Council by J. C. Walker, District Deputy, June 4th, 9 a. m. Business session and selecting time and place for next meeting. Adjournment.

Within the past week there was finished in the athletic park at the Academy a nice grandstand which will comfortably seat two hundred people. It is covered with a roof and protected in front by a wire screen and is situated directly behind the home plate. We hope to christen it with an important game in the near future.

On Thursday the baseball team will leave for two or three games with Roxboro and Durham. On last Friday night the philathes class of the Baptist Sunday school, taught by Mrs. C. W. Scott, enjoyed a social gathering at the home of the teacher. Refreshments and music were also features of the entertainment.

Pic-nic. Some of the young people of the town spent the day picnicking at company's pond last Thursday. The weather conditions were fine and the young people got the enjoyment out of this well patronized resort. Those spending the day this were as follows: Mr. Ransom Benton, M. M. Jones, M. T. Sturgeon, F. W. Knight, Howard Benton, and Frank Weathers, of Raleigh; Misses Lucy Andrew, Leal Brewe, and Adams. Tomorrow morning, a great convenience and industrial feature to our town.

TAKEN TO TOMBS. Vice-President of United Copper Co. Alleged That He Was Party to Spiriting Away Assets. New York, June 1.—Geo. Baglin, vice-president of the United Copper Company, was taken to the toms today and must remain there, under the order of Judge Lacombe, until the United States district court, until the missing books of the company, which contain the evidence upon which the Federal district attorney seeks a conviction. A similar punishment also hangs over Sanford Robinson, a prominent director of the company, whose case will be further considered by Judge Lacombe tomorrow morning.

Both men are alleged to have permitted the spiriting away of the books while under subpoena. Baglin testified before the grand jury that he had overheard Robinson and one of the Hazle brothers conspiring to remove the books and had interposed no objection.

President Taft Sent the Spark Across That Set Wheels in Motion. (By the Associated Press.) Seattle, Wash., June 1.—President Taft in the White House this afternoon, pressed the telegraph key of Alaska gold and sent a spark across the continent that put in motion the wheels of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition; loosened the waters of its fountains, unfurled its banners, started its bands playing, released showers of daylight fire works, called upon the saluting guns of the American and Japanese fleets, set all the steamers in the harbor and all the locomotives in the railroad yards belching and shrieking and brought forth universal rejoicing from all Seattle which has toiled for years to bring about this day.

The opening exercises which had been arranged were carried out without a hitch.

Prairie Takes on Apprentices. (By the Associated Press.) Newport, E. I., June 1.—The cruiser Prairie arrived here today. She will take on board a draft of 787 apprentice seamen from the naval training station for distribution among the vessels of the Atlantic fleet.

PISTOL DUEL.

Grant Postell Killed by Lon Green. (Special to News and Observer.) Asheville, N. C., June 1.—A pistol duel took place at Panther Creek in Graham, in which Grant Postell was shot by Lon Green. Death resulted from the wound. Postell fired two shots and Green three. Green's brother also shot at the wounded man. Both have fled to the mountains.

NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDED. For Listing U. S. Steel Corporation Shares on Paris Bourse. (By the Associated Press.) Paris, June 1.—The negotiations for the listing of the shares of the United States Steel Corporation on the Paris Bourse were officially concluded today. Six international banking institutions have bought out a large block of the stock and will offer it to the public.

Refused to Grant Injunction. (By the Associated Press.) New York, June 1.—Vice-Chancellor Garrison, of Jersey City, today refused to grant an injunction restraining the organization committee of the Southern Steel Company from proceeding with the organization of the Southern Iron and Steel Company. The court dismissed the order to show cause which was obtained by Harrison H. Schuler, a minority stockholder.

Butter Good After 13 Years. (Indiana Farmer.) An assertion that a question only of acceptance of butter that keeps butter good a long time it is related that a Delaware man 13 years ago churned a couple of pounds of butter and for lack of an ice box placed it in a bucket 2200 feet from the way down his well.

Two days later the price of butter dropped in his town market and with a sort of union-like sympathy, Martin's butter dropped too—only his went down the well, accompanied by the old butter bucket. Martin let the butter remain in the water and bought a new bucket.

