

FINE DESIRABLE COUNTRY LAND ON MARKET.

From Seven to Ten Tracts, Containing From 100 to 150 Acres Each, Located Near Grassy Creek Church,
Known as the W. M. WOOD Lands, will be sold to the Highest Bidder

On Wednesday, January 25th, 1911.

This property is splendidly located, being in 1 mile of a church, 1 1-2 miles of a Public High School, 4 miles of Railroad Station, a Rural Free Delivery Route cuts right through it, it has long distance telephone connection, and is adapted to all kinds of crops.

A FREE BARBECUE WILL BE SERVED

That Day, to Which the Public is Cordially Invited. Let Everybody Come and Make a Holiday of It.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash and the balance in installments of one, two and three years, which makes it easy to become purchases. Let the land pay for itself. Don't miss a Fine Bargain. The sale will take place on the Farm. Come and see what a fine piece of property it is whether you want to buy or not. For further information address.

Atlantic Coast Realty Co., Washington, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTION.

Proper Plowing, Selection of Seed, and Cultivation the Secret.

The State Department of Agriculture in Bulletin Gives Timely Instruction to Farmers--Manures, Handling of Land, Manner of Selecting Seed, Methods of Treating Crop Clearly Set Forth.

From N. C. Bulletin.
The essential points of corn production are the thorough preparation of the soil, cultivation and proper selection of seed. All lands should have plenty of humus or vegetable matter when planted in corn, and that humus should be from barnyard manure and leguminous crops, such as clover, peas, vetch, and soy beans, these furnishing a large amount of nitrogen from the air, saving the farmer to a large extent from buying the most costly ingredients of all fertilizers.

Manure Best Fertilizer.
While the leguminous plants are great aids in bringing up the soil and holding its fertility, there is nothing that will excel the old stable manure, which supplies the humus and lasts longer. By using the stable manure on the intensive system, and using the leguminous crops as a cover crop during the winter, sowing them when the corn crop is laid by, we can double and triple the crops, and by proper rotation keep the land in a high state of productiveness. In a personal experiment made upon my own farm in 1897 upon the above plan I had six acres of upland I planted in corn in 1895, and only made twelve bushels per acre. In 1897 I plowed the land ten to eleven inches deep, then broadcasted twenty two horse wagon loads of manure per acre in April and harrowed thoroughly with a disk harrow, and at gathering time harvested sixty-four bushels per acre of fine merchantable corn. That land to-day is in fine condition and will yield from seventy to seventy-five bushels of corn per acre, with a very small amount of manure applied since the first application. After the soil has a good supply of humus it should be plowed as deep as possible, not less than ten inches, and if possible fifteen inches, in late winter or early spring.

Should Have Winter Cover Crop.
All lands should have a cover crop during the winter for the reason that the nitrogen escapes from the soil and the soil deteriorates in productiveness. By deep plowing the top soil is mixed with the subsoil, and you increase the productiveness by deeper soil from year to year, and increase continually the yield of the land. The rains which follow the deep plowing will be retained to a large extent, protecting the land from washing and also supplying moisture in a dry season. As soon as possible after land is plowed is should be thoroughly har-

rowed with a good harrow, such as a disk, so as to prevent drying out and leaving the land cloddy. The best on red clay soil would be to harrow in the early part of the day. The farm lands of North Carolina in their virgin state were well supplied with humus and potash and produced fine crops. The farmer now must supply what nature originally supplied. Our grandfathers received the cream and left us the whey.

Give Corn Undivided Attention.
The cultivation of corn should receive the undivided attention from planting to laying by. After planting a weeder or small drag harrow should be run over the land—keeping the land in a loose, pulverized state. This plan should be carried out with the weeder after the young corn is from five to eight inches high, killing all the young grass and weeds and keeping the top soil in a pulverized condition. After the corn has grown higher use the plow by shallow plowing. No plow should be allowed to go over four inches deep during the cultivation of corn, for the reason that the young roots running out from the stalk have a depth of from five to six inches and extend across the row. If these roots are broken it injures the growth. All the main leading roots have a large number of small fibers or feeders absorbing the fertilizer ingredients from the soil. This plan of cultivation I have adopted for years, and the results have proven to me the wise one to use in corn cultivation. If you expect to reap a full harvest all corn should be cultivated level.

