



This cultivator is especially designed to meet the requirements of the cotton and corn grower, with discs in front and sweeps in the rear. Relief springs are attached to both discs and sweeps in case of stumps or stones. The adjustments are set on steel sliding bars so as to enable one to work any row from 3 to 5 feet wide, leaving the land in perfect condition, taking out all the middle. Write for free circular and prices. THE OAKS MANUFACTURING CO., New Bern. N. C.

OLD LINE HOLSTIEN INSURANCE COW, noted for SIZE and STRENGTH.

The above cartoon suggests its own moral. Official records show that over Nine Millions of do.lars (\$9 0 0,000.00) in insurance premiums go from North Carolina annually, to be invested in other States, a large portion of which never returns. To check this current and to give better insurance for less money is the purpose of

NORTH STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF KINSTON, N. C.

SAFEST because it registers its policies with the Insurance department of North Carolina. BEST because it writes 20 of the most attractive policies. Not only saves you money in premiums but invests money collected in your community to build up home industry. Before insuring write Home Office. Desirable Agency Contracts in territory not covered.

J. W. GRAINGER, President. N. J. ROUSE, Gen. Manager. W. B. BROWN, Secretary.

CULPEPPER COTTON—GREAT LINT PRODUCER.

Culpepper Re-improved Extra Big Boll, the most prolific cotton on earth, is early and turns out more lint than any other big boll variety known It does well any season on any soil, is easy to pick and easy to gin. I have a limited quantity of fancy select seed which I offer at very low prices. 1 bushel, \$1.50; 5 bushels,

J. E. CULPEPPER, Luthersville, Ga.

Dairying for the Southern Farmer.

He Has the Best Cow Feed in the World, a Fine Home Market, and a Good Profit Record.

the thing in its true sense and not a creamery or combination of farmers True, as a rule, they are more careto furnish cream or milk to a factory for the purpose of manufacture. mean simply the farmer, his family, and his cows. It takes the three to make the proper combination for a farm dairy, and in this limited article we will only discuss these three, co-partners, as it were, leaving the other details for later work.

1.—The Man Behind the Cow.

He must not expect to make a success unless personally interested and responsible. As evidence that he can make it profitable, just take a look for a moment at some figures taken from the last Census, showing the relative value as regards profits in the different sections of the country:

	Section.						II p	ocrea e er acre.
North	Atlantic	States						
South	Atlantic	States						7.32
North	Central	States						6.46
South	Central	States						3.46
Far V	Vestern S	States.	 •	•	٠		•	3.74

So you see our section in profits per acre leads all sections except the Northeast, and comes within fifty-five cents of that section with its home markets, and fancy dairy butter retailing at fifty and seventy-five cents per pound. These figures show his profit is all right.

Yet it is a fact that the Northwest sends annually over two million dollars worth of dairy products into these same Southern Atlantic States. Why is this so? Simply because our farmers do not take hold of the business in a rational manner. He has the best cow feed in the world right at hand-cowpeas, cottonseed meal, corn-fodder and fodder and alfalfa. He has a market for good butter at a higher price than the Western farmer who have to pay excessive freight commissions.

2.—The Cow.

It is useless for him to try for the best results in dairying without the proper cow. I need not specify any particular breed, for there are several fine dairy breeds. I would only say, let each man get the best of the breed he likes best, and see that she has a line of ancestors noted for milk and butter. Especially let him see to it that her sire is a noted getter of dairy cows, for it is from that side the dairy qualities come.

And remember it is the breed before the feed that makes for dairy quality. Some cows you can feed on five pounds of cottonseed meal per day and not have as rich butter fat as some that get only corn fodder daily. In other words, it has long been an established fact that you cannot feed butter fat into butter; it must be born there. But let her have a gentle disposition, large digestive apparatus, good feeding qualities, well formed udder, large milk veins, strong constitution free of all disease and you have,-may I not say?-the ideal dairy cow.

3.—The Family About the Cow.

It is a pretty well recognized fact that the family about the caw has a great deal to do with her profit. Even the dog must have a kindly feeling towards her and not disturb or worry her in any way.

In early, life the boy should be taught how to milk cleanly, carefully, and quickly. All three are very important. I commenced milking at seven years of age, and taught my boys about the same time of life. I never could quite understand the

Messrs. Editors: By dairy I mean chivalry of the man who allowed his women folks to do all the milking. ful and cleanly milkers, but this ought not to be so. They should know all about it, since often on the farm that may fall to their lot. But if they make the butter and see that it is kept sweet and clean and carefully fixed for market, that should be their part.

So I conclude: We have the market, we have the feed, climate, and need. The dairy proposition carried to the same extent as in Wisconsin would mean double values for our lands, better and richer lives for the farming community, and more attractive homes, with better roads, schools and churches for our country.

I. C. WADE.

Habersham Co., Ga.

Top Dressing for Alfalfa.

Messrs. Editors: I have some alfalfa which was sown last October, about the fourth. It is about three inches high, and I write to ask whether it needs more manure, and if so. what kind and how to apply it?

J. W. AMAN.

Sampson Co., N. C.

(Answer by Mr. T. B. Parker.)

It is impossible to give advice of value to Mr. Aman concerning his alfalfa unless we knew more about it. If the land was plentifully manured last year, properly limed and plowed deeply, it may be it does not now need any top dressing of manure of any kind. Especially is this true, if it is of a nice green color showing thriftiness of growth. But if it has a yellow tinge to the leaves, not caused by the cold weather, it might be well to apply a top dressing of some good standard fertilizer at the rate of 500 pounds per acre and harrow in with a tooth harrow or with a disc harrow, the discs running almost straight so as to not turn the soil much.

More Than Seed is Needed to Make Two Bales to the Acre.

Messrs. Editors: I would like to know what kind of cottonseed to plant to make two bales per acre.

J. W. AMAN. Sampson Co., N. C.

(Answer by Mr. T. B. Parker.)

For the kind of cottonseed that will make two bales of cotton to the acre, I must refer Mr. Aman to your "Cotton Special" published March 14th. To get two bales of cotton per acre one must have more than simply a good variety of seed. He must have fertile land well adapted to the growth of cotton and then give it the proper cultivation. There are several varieties of cotton that will make two bales per acre under these conditions; but the variety that will make two bales per acre without them has not yet been originated.

Some Neglected Profit Crops.

Messrs. Editors: I am glad to see you working along stock lines. It does seem such a shame to see our. people paying \$30 per ton for hay, 75 cents for corn, 30 and 35 cents for butter, 20 cents for cheese, and \$1 for Irish potatoes-when this is 100 to 200 per cent profit to our farmers here. This craze after cotton is the ruination of our farmers. They lose sight of the end just for the present dollar.

I. C. WADE.

Habersham Co., Ga.