Recent rains raised the well unusually high and Thursday, while casually looking into the well, Martin saw the same old two pounds of butter floating about serenely. He fished it out and he and two neighbors tasted it straight and with bread, and, strange as it may seem, the old butter was as good and sweet as the day it was made. All three have made affidavits to the butter's good condition, and as all three are living today it must be so.

DURHAM & SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Schedule in Effect May 2, 1909.

STATION: South Bound. No. 51. Pass. Mail. Ex. Sun. Mixed and Express. Lv. Durham 8:45 a.m. 8:20 p.m. E. Durham 8:55 a.m. 8:28 p.m. Ocala 9:07 a.m. 8:37 p.m. Togo 9:15 a.m. 8:45 p.m. Carpenter 9:45 a.m. 9:02 p.m. Uxehurch 9:55 a.m. 9:10 p.m. Ar. Apex 10:10 a.m. 9:25 p.m. Ar. Hillsboro 10:25 a.m. 9:40 p.m. Holly Springs 11:50 a.m. 10:56 p.m. Wilton 12:05 p.m. 10:06 p.m. Varina 12:20 p.m. 10:24 p.m. Ar. Hillsboro 12:35 p.m. 10:39 p.m. Barclayville 1:12 p.m. 11:12 p.m. Coats 1:32 p.m. 11:32 p.m. Burlington 1:45 p.m. 11:45 p.m. Ar. Durham 2:25 p.m. 12:25 p.m. STATIONS: North Bound. No. 38. Pass. Mail. Mixed and Express. Ex. Sun. Lv. Dunn 8:40 a.m. 9:00 a.m. Duke 8:55 a.m. 9:20 a.m. Ocala 9:07 a.m. 9:42 a.m. Varina 9:25 a.m. 10:05 a.m. Barclayville 9:28 a.m. 10:15 a.m. Angier 9:40 a.m. 10:20 a.m. Varina 10:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. Ar. Hillsboro 10:08 a.m. 11:20 a.m. Ar. Holly Springs 10:18 a.m. 11:50 a.m. Ar. Apex 10:25 a.m. 12:10 p.m. Ar. Hillsboro 10:50 a.m. 12:30 p.m. Uxehurch 11:00 a.m. 12:45 p.m. Carpenter 11:07 a.m. 12:55 p.m. Togo 11:20 a.m. 1:00 p.m. Ocala 11:27 a.m. 1:36 p.m. Ar. Durham 11:50 a.m. 1:50 p.m. Ar. Durham 2:00 p.m.

No. 38 makes connection at Apex with Seaboard Air Line No. 38 for Raleigh, Norfolk, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all Northern points. No. 41 makes connection at Apex with Seaboard Air Line No. 41 for Sanford, Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Hargett, Charlotte, Rockingham, Athens, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery and all points in the West and Southwest; Columbia, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa and all points in Florida.

Best Schedule out of Durham to the South. All tickets are sold by this Company subject to the Passenger Law with the understanding that this Company will not be liable for failure to run its trains on schedule time, or for any such delays as may be incident to their operation. Care is exercised to give correct time of connecting lines, but this Company is not responsible for errors of other lines.

J. E. STAGG, Vice-President. S. H. REAMS, Gen. Pass. Agt. General Offices: DURHAM, N. C.

MAKE A SPLIT-LOG ROAD DRAG

Anybody Can Make One, the Cost is Only a Dollar or So, and the Good It Will Accomplish, on Clay or Sand-Clay Roads is Incalculable. By Dr. Joseph Hyde Pratt.

Doubtless every one has heard of the split-log drag and knows in a general way of its construction, but of this number very few know enough about it to realize its value sufficiently to convince them that they should try it. Many of those who have used it, and any one who will put his convictions and knowledge into practice with some degree of persistency, will be abundantly rewarded by the improved condition of the road.

There is often a disposition on the part of many people to resist any change or invention introducing a new custom, largely on account of a lack of knowledge and skepticism regarding its effectiveness. Knowing as we do, however, what great good the split-log drag will accomplish, we would urge all those who reside in the clay district to try the use of the road drag, at least in a small way.

How to Make a Road Drag. The making of an effective drag is so simple and inexpensive that almost any one can do the work. Take two pieces of timber 4 by 10 inches by 7 feet and set edgewise 36 inches apart. Fasten these together with two pieces 2 inches by 6 inches by 4 feet long, grained in the top edges and securely nailed with 40s nails to hold the drag pieces up on their edges. Bore a hole through the end of the tie pieces and a chain (two trace chains will do for an experiment) to pass from one hole to the other like a bucket bale.

