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Price and terms right.

Tracts three miles of Marion, N. C.,
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terms to suit the buyer.

Tracts in Rutherford county on first
Broad river, near Golden, N. C. 40 in
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pasture land. There is a plot of 60
acres in the corner of Haney Bradley's 90
acres, both tracts formerly owned by George
F. H. H. H. H. and runs south with his lines. Vari-
ous courses and distances crossing the creek to
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the Silver's line, then with Silver's line to
Bradley's line, then with said line to the be-
ginning to include the vacant land.

Tracts just north of town on macadam
road with good two room dwelling,
lot and barn to build second store.

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DOUBLE THE CORN CROP.
Methods of Preparing the Soil, Seeding
and Cultivating Suggested

Cotton Journal.
To double a crop in one year sounds like a pretty big proposition. Under certain conditions that might be impossible. Were our conditions and methods of treating this all important and valuable crop in the South to remain as heretofore there would be no use of preparing this article. If the reader is thoroughly set in his ways and determined to follow them regardless of where they will lead or at what cost, it may not pay to read this. However, progressive farmers, the kind that will make the South what it should be, may get something from it.

The South stands low in corn production, both as to extent of acreage and acre yield. It should stand high, climate is favorable, proper management of soils will make them suitable, attention to seed will give suitable varieties and types, cultivation will do the rest.

While the average acre yield is low there are cases on record in sufficient number to demonstrate the possibilities of the corn crop in the South. There are certain things necessary, though in making a crop. When these are secured all will be well on the corn farm.

Essentials in corn production are climate, soil, seed and cultivation. Of these climate is fixed, man cannot change it. However that of the South does not need changing in order to suit corn. The other features are to a very great extent within man's control.

A good corn soil must contain lots of humus, it must have a sufficient depth to afford root space from which they may feed and draw moisture. The soil must be reasonably fine and well pulverized. It must contain an abundance of available plant food. If these requisites in part or in whole are lacking they must be secured before a record breaking crop can be hoped for, but if they exist to a small degree, paying crops may be counted upon. Break the soil at least eight inches deep, but be careful not to turn up much raw or unweathered clay at this time of the year. Use the harrow freely. All clods should be pulverized and the surface four inches should be fine and loose. Apply barn yard or stable manure on the surface immediately after plowing. If eight loads or more are to be used to the acre, cut this in with the disc harrow set to run three or four inches deep. The manure so placed will give much better results than if spread on the ground before plowing and then turned under. If a smaller application is to be used (eight loads or less per acre) the better results may be counted upon the first year by spreading in the row before planting. The main point is a well broken soil to a depth of not less than eight inches with four inches of the surface into which the manure is mixed and thoroughly incorporated. If a large crop is being worked for an extra application of 400 pounds of 10.5 acid potash per acre may be made broadcast before harrowing and then worked in. Additional applications may be made later on if the condition of the crop seems to demand. It may not be advisable to use much if any nitrogen prior to or at planting time but it may be needed later.

We are now up to the planting time and as yet we have not written a word in regard to the Williamson or any other special plan, and it is not the object of this paper to do so. The plan we want to see followed is the one that under environments of the individual farmer will give him the biggest yield at the lowest cost per bushel. If the Williamson method will do that, then follow it. If some other fills your crib at lowest cost follow that. But whatever you do this year fill your corn crib at as low a cost as possible.

After the soil is prepared the farmer looks for the seed corn. This ought to have been attended to months ago. The seed should have been selected last fall before the main crop was gathered. The

next best plan now is to take plenty of time and secure good ears of a good variety. A variety raised under your own soil and climatic conditions should be given the preference, provided of course that it has given good results. As a general proposition a medium sized to small prolific variety will give better yields of grain and nearly as much fodder as the larger stalked single-eared varieties.

After the variety to be grown is determined, reject all exceptionally large and small ears, selecting only those of medium or a little above medium in size, and slightly tapering from butt to tip, with smooth, even straight, uniformly filled rows, with butts and tips well covered with good, well developed kernels, medium sized cob with fairly large and square kernels are to be desired. However these later characters may and do vary according to variety and strain. Test the seed for germination.

Corn planting should not be done until the soil is well prepared and in good condition as to moisture and temperature. One day with one man, two mules and a harrow spent in putting the finishing touches on a five acre field just before the rows are laid off is worth more than three days with two men and two mules with single cultivators after the corn is up five to ten inches high. The cheapest and best cultivation can be done with a harrow before the rows are laid off. Work at that time with the team obviates the necessity of much of the hoe or hand work later. It is the work done by man power that makes our crops costly; therefore to reduce cost cut out the hand and hoe work.

Give plenty of space between rows, five or six and under certain conditions seven feet is not any too much space. This allows faster and more satisfactory cultivation and by having plants close in the rows a sufficient number will be secured per acre to make a good yield. If the rows are 7 feet apart, with a plant every two feet, there will be just as many plants as though the rows were five feet and the plants three feet apart; while with ordinary cultivators the distance traveled in cultivating an acre is one third less with the wider rows. As the wide rows give more room for a row of peas between the corn, there is an advantage there, also.

