

## Farm Department

Devoted to the Interests of Those Engaged in Agricultural Pursuits. Conducted by J. M. Beaty

### DO YOU HAVE MILK AND BUTTER.

A man from the grain growing section of North Carolina was here sometime ago after he had traveled in Johnston County for awhile and expressed great surprise that he found milk and butter at such few places in the county. Why is this? It is because the people have neglected to buy cattle and build pastures for them. If a farmer does not care for a drove of cattle it does seem he might have at least one milk cow. We can think of nothing which helps out the table more than milk and butter. The expense of keeping a cow need not be great if proper arrangements are made and the saving in expenses of living is reduced considerably and especially when everything is so high. Milk and butter mean more meat to sell to the man who raises meat and less to buy to the man who does not raise it.

### Cotton Mills' Real Ailment.

It is usual to blame the cotton-manufacturing industry's present depression upon abnormal relations between prices for raw material and finished product. This explanation apparently explains well enough. But if the whole trouble lies in high-priced cotton and relatively low-priced goods why is it that manufacturers of woollens, silks and all other textiles for wear are also making loud complaints? The woollens industry is protected by an unjustly high and almost prohibitive tariff schedule. It enjoys the benefits of organizations, and the price of its raw material is not much more than ordinarily high. In the silk industry raw material is not high at all. Yet these industries are as badly off as their cotton cousin. It would seem probable that a general lack of purchasing power or inclination on the public's part is much more responsible. High cost of living, together with the factor of unprecedented extravagance in certain directions, inclines the public toward an economy so convenient. Less wearing apparel is bought than before. All trades have their special problems at times, but we have no doubt that if the American people began buying cotton goods freely again the cotton industry's raw-material difficulty would shrink to insignificance overnight.

Suppose cotton were dependent upon the home market's demand. Then, even though the supply were proportionately shorter to that demand normally than it now is the demand from the world at large, cotton would fare very badly indeed. As matters stand, cotton enjoys a world-wide market while cotton goods are sold almost entirely at home. Under conditions where home demand for cotton goods and consequently for cotton also is depressed the raw material has an advantage which the finished product has not. Foreign markets save the day. So it cannot be considered merely an unpleasant accident—a sufficient explanation in itself—that abnormal relations between cotton and cotton goods obtain. These are essentially an effect, not a cause. They are symptomatic of conditions which need to be remedied. That is to say, we must—by building up our merchant marine and by all other proper means—sell a considerable proportion of our cotton goods as well as our cotton abroad.—Charlotte Observer.

### Comparative Intensive Farming.

In Indiana there is about 38 acres of all crops farmed by each person engaged at farming, and the average corn yield is nearly 40 bushels per acre for a few years past. It is said that in Arkansas there are fifteen acres of all crops per each person engaged in agriculture. In Ohio the number is thirty acres and in Iowa sixty acres per person. So far as an average of crop area is concerned, it might be said conditions in Iowa point to much more intensive farming. But how do results compare? In Arkansas the yield of corn per acre is eighteen bushels, and the average annual income per person engaged in farming is \$170. The census figures for Iowa show thirty-two bushels of corn per acre and an annual average income per farmer of \$611. On the face of the entire returns farming is vastly more intensively carried on in Iowa than in Arkansas. This is the kind of intensified farming that counts. The number of acres farmed need not be considered. Acres are immaterial—there may be 20, 100, 1,000, or more—the "yield per" is what brings the profits.—Indiana Farmer.

United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work.

A personal letter to Southern planters about:

### Cowpeas.

Do not fail to remember the importance of planting every available cultivated acre of cowpeas. They are valuable for the following reasons:

1. They are a fairly good human food.
2. They are one of our most nutritious foods for stock.
3. They shade the soil during the hottest part of the summer, thus aiding in the formation of valuable nitrates.
4. If turned under, the vines add considerable fertility to the land.
5. The presence of decaying roots, stubble and vines in the soil helps to convert mineral substances into plant food.
6. If picked, the peas alone are worth from eight to twelve dollars per acre.
7. The vines that grow on an acre planted between the corn are worth from six to ten dollars for stock food.
8. Through their roots, peas put into the soil from four to six dollars worth of nitrogen per acre. Most of our unprofitable soils are lacking in this substance.
9. The vines, roots and stubble help to make the soil loose and easily cultivated.
10. They also absorb and retain moisture that will aid the next crop to go easily through a drought.
11. The roots of pea vines are good subsoilers. They go to considerable depth and open up the earth so that air and water can make a deeper soil.
12. Peas get their nitrogen from the air, free of cost to the farmer, so that very little nitrogen is needed in their fertilizers except for very poor soils.
13. Peas feed strongly upon the supply of potash and phosphoric acid, therefore, these substances should be supplied to them. Many crops fail for lack of acid and potash.
14. The price of peas is high, but this does not keep the wise farmer from planting them: He is thinking of the ten dollars in value he is to receive later for every dollar invested in them now.
15. Let no farmer neglect to plant abundantly of this important crop, plant some for hay; plant some on poor land for turning under; plant some for grazing by horses, cows, hogs and other farm stock; and by all means plant and cultivate a few acres from which to obtain seed peas for next year's planting. Then you will rejoice if the price is high.
16. Plenty of cowpeas on the farm make loose fertile lands, strong, fine stock and contented, prosperous farmers.