How to Use the Drag. This drag can be hitched to so as to give any angle desired and either pulled or pushed forward by shifting the hitch and the chain. Throw a board on the drag for the driver to stand on and drive up and down the road when it is wet. If you have an old cast-off wagon tire, punch holes in it about six inches apart and nail it to the front drag at the bottom for a cutting edge. The entire thing need not cost a dollar, including the time, for any old bridge timbers or other stuff may be used if sound, and, if that is not available, you can get a log and split it open and use that as the same implies. Any one with intelligence enough to own two horses has all the natural ability required to enable him to make a practical drag and use it intelligently.

Clear Out Stumps and Rocks and You Can Use the Drag. In fairness to the people it should be stated that the valid reason why the drag is not used is because, in many instances, the road is not in condition to be benefited by the use of the drag, because the road has never been freed from stones, stumps and other obstructions. These must be removed and the road rendered fairly even. The drag will then finish the smoothing, and, if used faithfully, will little by little harden the surface so that the impression will be made in the road by travel, even in wet weather. Only in rare cases where the clay is so sticky and picks up on the wheels will this fail. In such cases a little soil top-dressing to prevent this sticking to wheels will be found excellent relief, and then the drag will do the rest.

A Suggestion for County Road Authorities. In view of these facts, would it not be well for the road authorities to plan their roads as to means of the drag as more generally used means of repair for all clay, sand-clay or gravel roads? If all this were done and the farmers instructed in the use of the drag and induced to use it, the benefits arising would be untold.

A COMMON ECONOMIC ERROR. For many years it has been the custom of Southern farmers to make their crop upon the advance system, and as great a mistake on the part of the farmer, by many merchants it has been thought that it was a very profitable way of buying cotton.

The farmer realized that as a matter of safety it was better to make the food consumed by his family and stock upon the farm rather than to purchase it and especially when he had to promise payment out of a crop that had not as yet been made. He has been watching this phase of country life in the South for many years and have come to the conclusion that the "advance system" is a great mistake on the part of the merchant as it is on the part of the farmer, for the following reasons:

First, the merchant takes great risks, which, of course, he tries to cover by increased charges. But even though the charges are increased, the staples of life are not such articles as a high percentage of profit. The merchant is probably a profitably trading gold for a promise to pay. If the crop fails, he is obliged to carry and carry and possibly may ultimately, as in thousands of cases, be obliged to take the farm, for which he has no use, and under bad weevil conditions is difficult to handle profitably upon a tenant system.

Under a cash system there will be a great reduction in the sales of some staple foods such as bacon, potatoes, beans, lard, vegetables, canned goods, hay, corn, etc., all articles that carry low profits. The farmer is rarely a

hoarder of money and if he saves two hundred dollars or more by producing all his food supplies at home, he has that much more to spend when his crop is made, and it is cash.

Under a cash system the farmer will buy with his surplus more dry goods, clothing, shoes, furniture, etc., for his family, better teams, farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc., which there is no much greater profit for the merchant than on staple articles of food. The merchant can turn his money in thirty days, instead of a year. Ten per cent clear profit earned monthly is better than 120 per cent gain received annually. Some of the farmer's increased income goes into permanent improvement to enable the farmer to produce more and spend more thornfully.

Again there is something about raising cotton, tobacco, etc., to pay a debt that saps the vitality of the farmer and affects the quality of his tillage. It really lowers the grade of farming. If, upon the other hand, the merchants will join with us in urging farmers to raise all their food supplies and try to produce by better tillage double the crop per acre they produce, it really makes very little difference to the merchant will be this:

All business will soon be on a cash basis and the volume will be three or four times as large from the farmers alone. The advent of more money will bring diversified industries among the farmers and eventually will attract manufacturers to the market towns.

If there are idle farms in the country, instead of calling meetings for the purpose of raising funds to secure immigration, call meetings to encourage the farmers who know the country and are loyal to it, to universally adopt the following plan: First, bring diversified crops from the farm. Second, double the average product on every acre under cultivation and let each worker on the farm by the use of better teams and tools, till the present, not in one crop but in a variety of diversified and profitable crops. This would cause an immediate demand for more land and would provide the money to pay for it. Third, the farmer should have more than six times the industrial power he now has and give him a love of the farm. This is better than to leave him in discouragement and secure immigrants to come and buy him out.