Use a horse power planter. Our experience leads us to favor as near level planting as possible, especially on high or well drained land. Bedding may be advisable under other conditions.

The first cultivation should be given immediately after planting and before any of the plants are through the ground. The ordinary smoothing harrow or drag does this work more satisfactorily than any other implement of tillage. If the planting was nearly on a level the harrow may run parallel with the rows or it may cross them without any injury.

The second cultivation should come when the plants are well up, say from three to five inches high. At this time peas should be planted, the hills alternating with the corn. All cultivation should now be given for the purpose of conserving moisture for the use of the crop at the most critical period, that is when it is forming the grain.

When the corn is a foot and a half to two feet high peas should be planted between the corn rows, using an ordinary corn or pea planter for this purpose. For the next cultivations use a cultivator that can be run on either side the row of peas or that will straddle the row of peas and corn thus cultivated at the same time. All cultivation should cease by the time the corn is silking and tasseling.

If properly cared for the pea crop will be worth enough to almost cover the entire cost of the two crops. The soil will be left in a much better condition for another year's work and the corn will be clear of cost. The yield will be double, the purpose as written at the head of this article will have been accomplished. In outlining the system we have not advocated

a single step in preparing the soil, that might be taken in the winter or that would be done in the summer. Some things to be planted in corn. It was worked with the harrow and the manure was worked in with the harrow. The following fall an extra water that field was plowed with a horse power plow, prepared with the same cultivated as usual, and planted with 200 pounds of seed per acre. Nitrate of soda was used in the planting furrows and the soil was from a quarter of an inch to a half an inch deep. The result was a very good crop. When the weather was very warm and the soil very dry the water was applied to start the corn. The yield was about 75 bushels per acre.

Best Paying Investment
Newspapermen
North Carolina has good opportunities for newspapermen. The state is steadily increasing in population and the demand for news is growing. The state newspapermen's association is a valuable organization for those interested in the profession. It provides information on the various laws and regulations governing the industry and offers a platform for the exchange of ideas and experiences. The association also works to improve the standards of the profession and to protect the interests of its members. For more information, contact the state newspapermen's association.

North Carolina to Have Ten Census Superintendents
Washington, April 22.—The government is preparing to take the next census. The work will begin next April. North Carolina will have ten superintendents, each with a salary of \$1,000 a year. These will be appointed by the President and the Senate. The census is a vital part of the government's work and these superintendents will be responsible for the collection and reporting of the data. The census will provide valuable information on the population and the economy of the state and the nation as a whole.

Do You Get Up With a Lame Back?
Many people suffer from back pain and stiffness, especially in the morning. This is often due to poor posture and lack of exercise. A simple remedy is to use a special mattress or pillow that supports the back and neck. This will help to reduce the pain and stiffness and improve your sleep. For more information, contact the manufacturer of the product.

State Returning at Several Places
The State Returning at Several Places has received reports from Inspector Clegg on the S. A. case in Marion county, N. C. The report indicates that there is a serious situation in the county and that the state must take action. The state will be returning at several places in the county to investigate the situation and to ensure the safety of the citizens.

Mr. F. G. Frite, Chemist, N. Y.
My little girl was greatly benefited by taking Foley's Orino Laxative, and I think it is the best remedy for constipation and liver trouble. Foley's Orino Laxative is best for work on and children, as it is mild, pleasant and effective, and is a pleasant going medicine, as it cleanses the system and clears the complexion. M. F. Morphey

GOOD ROADS LEGISLATION

The legislature has passed a bill for the improvement of roads in the state. This is a long overdue measure and will greatly benefit the citizens. The bill provides for the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges and will ensure that the roads are safe and reliable. The legislature has also passed a bill for the improvement of the state's infrastructure and will ensure that the state is a more developed and prosperous one.


The legislature has also passed a bill for the improvement of the state's education system. This will ensure that all children have access to a quality education and will help to improve the state's economy. The legislature has also passed a bill for the improvement of the state's health care system and will ensure that all citizens have access to affordable and quality health care.

The legislature has also passed a bill for the improvement of the state's public works program. This will ensure that the state's infrastructure is well maintained and that the citizens have access to clean and safe drinking water. The legislature has also passed a bill for the improvement of the state's public safety and will ensure that the citizens are protected from crime and other dangers.

The legislature has also passed a bill for the improvement of the state's social services and will ensure that all citizens have access to the services they need. The legislature has also passed a bill for the improvement of the state's environmental protection and will ensure that the state's natural resources are preserved for future generations.

The legislature has also passed a bill for the improvement of the state's transportation system and will ensure that the citizens have access to a safe and reliable mode of transportation. The legislature has also passed a bill for the improvement of the state's housing program and will ensure that all citizens have access to affordable and quality housing.

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