

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH.

Recipe for a Fine Standard Whitewash for Use on the Farm Premises.

About every year we have published the recipe for what is known as Government whitewash, or the whitewash recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. For the benefit of our readers who wish to use whitewash freely—and they cannot use it too freely—about their barns, stables, and hog-pens, as well as their houses and fences, we publish it again, as follows:

“Slake half a bushel of lime in boiling water, covering to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid, and add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, one-half pound Spanish whiting, and 1 pound clean glue dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hung over a slow fire in a glue pot. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir well and let stand for several days covered from dust. It is better applied hot.”

The quantity of water necessary to slake a half bushel of lime will vary with the strength of the lime. It is a good rule to use about five times the amount of water, in bulk, as lime; and then after the lime is slaked, add water, if necessary, to secure the proper consistency for whitewash. The mixture given above should make about seven gallons; if it does not make quite so much, hot water may be added till the quantity of seven gallons is reached.

To give the whitewash some other color than white, add the color desired instead of the Spanish whiting.

The Implement Situation.

We are requested by manufacturers of farm machinery to print the following explanation of advancing prices:

Dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, manure spreaders and other kindred lines will soon be called upon to inform their customers of an advance in price. In fact, many manufacturers have already made an advance and the consumer may as well prepare for it, for it is inevitable.

Implement manufacturers have purchased for their work over 100,000 tons of iron and steel bars and shapes. The price paid for next year's deliveries is about 10 per cent higher than the contracts that were made a year ago. Pig iron, cold rolled shafting, bolts, nuts, washers, screws, and in fact, almost every item going into the manufacture of the implement line have advanced from 10 to 15 per cent for 1908 deliveries. Lumber, particularly oak and hickory, have advanced steadily in price for the past few years. The average advance for 1908 over 1907 will not be far from \$10 per thousand feet. Wagon rims and spokes have advanced for 1908 from 10 to 20 per cent.

Manufacturers in general feel that they are entitled to better prices; in fact, it is impossible for the manufacturers to continue selling their product at anything like the present prices. Implements have not kept pace with the advance in raw materials. The high prices of raw material and the low prices that implements have been sold for have put the manufacturer where he has not enjoyed any part of the general prosperity of the country. The raw material man and the consumer have reaped the full benefit.

The farmer has enjoyed the highest figure he has ever secured for his stock in trade. In these times of prosperity when all of the farm pro-

ducts are selling at high prices, it is quite necessary that the farmer should have up-to-date machinery so he may reduce the cost of production to a minimum and raise the largest crops possible. The farmer who buys an implement in the latter part of 1907 and during 1908 at an advance of 10 to 15 per cent may rest assured that the advance is legitimate.

There appears to be no prospect of any slump in the market on raw materials. The situation is rather peculiar along this line. The great production has made it necessary for the manufacturer to buy his raw material from six months to a year in advance, in order to have them at the time they are required. Therefore, the manufacturer has been obliged to place his orders for 1908 consumption, and having bought it has put the matter in position where it looks as if the advance in price must hold for at least eighteen months, and when considering everything it is nothing but justice that the farmer should pay the slight advance which he is asked to pay, as the prices of implements are only slightly above the prices asked when corn was selling from 25 to 30 cents per bushel.

Cotton Bags for Flour.

The good suggestion comes from several sources that Southern flour manufacturers should pack their flour in bags altogether. There are several good reasons why this suggestion should be heeded and put into practice. In the first place, barrels cost more than sacks, which would cheapen the cost of flour some to the consumers. And as many farmers in the South do not raise wheat, but buy flour, they would realize quite an advantage in the reduced cost, although it might be small in each case. But the greatest and most important reason why Southern manufacturers should pack flour in cotton bags, is the additional demand it would make for cotton. The supply of wood with which to make flour barrels is all the while reducing and it would be economy to substitute cotton bags for barrels; and the use of the bags would greatly increase the demand for cotton. All this would work directly to the interest of the farmers and we believe the Southern Cotton Association may render the Southern farmers a great service by taking up the matter and pushing it into practice. It should appeal to Southern farmers especially, as the larger the demand for cotton the better will be the price. And it should not raise any opposition with those who furnish the timber from which flour barrels are made, for the demand for timber is also increasing all the time. It is a question of importance and should be taken up at once.—Scotland Neck Commonwealth.