I should not speak so positively, only I have observed for a quarter of a century that where the Southern merchants have changed from an advance system to a cash system, they have prospered very much more than in former years and the number of failures is immensely less. Of course it is not meant that there should be no credits, but practically all credits should be cashed for them until the crop is actually ready for the harvest, then trade becomes a cash transaction. Or better still, the farmer can get his money from the bank and pay cash in all cases, if the bank is of ready money.

The advance system bears down upon the cotton farmer with special hardship. His crop is either sold at once or is forced to the gin and the cotton is sold at a low price. If the cotton farmer is not forced to sell to raise money or pay debts he will store his crops on his farm and market at his leisure, which is in the interests of all parties.

It appears to me, therefore, that the farmer will immediately gain when he produces what he has hitherto bought in the way of living. He is not compelled to sell his crop immediately upon the harvest. When he does sell he trades for cash. The greater amount of money he has is very helpful to the family but the stimulus to his self-respect is perhaps the most important item to be considered. The merchant prospers by the greater volume of business and by the quick return of his money. It seems to me that these points should be urged upon all the people.

MR. W. S. COBB'S TRUCK FARM AT LUMBER BRIDGE. A representative of the Robesonian visited Lumber Bridge Tuesday of last week and in his last Thursday's paper, about W. S. Cobb's excellent truck farm at that place. Mr. J. R. Newlin, of Alamance county, writes as follows to the Progressive Farmer of a recent visit to the same farm:

Messrs. Editors: That which impressed me most in my recent trip to Robeson county was the magnitude of the truck farming. It was my privilege, in company with my host, Mr. D. B. Humphrey, to visit the farm of Mr. W. S. Cobb, of Lumber Bridge. I found the farm to be beautiful indeed for situation. The location, equipment and everything connected with it are nearly ideal. The residence is just in the right place on a good road, surrounded by broad acres of fertile land—the finest building that the writer remembers to have seen upon any farm. We found the force engaged in manuring and preparing the land for a patch of cantaloupes and string beans, and also a few rows of potatoes. Mr. Cobb kindly showed us around the farm and courteously and patiently answered my many questions. I asked how much he would plant of each crop, amount of fertilizer used, probable yield, price, etc.; and give your readers the following summary:

"Irish potatoes, 110 steps in rows 5 feet apart, to be planted in cotton between the rows after the potatoes have been started. Fertilizers per acre, 800 pounds guano 8-5-7; yield and price, under fair conditions, 3,500 barrels, at \$3.50 per barrel. Cantaloupes, 150 acres; 800 pounds per acre; 8-5-7; 150 crates per acre, at \$2 per crate. Watermelons, 50 acres; 600 pounds guano, 8-5-7; crop expectations, 40 carloads, \$250 each. English peas, 30 acres; 600 pounds guano, 8-5-7; 2,000 baskets, \$2 each. Snap beans, 25 acres; 600 pounds guano, 8-5-7; 2,000 baskets, \$1.50 each. Early corn, 20 acres; 600 pounds guano, 8-5-7; 1,000 crates, \$3 each. Cucumbers, 5 acres; 600 pounds guano, 8-5-7; 1,000 baskets, \$1 each. Cotton, 150 acres; 600 lbs guano, 8-5-7; 150 bales, nitrate 2-0-0; soda per acre; 150 bales, nitrate 2-0-0. Oats, 40 acres; 40 pounds guano, 8-3-4, nitrate of soda 100 pounds per acre; 2,000 bushels. Corn, 100 acres; he hopes to raise 1,000 bushels of corn with 50 tons of corn stover, and also 10 tons of hay (peavine, I think) on the main land.

Mr. Cobb works fifteen regular hands, but in the harvest time employs anywhere from 50 to 150. To give you an idea of the activities of this farm, I was told that in the time of the main harvest he has from two to six carloads of cantaloupes, from four to eight carloads of watermelons were shipped daily. "We found that the farmers bedded their land for corn and planted between the beds, the alleged reason for planting so low being that the corn would stand the dry weather better. "Will not" corn planted upon level, well-prepared seed bed stand dry weather as well as if planted low down?"

