\$500 More a Year Farming: How to Get It

BY DRAINING THE LAND.

All Our Level Land and Much o f Our Hill Land Needs Under-Drainage—The Work Must Eve ntually Be Done and Should Be Begun Now. Las Di Januaria

By Tait Butler,

frequently pointed out facts relating have. The handling of the water to this matter which seem to be gen- which falls on our soils is a much erally overlooked. moist summers cause a rapid decay ern farmers have yet realized. Too of all organic matter that may be on much of these heavy rainfalls now or in the soil, and the heavy rainfall goes off over the surface, carrying and open winters favor the washing and leaching of plant foods out of all unprotected lands. The first step towards maintaining the fertility of Southern soils is a full recognition of these climatic conditions. Our rainfall of from 50 to 60 inches annually plays a more important part in soil fertility and land management than is involved in merely supplying the necessary moisture to our crops.

On the other hand, this large rainfall produces other soil conditions which necessitate drainage, besides those connected with an excess of moisture in the soil. Soil that is depleted of soluble plant foods and eroded by excessive rains at certain seasons, requires drainage even though it may be dry enough at other seasons to produce profitable crops. In other words, an excess of meisture in the soil at any season, for any considerable length of time, is injurious to the land. This injury comes not only from leaching or washing, but also from excluding the air, killing germ life and running the soil together, all of which lower the fertility of the soil at other seasons of the year. In fact, lands that remain saturated with water for any considerable length of time, suffer most from lack of moisture in the surface soil in periods of dry weath-

We Must Both Dispose Of and Save the Rainfall.

handle and dispose of the heavy raininjury to the land and be most read-We have a problem in disposing of lands scarcely less important than that of taking the water off the low lands. When we have solved these two problems we shall have solved the greatest problems in soil management which confront the Southern farmer. Extremes of moisture in the soil are disastrous to crops, and the one is more or less dependent on the other. At least, the excessive moisture which we have on practically all lands at certain seasons, is one of the chief causes why we suffer so severely from dry periods when they do occur; for unquestionably, land which is well drained or is never too wet for any considerable length of time withstands dry weather best.

Where Under-Draining is Needed.

Practically all level lands would be improved by under-draining, and much of the rolling lands would be benefited almost as much by underdrains that would help to carry off water, thereby reducing the quantity which now goes off over the surface. Moderate rainfalls may be absorbed by a soil well filled with humus, and if it be tiled or under-drained, it will take in, and properly dispose of, a much greater quantity, but both these are needed, as also is probably

LIMATIC conditions, especially every additional aid obtainable, to rainfall, exert a powerful influ- take care of the torrential and conence on soil fertility. We have tinuous rains which we sometimes Our long, hot, more important problem than Southwith it the finest and best soil particles; while still further destruction to soil fertility results from too great quantities remaining in the surface soil for long periods.

Where Surface Drainage Fails.

The foregoing observations point unmistakably to one conclusion, and that is, that the under-drainage of the larger part of our soils is a necessity to the highest soil fertility. Surface drainage is merely a makeshift, and is in any case an evil, which must under ideal conditions be reduced to a minimum. In most cases it is better than none, and being cheaper, is sometimes the only sort of drainage possible and, therefore, a necessity, but the best results will never be obtained on practically all our lands until they are tile drained. Our excessive rainfall at certain seasons makes this under-draining doubly important with us, and causes it to be needed on a much larger proportion of our lands than where the rainfall does not exceed 35 inches annually. There is another reason why tile draining must increase, and that is the necessity of doing away with short rows and the obstructions offered to the use of larger implements by open and hillside ditches.

It may appear impracticable to suggest the tile drainage of land that is not worth but \$10 to \$25 an acre, to people who are financially poor; but we are convinced that many acres Our problem, then, is not alone to which are now scarcely worth the carry off the water so that the land \$10 or \$15 at which they are valued, will be sufficiently dry during the would be better worth \$50 to \$100 crop growing season, but to also so an acre if tile drained. However, we do not expect all our lands to be fall at all seasons that it will do least tile drained in the near future, nor are we advising it; but we do insist ily available during periods of drouth. on the wisdom of working to that end by starting the work at once and our heavy rainfall on the rolling laying as many tile each year as the available resources will permit.

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Tobacco Grop Conditions.

The United States Department of Agriculture makes the following estimate as to the condition of the tobacco crop on October 1:

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T				
Kentucky	1910=	1909 81	Ten. Year Av. 83	
North Carolina	73	77	78	
Virginia	85	88	83	
Tennessee	81	82	84	
South Carolina	74	84	82	
Florida	87	85	89	
Walted States	90.9	01	000	

The soil for early crops should be plowed early and tilled often .-- Professor Fletcher.

The enermous number of tubercu-

lesis sufferers, curable en a hygenic

and dietetic treatment, who place their faith in promises of a cure

made by patent medicine advertis-

ers, should suffice to kindle a flame of indignation among the American

people that will ever increase in intensity until the patent medicine devil is cast out of our midst .- Jno. A. Ferrell, M. D. 80.2 81.3 83.0

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