

Below we publish with pleasure a letter from Mr. W. H. Chandler, who is now the Boston Representative of the Atlanta, Birmingham, and Atlanta Railroad, and Brunswick Steamship Company.

Mr. Editor: In the Courier of June 3rd, you have an Editorial on Quail and Potato Bugs to which I would like to add a little information that is not generally known among the farmers; and I might also add that many so-called sportsmen are also ignorant of the fact.

Many persons think that quail will increase in great numbers if not shot, when such is not the case. Ask any person who has lived in the quail country if it is not a fact that a covey of birds will frequent the same grounds season after season without any material increase in numbers and without any material increase in the neighborhood.

I have shot quail for fifteen years and if shot intelligently from a sportsman standpoint, they will increase greatly in number, provided the season is not against them, as it was last year. I have observed that the majority of birds in any old covey will be bound to be males, and you will find that the birds do not mate to any great extent but flock together throughout the season.

Setnet season ago I was hunting and ran across one of these old coveys. There were about 20 birds in it, and eleven of thirteen killed were males.

My object in writing this is to point out that birds will multiply more rapidly if the coveys are reduced to six or seven birds in the fall of the year. I have had occasion to hunt over the same ground year after year and my experience has been as above stated. I think some of your Randolph citizens will bear me out as I have mentioned this to them in the vicinity of my camp.

The true sportsman wishes to keep the country stocked with game and naturally studies how to accomplish this. It is the 'game-bog' that kills everything in sight and if our farmers would stop him from shooting, they would have no fault to find when the sportsman thins down one covey this year and has two or three to take its place next year. Some persons advocate killing down as low as five, but I have never shot so close. By leaving six or seven birds, the shooting is improved the following season, and I have never been denied a shooting privilege the second time.

Yours Truly W. H. CHANDLER, Boston, Mass., June 9, 1909. Room 404 Chamber of Commerce.

The Readers of The Courier.

We have made a contract with a Fountain Pen Co., of New York City, to advertise their \$3.00 Pen for one year, and by this arrangement we can let our subscribers—who will renew their subscriptions immediately (whether due or not), have one of these splendid pens for only \$1.00. This is not a fake scheme, but a first class Fountain Pen with a 14 carat gold point and guaranteed to be AS GOOD as the best pen made.

It is just being introduced, and you may rest assured the very best material is used in its manufacture. We have them right here in our office, they may be tried to your satisfaction before you buy.

If our subscribers at a distance will send check at once, paying for our paper one year from the time his present subscription expires, and add \$1.00 for this magnificent pen, we will send it to him prepaid, under our own personal guarantee that it fully comes up to the above description.

We have signed contract not to sell to dealers, but to subscribers only. When its merits are known our subscription list will be doubled. Our friends may esteem this as a great favor that we have been able to secure such a rare bargain for them. It will pay them to act promptly.

Address The Courier, Asheville, N. C.

Free in All Subscribers of This Paper.

Every reader of this paper who has any trouble with either stomach or liver, may get a free sample of Rydals' Stomach and Liver Pills. Write to Rydals' Remedial Company, Newport News, Va., and two remedies are not cure, but one is for stomach troubles and the other is for liver and bowel troubles. Guaranteed. W. A. Underwood, Asheville, N. C.

Making Money On the Farm

III.—Corn Culture

By C. V. GREGORY.

Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture" Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association

PREPARATION to raise a large crop of corn should begin in the fall of the previous year. Plowing for the crop should be done the fall before if possible. Weed seeds will sprout and be killed by frost. Insects that are hibernating to the ground will meet the same fate. Frost is one of the farmer's best friends in many ways. The effect of freezing on the exposed plowing is to crumble it more thoroughly than could be done by half a dozen diskings. If the land is clover sod, as it should be if the highest yield is to be expected, the freezing will break up the sod better than can be done in any other way.

Gathering Seed Corn.