Select Seed Carefully.
The selection of seed is an important matter that all farmers should consider. He should have his mind made up as to the kind of corn he wants, whether large, medium or small cobs, grain deep with large heart of the Dent variety, or large glazed grain with medium heart a red or white cob, then take the most perfect ear that you can find. Go through the field and make your selection to correspond to the one selected; when you find one that corresponds to the type chosen tie a string around it or mark it in some way so you will not lose the ear. Do not pull any fodder from the chosen stalk as you want as well-matured seed as possible. If you are not satisfied with your selection when husking time comes, make another selection for the same type as you did in the field, selecting twice the amount

you expect to plant, and from that select your seed for the coming crop. If you want pure white corn select the seed with a white cob as corn with a red cob has not the white cast the white cob has. Seed selections being so important a part in the production of corn we should take a small amount of land, highly manured or fertilized, and plant for seed purposes, letting the corn stand without stripping the fodder until gathering time, then you have a strong, vigorous and well-matured ear. When you begin to shell your seed corn (shell by hand) shell off a part of each end and use that for seed, taking the largest and most vigorous grains for planting. By following this method you will double the yield of your crop in a few years. If you buy seed corn take it only in the ear, as there is so often fraud practiced on the farmer in defective seeds. By following the above plan from year to year your ears will in a few years increase in weight 40 to 50 per cent, and instead of having to take 120 ears to a bushel, as was the custom twenty-five years ago, you can select plenty of ears which will weigh a pound to the ear. I know this to be a fact as I have individually tried it, and can demonstrate it in my crib.

About Varieties.
Some agriculturists contend for low ear and stalk. I say from experience the stalk should be what some call high, the ear not less than five feet high, the stalk strong and large with large braces to support it. No one should plant any other kind on our bottom or lowland, which is subject to overflow, as the ears are above the water and the corn will not injure by scouring after being overflown. I have just gone through a trial from last month (August) high water and my corn is all O. K. while some of my neighbors are badly hurt by having low corn.

I am giving my individual experience in this article and not writing from a theoretical standpoint. Every farmer should be to a certain extent experimenter in his work. It is his duty to take all the BULLETINS issued by the Department of Agriculture and study them and see if he can not improve his farm and also improve on the subject being discussed, and notify the Department of Agriculture by writing an article on that particular line, giving his individual experience and by so doing he will show to the people the great work which is being done by the Agricultural Department. The Department of Agriculture is a State-wide school on Agricultural lines; the various object lesson that are being given by the experimental farms along all agricultural, horticultural an extensive lines, as well as the field work in a number of counties; the institute work all over the State where the farmer and his wife can learn from scientific and practical men and women how to apply science practically to their farms and homes. If the farmer expects to succeed in the advancement along agricultural lines he should, with his family, attend every Farmers' Institute held in his county or section.

SHORT OR LONG SERMONS—

Correspondent Takes Up Cudgels

and Discusses the Matter of Short or Long Sermons—"Circumstances After Cases," he says: Mr. Editor: In last weeks Ledger one of your interesting correspondents makes some deliverances as to the length of sermons. Of course hearers as well as preachers, have a right to discuss this subject, your correspondent advocates short sermons all the time, and intimates, that some preachers make their sermons entirely too long.

There is an old saying, that carries with it a great deal of truth. It is: "That circumstances after cases." There are times when sermons ought to be short sometimes very short. If services could be commenced on time—if it is extremely cold or hot—if the time is limited the sermon should be short. But if all conditions are favorable, the sermon may properly be longer. In towns and cities, where they have preaching twice each Sabbath, sermons may appropriately be shorter than in the country where people only hear their pastor once a month, and often go 5 or 6 miles to hear him, they do not object to sermons from 40 to 50 minutes long.

The truth is, that a large proportion of the people learn about all they know of the Bible, and Christian duty, from hearing preaching. Many cannot read it, and nearly all the religious knowledge they have comes from hearing preaching. The tendency of the times is to undervalue the importance of preaching. They forget that preaching is God's own appointed agency to spread the Gospel, and lead sinners to Christ. "It has pleased God by the foolishness of preaching, to save them that believe." "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

In many of the city churches, the choir takes from 30 to 40 minutes in rendering their musical program of songs, duets, and solos. The pastor is then asked to announce a dozen or more society meetings, taking five or ten minutes. Then he must read only a few verses of Scripture, without comment. And now he must limit his sermon to twenty minutes, all the time left for him. With many churches now preaching is made just a little part of the service, to give a little vanity.

Preachers ought to be men of good common sense, who will carefully consider their surroundings and adapt their sermons in length and matter to the best interests of their hearers.

I hope your esteemed correspondent is not afraid that long sermons will bring him into the trouble that came to Eutycus, when Paul preached all night; Acts 20: 9.

