

# Our Farm Department

Devoted to the Interest of Those Who Till the Soil

CONDUCTED BY J. M. SEATY

## Words Which Mean Much.

Dr. Henry Wallace in writing to The Progressive Farmer says: "In reply to your request for a frank, friendly message for your readers based on my limited observation of your Southern conditions, I will say that in my opinion the first and greatest need of Southern farming is—humus.

"Humus is the life of the soil, and watchful as we must be of its preservation in the North and West, you have to be doubly watchful in the South where your open winters greatly facilitate the leaching out of fertility. Contrast this with conditions in Iowa: our land is frozen two feet thick in winter, bacterial action stopped, the fertility locked up, and cover crops kept on the land to save any that would otherwise be lost.

**First of all get more Humus.**  
"It seems to me therefore that with conditions as they are, the first and biggest thing for Southern farmers to do is try to get more humus in the land, growing more cowpeas especially, with vetches and clover as cover crops in winter. The saddest thing I have seen in the Cotton Belt is the washing away of so much land, and this is largely due to insufficient humus. Without it the lands cannot hold moisture nor give it out slowly.

"Dairying would be a great help to you, but you need cattle of better type and blood to make it profitable. The best cow in my herd last year gave 11,300 pounds of milk. A rule with us is to keep one head of stock to the acre all summer.

**Heavier Horses and More of Them.**  
"You need better horses, in my judgment, and more of them. A one horse plow in Iowa is almost a curiosity, and so is a plow horse weighing less than 1,200 pounds. I bought a team last spring weighing 1,600 pounds each. On heavy land we put in three horses.

"Another great need of the South is to break up your ruinous tenant system. You need to pray to be saved from the farm owner who lives in town and lets tenants butcher his land. The hope of any State is in its prosperous farm-owners, each living under his own vine and fig-tree."

## Do You Get Your Share of Profits?

According to the Year-Book of the United States Department of Agriculture, the average yield of cotton in 1907 was a little more than one-third of a bale to each of the 31,311,000 acres planted—178.3 pounds, to be exact. The total value of this crop was \$613,630,436, just about \$19.60 per acre.

In the same year the corn crop in the eight States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee averaged 17.72 bushels per acre, and was worth \$12.13 per acre.

Now it must be evident to any one who thinks for a minute that \$19.60 from an acre of cotton and \$12.13 from an acre of corn are not very profitable returns. By the time the farmer has paid for plowing the land, for seed and fertilizers (the heavier cost of fertilizing cotton making the profits per acre about the same), for cultivation and for gathering the crop, how much balance will be have left on the credit side of his account at these figures?

Nor is that all. There are farmers who make much larger yields than these. Then, of course, there must be others who make less; and what can be said of the profits of the man who makes less than seventeen bushels of corn or 178 pounds of cotton to the acre? Probably the less said about them the better.

Now, this paper believes that farming is an honorable pursuit and that every man should keep busy; but it does not think for a minute that most men are farming because they have nothing else to do, or for sheer love of labor, or for their health or amusement. We believe that the farmer should have pay for his work, that in all ordinary years his accounts should show a balance on the credit side. In short, we believe in profitable farming, in farming that makes money for the farmer.

We know, too, that some men are making money farming and that they are the men who make good crops, who get more than 18 bushels of corn and 180 pounds of cotton to the acre. Also we know that many men are farming—or trying to farm—who are

not making money, and these are the men who get low yields year after year, who cultivate much ground for small crops, and do much labor for few dollars.

The important question is not so much how many acres you put out as how many dollars you get in. As a general rule, the larger the number of dollars in proportion to the number of acres, the larger your profit; and it is profit that you are farming for.

Remember, then, it is the man who makes big yields who gets the profits out of farming. The man who falls below the average cannot expect to make money by his farming. His is the hard labor that seems to avail not and the long-deferred hope that maketh the heart sick.

As the year's crops are being harvested, it is a good time to bring these considerations squarely home to yourself and look at them in the light of your own crop yields. The question is, what kind of farming are you doing, what kind of yields do you get? Are you one of the men who make money by their farming or one of those who, by reason of bad methods and poor crops, receive no adequate return for their labor?—The Progressive Farmer.

## Raise Hog and Hominy.

If a farmer has land that is suited to the growth of tobacco, it is a shame that he must not grow a big crop because the trust has the power to take it for a song. If the farmers can raise twelve million bales of cotton it is a shame for the speculators to depress the price when the farmers' obligations fall due. But as long as the trust has everything to do with fixing the price of tobacco, and speculators much to do with fixing the price of cotton, the farmers must do the thing that conditions make necessary, in order to preserve their independence.