Even more important than fall plowing is the selection of seed corn early in the fall and storing it carefully for the winter. The plan of going through the field early and picking the seed in a sack is sometimes advocated, but on most farms this is too much of an undertaking. A better way is to go out and husk a load as soon as it is fairly well ripened and before any very hard frosts come. If this is picked from the best part of the field there ought to be at least three or four bushels of good seed ears in it. These can be sorted out and the remainder spread over the bottom of the crib or fed to the hogs.

Half a dozen such loads will usually furnish all the seed needed. It is a good plan to save about twice as much seed as will be required, so that selection can be more rigid in the spring. If there are no very severe frosts before husking begins in earnest some more seed corn can be saved by putting a box on the side of the wagon, in which the best ears may be thrown. A better quality of seed may be obtained in this way because of a wider range of selection. It is not safe to depend on it entirely, however, because a hard frost when the corn is full of moisture may kill the germs and make it worthless for seed. The first thing to do with newly gathered seed is to hang it up where it can dry out quickly. An open shed is the best place for this, as the air can circulate readily, while the roof keeps off the frost. A good way to hang the corn is to tie a number of ears on a long binding twine. After the corn is well dried out and before extremely cold weather comes it should be put in the storage room. The attic is a good place, provided there is some provision for ventilation. If the corn is dry some freezing will not hurt it, but cold and moisture together are very injurious.

Selecting and Testing.

Along in February the corn should be sorted, picking out only those ears of fair size, well filled at the butts and tips and symmetrically shaped throughout. Further instructions for selecting corn will be given in article 6. After the corn is sorted a few ears should be taken from a number of ears in different parts of the seed room and tested. A fold of moist flannel between two dinner plates makes a good tester. Put the corn between the layers of cloth and set it in some out of the way place in the living room. In three or four days it will be ready to examine.



FIG. 7.—SEED EAR AND PLANTING

As many, however, do not have the time and the time it comes up. If heavy rains have packed the soil or if it is only 'faded' with weeds it will not follow the planter's marks with the cultivator before plowing.

As soon as the rows can be followed the cultivator should be started. If any deep furrows have to be given it should be the first and last over. The soil is then left with corn rows high and space between rows low. After the corn is planted the cultivator that will not disturb the soil to a depth of more than two or three inches should be used. In the western part of the corn belt, where the fields are large, the two row method is becoming popular. It is very straight both ways. These methods work well after the first time over and enable a farmer to do at least half as much more land. The plan of cultivating a corn field with a hundred feet or more of such as is found in many of the great corn growing regions of the prairie states, has been greatly simplified since the invention of the same type of cultivator. This has brought about a facility of cultivation which has added largely to the yield in many parts of the country. Before the coming of the double row cultivator the western portion of the belt was not so well adapted to corn culture as it is now.

before. When the kernels germinate you have a complete record of the vitality of each ear. Those in which one or more of the kernels failed to germinate should be discarded. Those that show weak germination should be put in a pile by themselves. If there is enough seed without them they should not be used at all. If there is not enough of the strong seed the other will have to be used. By putting it on the warmest, driest soil it will make a fairly good growth.

Grading the Seed.

After the corn has been tested it should be run through a seed corn grader. This will remove the irregular butts and tip kernels and divide the rest into several grades, according to size. If the corn is well graded in this way an edge drop planter will give the best results. For kernels of different sizes, however, the full hill drop is preferable. The calibration of the planter is an important point if an even stand is to be secured. By blocking up the planter so that the wheels are clear of the ground and running through a painful or so of each grade of corn plates can be selected that will drop the desired number of kernels ninety-five times out of a hundred. These plates should be put with their particular grade of corn in readiness for planting time.

Preparing the Soil.

With graded seed of high germinating power and a planter properly calibrated a good stand is almost certain. The next step is to prepare the soil to receive the seed. In sections where there is any danger of drought it pays to run over the fall plowing with a harrow early in the spring. This crumbles the surface and checks evaporation. It also encourages the weeds by starting, only to be killed by the disk later. As soon as possible after the small grain is in the disk should be set to work on the corn ground. If there is time it pays to double disk, as the soil is left in smoother and finer condition. After disking the ground should be harrowed occasionally until planting time.