Very truly yours,  
S. A. KNAPP,  
Special Agent in Charge.  
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1910.

### Cultivation of Corn.

Corn, like all other vegetables, obtains its food from the soil through its roots, says one of the State stations. When cultivating it the least disturbance of the roots possible leaves them in the best condition to feed the stalk. Little disturbance of the roots means shallow cultivation. On poorly plowed and carelessly farmed land, experiments show that corn roots grow closer to the surface than in well and deeply plowed fields that have been opened to considerable depth by the growth of clover. Such a field cannot be cultivated as deeply as one where the seed bed has been intelligently prepared. Cultivation simply to get rid of weeds is not enough. Corn should also be cultivated to retain moisture in the soil. Wet soil can be opened to evaporation, aeration and warmth by cultivation, and, if the cultivation is not deep enough to injure the roots, corn can be worked in until after tasseling if a one-horse cultivator be used.

It is not necessary to stir the soil more than two inches deep to keep it in good condition. A surface cultivator is used at the state experiment station after the first or second cultivation, and it is found to be very efficient.—Indiana Farmer.

### Peas Every Third Year.

The pea should be the most abundant plant upon every farm in the South. The intelligent and economical farmer will so manage his land that it will produce at least one crop of peas every three years. Whether these peas are turned under or are saved and fed, they cannot fail to pay. No man has done his full duty to his farm until he has seen to it that peas are growing upon every foot that it is possible for them to grow upon. Plant peas early in the morning, at noon, in the evening. Plant them early in the season and later, plant peas as long as there is a chance for them to make anything,

and then, when next spring comes and your neighbor is paying 20 cents a pound for nitrogen and starving his plants for it, show him your crop and with pencil and paper figure how many dollars the peas have saved you. Then when harvest time comes count these dollars. One last word, plant peas, plant peas, plant peas!—D. N. Barrow, in Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer and Gazette.

### Men Who Can Not Grow Hogs.

There are, in fact, only two classes of men who can not profitably grow hogs. The first class is composed of those who will make no provision for the feeding and care of their animals; who expect them to pick up a living through the summer and then to be fattened on corn in the fall and winter, or who keep them shut up in a filthy little pen the year round, feeding them on unwholesome slops and high-priced corn that has been shipped from the West. The other class is made up of those men who can not understand that any farm animal, even the pig, is entitled to good treatment and some consideration of his wants—men who do not realize that if the hog is to produce pork cheaply he must be made comfortable, and that when it is a question of getting a profit out of the pig, the pig's wishes, rather than those of his owner, are the first to be considered.

The pig wants several things, and these he must have if he is to produce pork cheaply. He must have good feed and plenty of it; he must have pure, fresh water to drink; he must have clean quarters and enough range to keep him active and healthy; he must have shade in hot weather; and he must be kept free from lice so that what he eats will go to the building up of his own body instead of feeding these parasites.—Raleigh (N. C.) Progressive Farmer and Gazette.

### The Railroad Rate Bill.

The railroad rate bill which has engaged the chief attention of congress for more than four months has become a law, and was signed by the president June 18th. It is being heralded in many papers of the country as a great forward step in railroad rate legislation, and the administration is receiving praise for securing its enactment. Wallace's Farmer has followed the fight to secure this legislation very closely. In some respects the bill as finally passed, is an improvement over the old law; in most respects it is not. That it is an improvement at all is due to the heroic fight made by a handful of western republican senators, among whom we mention, Cummins and Dooliver of Iowa, Bristow of Kansas, Clapp of Minnesota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Beveridge of Indiana, and a few others who took a less conspicuous part. When the bill was sent to Congress by the president he served notice upon the republican members of the senate and house that he expected them to support it as it was transmitted. Had the bill passed as it was recommended it would have undone most of the reforms in railroad management which have been secured during the past ten to fifteen years. That our readers may have a slight understanding of the difference between the bill as it finally became a law and the bill as it was first sent to congress by the president, we will, as briefly as possible, point out a few of these differences.

The bill creates a new court, called the Court of Commerce, which has jurisdiction over cases brought on appeal from the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. As originally drawn this court was evidently given the power to pass upon not only the rights of the commission to make the order appealed from, but the reasonableness of the order itself, thus giving it more power than the circuit courts now have. An amendment was forced through, specially stating that nothing in the bill shall be construed as enlarging the jurisdiction already possessed by the circuit courts. The original bill permitted the railroads to go to one member of the Court of Commerce and secure an injunction restraining the enforcement of the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission without notice to the commission. As finally passed, five days' notice to the commission is required, and it must be given an opportunity for hearing before a temporary restraining order shall be issued.