A Scotch Sentiment.

To illustrate the trials of those who die rich, Andrew Carnegie told at a dinner in New York a Scotch story:

“George Gordon, a rich old Scot,” he said, “was taken seriously ill, and decided that he had better draw up his will at once.

“Accordingly, the testament was then and there written out at his dictation, read to him, and placed in his lap for his signature.

“The old man took the pen, wrote ‘George Gor—,’ and then sank back exhausted.

“The heir hastily raised him again.

“‘D, uncle, d,’ he prompted.

“‘Dee?’ growled the old man. ‘I’ll dee when I’m ready, ye avareecious wretch!’”—Charlotte News.



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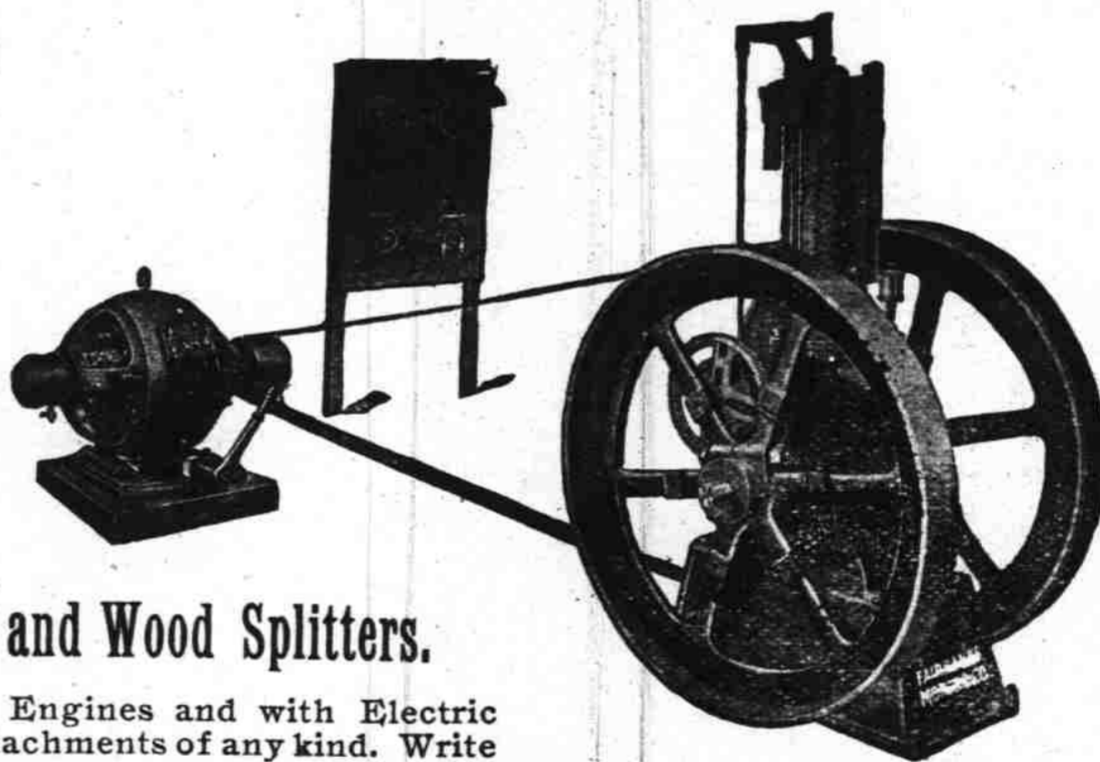
RIGGSBEE, N. C., July 26, 1907.

THE COLE MANUFACTURING CO., Charlotte, N. C.:
GENTLEMEN—In reply to yours of recent date as to how I am pleased with your Oat Drill, bought of your agents W. L. London & Son last fall, would say I am more than pleased with it. I have been trying to raise oats on our sandhills for the last thirty years by sowing the old way (broadcast), also with one of the Western Drills, and have made failure after failure until I had almost quit trying to raise any oats at all. But seeing so much said in praise of your drill I concluded to try one last fall. I have just thrashed my oats and got eighty-three bushels, weighing 36 lbs to the bushel, off of one and one-half acres. I see no reason why farmers cannot raise all the oats they want by using your Drill, sowing in the open furrow.
Yours truly,
E. M. FEARRINGTON.

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