In many cases corn follows corn, and the plowing must be done in the spring. Spring plowing should not be very deep, as it makes a loose layer of dirt into which the moisture cannot readily rise from the subsoil. As a consequence the furrow slice dries out, and the growth of the young corn plant is checked. A disking before plowing will cut up the stalks and provide a fine layer which will fall into the bottom of the furrow and help to restore capillarity. In soils that are liable to bake, each day's plowing should be harrowed before leaving the field at night. A little work at this time will prevent the formation of clods and save ten times as much trouble trying to pulverize them later. Three or four additional harrowings will usually put the spring plowing into first class shape for planting.



FIG. 11.—CORN HARROWING TIME

It is better to check than to drill when growing corn for grain, as it can be kept cleaner, with a resulting larger yield. For fodder or silage drilled corn gives more tons of dry matter per acre and is more easily handled by the corn binder. In some of the states west of the Missouri river, where the soil is light and right-fall scanty, listing gives the best results. The number of kernels to use per hill depends upon the richness of the soil. On the average corn soil sells three kernels per hill. On the best results, very rich soil can support four, while on poor soils two are enough. It pays both to have and in case of cultivating to drive straight while planting and to take pains to have the rows check straight acrosswise.

Cultivation.

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The plan of cultivating a corn field with a hundred feet or more of such as is found in many of the great corn growing regions of the prairie states, has been greatly simplified since the invention of the same type of cultivator. This has brought about a facility of cultivation which has added largely to the yield in many parts of the country. Before the coming of the double row cultivator the western portion of the belt was not so well adapted to corn culture as it is now.

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SANFORD AWAKE.

DEAR EDITOR: I will give you a slight glimpse of our town which promises to be one of the leading towns in the south in the near future. First—We made arrangements with the Carolina Light and Power Company during the first of the present year to run our cotton mills by electric power, and Monday morning June 28th precisely at 6 o'clock A. M. the current was turned on.

It took a 450 steam horse power to pull our machinery which was very costly. We cannot ascertain yet just how much expense we will save, but we think nearly half will be saved by using electric power.

Our machinery is all in good order and one among the best set of overseers and operators in the South. We turn out on an average over 1,000,000 yards of sheeting each week which takes the premium among all the mills in the South. We have orders to fill all the time averaging 1,000,000 yds. so our mills run the entire year. Only stopping for repairs and have not been bothered with the panic.

In fact our town is on a general boom. The new court house and jail houses have just been completed. They have no equal in North Carolina.

We will have a Union depot built during the year, also a \$10,000 town hall. There are now two large brick business buildings going up on Chatham St., and two others will be built during the summer. The ice factory is now in operation turning out ten tons of ice a day. There will be a Cotton Seed Oil Mill built and ready for the next crop of seed.

The railroad facilities cannot be excelled in the South as we have 70 incoming and out going trains every twenty-four hours. If you want to start anywhere come to Sanford.

The priest of filtered pipe water in abundance, health good, society fine, churches, six denominations, able ministers, four doctors, one undertaker, lawyers to numerous to mention, hotels, boarding houses and in fact everything to make a first class city. A dry town with Blind Tigers passing away.

A general invitation is extended to capitalists and good people to come and settle among a good people, who's latch-strings always hang on the outside.

"SHANKS"

Little Liver Pills—small, pleasant and easy to take. Purgative, carbolized, is good for burns. It penetrates the pores, draws out infection and is healing. It also gets rid of cuts, sores and bruises. Sold at Simpson's Drug Store.

If you have not made arrangements to get the hogs out of the grass, do at once.