Under the old law, the Interstate Commerce Commission has had a right to appear before the court by its attorney and defend its decision. Under the bill as introduced this right was absolutely taken away, and the whole matter was placed in the hands of the attorney general, leaving it to him to defend the commission or not, as he might see fit, and to exercise absolute control over the case; even the shippers were denied the right to appear before the court. The insurgents forced an amendment giving the shippers and the commis-

sion the right to appear before the court and pursue the case to a final decision, and forbidding the attorney general to dispose of or to discontinue the suit if objection was made by the interested parties.

The bill as introduced repealed the Sherman anti-trust law so far as it related to traffic agreements by railroads. This would absolutely do away with competition and legalize combinations between the railroads to fix rates, absolutely unhampered by law. Under the attacks of the insurgents and after a fight raging for several days, this section of the bill was entirely abandoned and does not appear in the bill as passed.

The bill as originally reported permitted the railroads to submit a mock case before the Court of Commerce and get an opinion in advance concerning the lawfulness of their proposed action. This was such an absurd proposal that even the railroad senators did not have the courage to defend it with any vigor, and it was eliminated.

As originally submitted, the bill gave to the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to postpone for sixty days any changes in rates, but provided that the changed rates should go into effect at the end of that time. The insurgent senators insisted that sixty days was too short a time to permit the commission to investigate the thousands upon thousands of changes which might be submitted within a few days. After a prolonged fight over this, the bill was finally amended to give the commission 120 days to investigate the reasonableness of advanced rates, and if the investigation should not be sufficiently complete within that time, gave the commission the right to extend the time for a further period not exceeding six months. This guarantees to the shippers time in which to protest against advanced rates, and as the bill was further amended, throwing the burden of proof to show that the increased rate is just and reasonable upon the common carrier, there is now a fighting chance for the shipper to protect himself.

The bill as originally submitted contains certain sections apparently providing for the regulation of the issue of stocks and bonds. A critical examination of these sections of the bill revealed the fact that they would not only not regulate and prevent over-capitalization, but would make lawful the watered capitalization as it already existed. These sections could not withstand the assault of the insurgent senators and were stricken out and authority was given for the appointment of a commission to investigate capitalization and stock and bond issues.

There are some good features about the bill as it finally became a law. For example, it gives the Interstate Commerce Commission some authority over the classification of rates and freight. It authorizes the commission to establish through rates and gives the shipper the right to route his own shipment. It penalizes the railroad if its agent makes an incorrect statement of a rate. It gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to initiate investigations on its own account. It forbids the railroads to charge more for two short hauls than is charged for one long haul between the same points.

The bill as it was originally sent to congress by the president was a fraud. Under the pretense of strengthening the interstate commerce law, it emasculated it. The thanks of the nation are due to the handful of insurgent republican senators who had the courage to attack and expose the iniquities of the bill and who had the ability to so forcefully present their views that a majority of the senate rallied to their support.—Wallace's Farmer.

### Water For Live Stock.

Many will be surprised at the amount of water live stock require, and it is all the more reason why it should be pure and fresh, as it has much to do with their healthy condition. This is why so many live stock growers provide their farms with good fountains to afford pure fresh water. Information gathered from a number of sources indicates that cattle will consume from 30 lbs. to 100 lbs. of water per day per head; that horses weighing 1,200 pounds will consume from 30 pounds to 80 pounds per day. A 200 pound pig will drink 14 pounds of water per day. Pigs two months old will drink at the rate of 12 pounds of water per 100 pounds live weight eight months old at the rate of four pounds of water per hundredweight.—Indiana Farmer.

### A Frightful Wreck.

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So many women are dragging out weary lives just because their digestive organs are weak. The result is poor circulation, nervousness and the verge of invalidism. It is often very unnecessary and the woman's own fault.

The first thing to do is to look to the welfare of your bowels. There the trouble usually lies. All physicians know that a large percentage of women are habitually constipated, and from this results indigestion, piles, weariness, etc. that women constantly complain of. But there is no use taking "female remedies" and things of that kind until you have started your bowels moving. You will find that when the bowels move regularly once or twice a day all your petty ills will disappear. Take a good, mild laxative tonic like Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for awhile and you will find yourself rapidly getting better and stronger, your bowels will regulate themselves and work at stated times, and then your health and family pertaining to the stomach, liver or bowels absolutely free of charge. Explain your case in a letter and he will reply to you in detail. For the free sample simply send your name and address on a postal card or otherwise. For either request the doctor's address is Dr. W. B. Caldwell, R. 500 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

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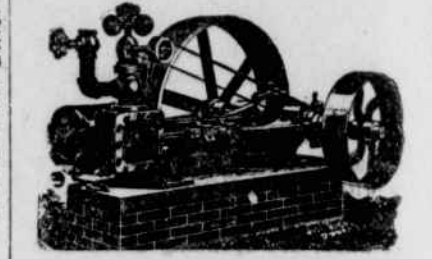


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