The Wilson Times, which is making a patriotic fight against the exactions of the tobacco trust, is trying to induce the farmers of the tobacco belt to organize. One farmer, who approved the organization, said it would be easy to organize the farmers who are out of debt, but asked "How about the farmer who is compelled to sell his tobacco and cotton to pay his debts due the merchants?" Answering this the Times very sensibly says:

"The bulk of the accounts on my books," remarked a leading time merchant, while discussing the matter today, "are for corn, flour and meal that should be raised on the farm, and if these things were raised here they would not owe us so much. We can raise everything in this country to feed man and beast and there is no reason why our farmers should not do this and get in a position where they are not compelled to push their money crops on the market which, of course, helps to push down the price."

"Suppose every farmer in the bright tobacco belt should decide to cut his tobacco crop one-half, and plant the other half of the acreage in corn, putting the value of the fertilizer he did under half the tobacco the year before under the corn? He would make enough corn to feed his team for twelve months and have some left to help fatten his pork.

"Then if he would go a step further and keep more stock, raising his home made fertilizer, that store and fertilizer account would be very small; so small that his cotton money would pay for it and he could hold his tobacco crop and snap his finger at the trust, and say, 'You can get this tobacco at an average of 20c per pound and no less.'"

"The handling of the cotton situation would be done in the same way, eventually, though it would require a great deal of time to effect it, since the territory is so much larger."

The present duty of the farmer is to plant for a big crop of hog and hominy. The farmer with a full crib and a full smoke house can be robbed by the trust, to be sure, but he cannot be ruined. Besides, if he has plenty to eat, he need owe so little that he will not have to sacrifice what he has made to pay store accounts.—News and Observer.

**CASTORIA**  
For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

## Care of the Dairy Cow.

In order to be an economical milk producer a cow must be of a distinct dairy type. She must be built for economical milk production. But this is only one of the several important matters to be considered in economical milk production. A good cow poorly cared for will prove just as big a disappointment to her owner as a poor one.

The cow should be handled so that absolute comfort is provided for. If she is comfortable she will be contented and she will do the very best of which she is capable. There are many things to take into consideration in providing for her comfort, and it is not necessary to be an expert dairyman in order to do so either. The same care that will provide for the comfort of the other farm animals will suffice.

The cow can be made just as comfortable in a straw shed with a dirt floor as in a brick barn with a cement floor—in fact the chances are she will enjoy the dirt floor better. If the floor is kept dry, and the barn is well ventilated she will be comfortable, providing of course the barn is reasonably warm. However, ventilation doesn't mean draughts of cold air.

The drainage should be good, thus insuring dry stalls and the carrying away of foul odors at all times.

The stalls and fastenings should be so arranged as to permit freedom of movement of the cow and to provide for her cleanliness. Arrangements for feeding and milking should be so planned as to be accomplished with as little disturbance as possible.

The yards should be protected from chilly winds, and the yard for the cows should be a separate one. It is also essential that the yard be properly drained.

The cow should not only be assured comfort by the proper arrangement of barns, stalls, yards, etc., but she should receive treatment from her owner that will still further provide for her comfort and contentment.

She should be given plenty of good, wholesome food. An abundant supply of pure water should always be at hand. The hole in the ice in the winter time and the mud puddle in the summer time have contributed to the failure of many dairymen. Plenty of salt should always be provided.

The dairy cow must have kind treatment at the hands of her owner. The dairyman who has learned to treat his cows so that they like to see him has learned one of the great secrets of successful dairying. Each cow should have a name which should always be spoken when she is approached.

Regularity in feeding and milking is highly important. She will learn to look for her feed and water and to be milked at just such a time each day and any deviation will contribute to her discontent.

Careful experiments have demonstrated that a very common cow will produce quite satisfactory results when properly fed and cared for, providing of course that she has the dairy type.—Northwestern Agriculturist.

## BLOOD

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor. There is nothing else to live on or by. When strength is full and spirits high we are being refreshed—bone, muscle and brain, in body and mind—with continual flow of rich blood. This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutriment in it.

Back of the blood is food, to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
It sets the whole body going again—man, woman and child.

Send this advertisement, together with name of paper in which it appears, your address and four cents to cover postage, and we will send you a "Complete Handy Atlas of the World."  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York

**FOR THE PIANO OR ORGAN**  
With the Sweet Tone  
See **C. B. PAYLOR**  
And get the  
**KIMBALL**  
Smithfield, N. C.

NOTICE TO MAGISTRATES.  
The Magistrates will please send in their reports and papers for court.  
W. S. Stevens, Clerk.