It is strange, that people will sit or stand for hours and listen to political harangues, and shout themselves hoarse, but to listen to a sermon fifty minutes is unbearable. It is to be feared, that even friendly criticisms of preaching may have a tendency to lower respect for preaching, God's great agency to bring back our lost world to Christ.

I am glad your correspondent has called attention to this matter. He

is a good man, and I know his aims are good; and I hope that good will come from what he has said.

Church Lover.

IT GROWS HAIR.

Here Are Facts We Want You to Prove at Our Risk.

Marvelous as it may seem, Rexall "39" Hair Tonic has grown hair on heads that were once bald. Of course, in none of these cases were the hair roots dead, nor had the scalp taken on a glazed, shiny appearance.

Rexall "39" Hair Tonic acts scientifically, destroying the germs roots of the hair, stimulating and which are usually responsible for baldness. It penetrates to the nourishing them. It is a most pleasant toilet necessity, is delicately perfumed, and will not gum or permanently stain the hair. We want you to get a bottle of Rexall "39" Hair Tonic and use it as directed. If it does not relieve scalp irritation, remove dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out and promote an increased growth of hair, and in every way give entire satisfaction, simply come back and tell us, and without question or formality we will hand back to you every penny you paid us for it. Two sizes, 50c. and \$1.00. Sold only at our store—The Rexall store. J. G. Hall's.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANK OF STEM,

in the State of N. C., at the close of business Jan. 7, 1911.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$43,196.50
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	268.00
Due from banks and bankers	13,873.51
Cash items	101.90
Gold coin	625.00
Silver coin, including all minor coin currency	267.97
National bank notes and other U. S. notes	947.00
Total	\$59,279.88
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$5,000.00
Surplus fund	1,200.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,090.85
Time certificate of deposit	35,654.33
Deposits subject to check	14,277.09
Cashier's check outstanding	1,389.00
Accrued interest due depositors	668.61
Total	\$59,279.88

State of North Carolina, County of Granville, SS:
I, Allie Gooch, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ALLIE GOOCH, Cashier,
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th. day of Jan. 1911.
E. G. CREWS,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. H. GOOCH,
ALLIE GOOCH,
W. H. HUNT,
Directors.

TERRIER CHASED A CAT.

Tabby Fled to Roof and Slipped Down Between Two Buildings—From the New York Tribune.

A scrappy fox terrier roaming through "Dutchtown," in Williamsburg, spied a stray cat in Carnelia street, and with a yelp of intense delight chased the cat and its amplified tail through the hallway of a two-story frame tenement house and up two flights of stairs to the roof, where a woman was hanging out clothes.

Adjoining this building is a four-story brick tenement just three inches away. In this a window, partly open, seemed to offer a refuge. But Tabby miscalculated her distance. She struck the lower edge of the window frame and bounded back. Not all the needle points concealed in her paws could save her. She slipped down between the frame and brick tenements, and wedged there about fifteen feet from the ground.

Police men and firemen made ingenious attempts to rescue the unhappy cat. Patrolman Ammon, after all other attempts had failed, lowered a fishline with a piece of meat tied on it, hoping that Tabby would use a little intelligence as well as instinct and fasten to it with her teeth and thus enable him to pull her up to the roof. Tabby meowed piteously and ignored the meat.

By this time about 200 neighbors mostly kind-hearted Germans, had gathered, and formal demands were made on the owners of the perforations to be made in the walls for the cat's sake. Each demurred saying that it would cost at least \$200. Patrolman Ammon finally said he would shoot the cat. An agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who had hurried to the scene, said he wouldn't allow it.

"Jimmy" Davis, 7 years old, who likes cats more than anything else that he knows of, borrowed a nickel from his mother and bought some catnip, which he fastened to a string and let down close to Tabby's nose. Some one else let down a tin cup full of milk, but the cat's predicament seemed to have affected her appetite, for she continued her fasting until late hour when the fire department came back with an acetylene lamp and apparatus of rescue. It was no use. Tabby remained fast between the buildings.

If one or the other of the landlords does not agree to cut a hole in the side of his house the tenants say they will seek the aid of the law. No one seemed to know where the cat came from.

The fox terrier was driven from the neighborhood by a shower of sticks and stones hurled at it by the small boys.

Helpless As a Baby.
Valley Heights, Va.,—Mrs. Jennie Kirby, in a letter from this place, says: "I was sick in bed for nine months, with womanly troubles. I was so weak and helpless, at times, I couldn't raise my head off the pillow. I commenced to take Cardui, and I saw it was helping me, at once. Now I can work all day." As a tonic for weak women, nothing has been found, for fifty years, that would take the place of Cardui. Try a bottle today. It will surely do you good.