Manzan is good for any kind of Piles. It stops inflammation, creates a normal circulation, thus relieving the Piles, and heals the parts affected. Manzan may be conveniently and easily applied, as the tube in which it is put up has a small, patent, needle attached. Sold at Simpson's Drug Store.

A cheap fence can be built with posts, and hemlock boards ten inches wide with two barbed wires on top.

Talk about your breakfast foods. A thousand you can see. I would not have them as a gift. Buy a couple bags Rocky Mountain Tea. Standard Drug Co. and Asheville, N. C.

Boom Your Own Town.

Business will prosper only when the people prosper. Of the community. Make a united effort. Your business depends on others' prosperity. Unless we work together results are disappointing. Only those prosper whose patrons are prosperous. Nothing succeeds like success. Towns thrive and flourish only when they prosper. Neglect no opportunity.



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Plutocracy Struggling for Continued Supremacy.

It has been truthfully said that this country has many business enterprises which in the presence of Congress are dependent and in the presence of the people are arrogant. They thrive on the favor of discriminating laws. They make poor mouths at Washington. They are lavish, if not prodigal elsewhere. They are beneficiaries of governmental bounty whose books are closed, who render no account of themselves to the public, whose one plea is "Give!" and whose one reply to inquiries as to the necessity for giving is "None of your business!"

The fauna of protection under which this system has been built up is permanent. Efforts to reform corporate greed have failed. Its power increases and so does corporate wealth. Secrecy in the conduct of the affairs of corporations has been a most steadfast pillar of corporate defense, while an income tax is most to be desired yet a corporation tax would expose many deceptions, its swollen profits, its oppressions and its unworthiness. It will make little difference whether that tax be 2 per cent, or 1 per cent, or one-tenth of 1 per cent, but nothing less than 100 per cent of publicity will be endurable. In publicity there is truth and in truth there is justice.

Bugus Lord Almost Mammy.

Asheville Dispatch to Baltimore Sun.

Standing erect in a case in the rear room of the undertaking establishment of Nolan, Brown & Co. of this city, is the embalmed and now almost mummified body of the man known as Sidney Lascelles, the Bogus Lord Beresford.

The body was embalmed six years ago and is now as stiff as a board, and when laid between two chairs, with only the head and feet touching it will not bend. The undertakers say that the man came here from Norfolk, claiming to be Lord Beresford and they embalmed the body on the supposition that wealthy relatives would care for it. Cablegrams were sent to Lord Beresford in England, but no response was received.

The undertakers now admit the man was an impostor and are keeping the body as a proof of their skill in embalming. They have refused to sell the body to show, being offered \$2,000 for it.

Your brain is the organ which you overlook your own health and mind to the business. Nutrients what you want and it comes by taking Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Standard Drug Co. and Asheville, N. C.

"As soon as the pig is weaned the sows should be returned with the male and then putty themselves in good-clover pasture."

Columbus just landed, bringing a big Indian chief in a package under his arm. He asked what it was and the young medicine man, Rocky Mountain Tea, said the chief was a medicine man. Standard Drug Co. and Asheville, N. C.

This fence will keep hogs, give them health and the owner profit.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children The Kind You Have Always Bought

Beware of cheap imitations. Signature of J. C. Watson.

NOW is the time for purchasing GORNE PLANTERS and CULTIVATORS. We have a special price on FARMERS' BRIDE GORNE Planters with fertilizer attachment of \$80.00 and plenty of you are needing one, call to see us before it is too late. McCracken Redding Hardware Company

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Horner Military School 1851—1898. General Horner, Principal. The school is located in Oxford, North Carolina. It is a boarding school for boys, offering a course of study in English, Latin, Greek, and Mathematics. The school is known for its excellent discipline and military training.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, head ache, back ache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and better health in that organ is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. Swamp-Root corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go out through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and harmless effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. A trial will convince anyone. Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., 110 Broadway, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Do not make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you something in place of Swamp-Root—if you do you will be disappointed.

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DR. T. F. ASHBURN, DENTIST, Randleman, N. C.

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