The ground was bedded with a one-horse plow for cotton and then two furrows were thrown together over the middle for the seed bed. "If it would not be presumptuous to make suggestions to the better cotton county, I would describe an Alabama method. We prepare the land by thoroughly breaking and pulverizing with two-horse plows and disc harrows. We then run off the rows, preferably with a single shovel, scattering in this furrow the manure and fertilizer. We then reverse and set an eight-disc harrow so as to make a slight ridge. After fastening the cotton planter to the center of the harrow frame, we are ready for business. We found that the farmer centrally over and alone the running-off furrow, while another holds the planter. This method saves much labor, and leaves the land in fine condition.

The writer did not meet with a single two-horse cultivator, though the land, where the stumps are removed, is in fine condition for their use. One gentleman stoutly insisted that Robeson county grass could only be kept down with the sweep. When the two-horse cultivator is used, the grass is cut and the sweep makes an excellent substitute for a farm bell."

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The advance system bears down upon the cotton farmer with special hardship. His crop is either sold at once or is forced to the gin and the cotton is sold at a low price. If the cotton farmer is not forced to sell to raise money or pay debts he will store his crops on his farm and market at his leisure, which is in the interests of all parties.

It appears to me, therefore, that the farmer will immediately gain when he produces what he has hitherto bought in the way of living. He is not compelled to sell his crop immediately upon the harvest. When he does sell he trades for cash. The greater amount of money he has is very helpful to the family but the stimulus to his self-respect is perhaps the most important item to be considered. The merchant prospers by the greater volume of business and by the quick return of his money. It seems to me that these points should be urged upon all the people.

MR. W. S. COBB'S TRUCK FARM AT LUMBER BRIDGE. A representative of the Robesonian visited Lumber Bridge Tuesday of last week and in his last Thursday's paper, about W. S. Cobb's excellent truck farm at that place. Mr. J. R. Newlin, of Alamance county, writes as follows to the Progressive Farmer of a recent visit to the same farm:

Messrs. Editors: That which impressed me most in my recent trip to Robeson county was the magnitude of the truck farming. It was my privilege, in company with my host, Mr. D. B. Humphrey, to visit the farm of Mr. W. S. Cobb, of Lumber Bridge. I found the farm to be beautiful indeed for situation. The location, equipment and everything connected with it are nearly ideal. The residence is just in the right place on a good road, surrounded by broad acres of fertile land—the finest building that the writer remembers to have seen upon any farm. We found the force engaged in manuring and preparing the land for a patch of cantaloupes and string beans, and also a few rows of potatoes. Mr. Cobb kindly showed us around the farm and courteously and patiently answered my many questions. I asked how much he would plant of each crop, amount of fertilizer used, probable yield, price, etc.; and give your readers the following summary:

"Irish potatoes, 110 steps in rows 5 feet apart, to be planted in cotton between the rows after the potatoes have been started. Fertilizers per acre, 800 pounds guano 8-5-7; yield and price, under fair conditions, 3,500 barrels, at \$3.50 per barrel. Cantaloupes, 150 acres; 800 pounds per acre; 8-5-7; 150 crates per acre, at \$2 per crate. Watermelons, 50 acres; 600 pounds guano, 8-5-7; crop expectations, 40 carloads, \$250 each. English peas, 30 acres; 600 pounds guano, 8-5-7; 2,000 baskets, \$2 each. Snap beans, 25 acres; 600 pounds guano, 8-5-7; 2,000 baskets, \$1.50 each. Early corn, 20 acres; 600 pounds guano, 8-5-7; 1,000 crates, \$3 each. Cucumbers, 5 acres; 600 pounds guano, 8-5-7; 1,000 baskets, \$1 each.

Cotton, 150 acres; 600 lbs guano, 8-5-7; 150 bales, nitrate 2-0-0; soda per acre; 150 bales, nitrate 2-0-0. Oats, 40 acres; 40 pounds guano, 8-3-4, nitrate of soda 100 pounds per acre; 2,000 bushels. Corn, 100 acres; he hopes to raise 1,000 bushels of corn with 50 tons of corn stover, and also 10 tons of hay (peavine, I think) on the main