## Confide in Your Boys.

A boy is entitled to his father's confidence; it is his right to know his father's nature and experience; only thus can he be fully heir to all that parenthood can and should bestow. It is for the child's good that we be a parent to him, first and last, not as manager, nor yet a hero. As to reverence, I doubt whether a child reverences his parents after he is ten years old. He sees their faults, and secretly judges them—often unjustly. Our neighbor Grayson has always exacted a sort of homage from his family. He is out for re-election and yesterday he made a speech before the Sunday school, which somebody was extolling, when his son Harry said with a sneering laugh: "Oh, the old man knows how to pull the wool over their eyes!" I'd rather have my children know me as I am than think of me as a hypocrite. Children know you, too, pretty well. They have seen insight these days; they are far quicker at mind reading than the children were generations back. They know more about you than you dream they know; but not being wise enough to give the proper weight to causes and motives, they are apt to misjudge you. So it is best to be open with them. Frankness on your part will lead to confidence on theirs.—Mary E. Bryan, in Uncle Remus's—The Home Magazine for November.

## A Dangerous Operation.

is the removal of the appendix by a surgeon. No one who takes Dr. King's New Life Pills is ever subject to this frightful ordeal. They work so quietly you don't feel them. They cure constipation, biliousness headache and malaria. 25c at Hood Bros. drug store.

## A Magazine Offer.

We have made arrangements with some leading magazines whereby we can make "The Review of Reviews," (\$3.00) "The Woman's Home Companion," (\$1.25) and "McClure's Magazine," (\$1.50), together with The Herald, all four one year for \$3.65. The price of the four taken separately is \$6.75. Call on or address

The Herald,  
Smithfield, N. C.

## A Good Ending.

Old people are especially prone to stomach, liver and bowel ailments. Old age can be made the pleasantest time of life if these diseases can be avoided. They can be avoided, and cured, by the use of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which cures chronic constipation, dyspepsia, liver troubles, heart-burn, sour stomach, flatulency, indigestion, etc. It is absolutely guaranteed to do what we claim, and if you want to try it before buying, send your address for a free sample bottle to Pepsin Syrup Co., 119 Caldwell Bldg., Monticello, Ill. It is sold by Hood Bros. at 50c and \$1 a bottle.

## Machine Shops

We Repair Engines, Boilers, Bicycles, Saw Mills and Farm Machinery.

We are prepared to do any work in this line.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

**Clayton Foundry & Machine Shops,**  
Clayton, N. C.

## Building Material

We manufacture and sell Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Brackets, Porch Trimming and turned work. Heavy Turning a Specialty. Come and see our Material.

**Four Oaks Lumber Co.**

Are You Going to Build ?

If you are going to build and need anything in the way of building material I think I can suit you. :: Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, Mouldings, Mantels, Window and Door Frames and Shingles. Agent for both Paroid and Neponset Roofing.

Call to see me.

**John I. Barnes**  
Clayton, N. C.

**900 DROPS**

# CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

**INFANTS - CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

*Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER*

Rhubarb Seed -  
Sage -  
Peanut Oil -  
Castor Oil -  
Ginger -  
Cloves -  
Cinnamon -  
Sassafras -  
Mint -  
Licorice -  
Sulphur -  
Syrup -  
Water -

A Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher*  
**NEW YORK.**

16 months old  
**35 Doses - 35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

## The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

of

In Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

## If You Are Puzzled

What to give for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS don't overlook the possibilities of A HIGH CLASS PHOTOGRAPH, the kind made by

**CLEMENT & SANDERS,**  
Goldsboro, N. C.

Attend to it Now

# Two : Big : Stores

We have opened a full line of Furniture of all kinds, next door to our large Hardware store, and have new Furniture at lowest prices. Buck Stoves and House Furnishing Goods sold from this store. This store is in charge of Mr. Crosby Smith who will be pleased to have his friends and the public generally to call and see him. Don't forget that we have a full stock of Hardware at same stand. The prices are right.

## Hall Hardware Company,

Benson, N. C.

*Mr. Britt Moore Got the Fine*

## Automobile - Free!

Mr. E. S. Lancaster got two watches, Mr. D. H. Price got one watch, Mr. Kinch Fowler got one watch, Mr. Ben Spence got one watch, and none of these cost them one cent. Ask them. You can get one of the 300 hats we are giving away

### FREE DURING DECEMBER

Read :: :: This

With every boys' suit \$1.50 to \$2.00 will give a 50c hat  
With every boys' suit \$2.25 to \$3.00 will give a \$1.00 hat  
With every boys' suit \$3.50 to \$5.00 will give a \$1.25 hat  
With every man's suit \$3.50 to \$5.00 will give a \$1.00 hat  
With every man's suit \$6.00 to \$7.50 will give a \$1.25 hat  
With every man's suit \$8.00 to \$9.50 will give a \$1.50 hat  
With every man's suit \$10 to \$12.50 will give a \$2.00 hat  
With every man's suit \$13.50 to \$15 will give a \$2.50 hat  
With every man's suit \$17.50 to \$18 will give a \$3.00 hat

We want to make this a BANNER SEASON and make this liberal offer to bring it about

### Come early before the best hats are given away

This applies only to suits in stock

## Gulley & Gulley,

Clayton, N. C.