

Farm Department

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

HOME MIXED GUANO.

Some farmers have traded their cotton seed for meal and are expecting to mix their guano at home. Others will let their seed go for meal. The oil mills have been exchanging meal for seed on a basis of a pound of meal for a pound of seed. This is a good trade for the farmers and not one of them should bury his seed for manure when he can make this exchange. However, much may be said in favor of cotton seed for manure. We have long since learned that it pays best to sell them or exchange them for meal. If you have the cotton seed meal, it would pay well to mix your guano, especially if you have the help to do this work. Rainy days and bad weather can be used for it as the mixing is usually done under shelter. A good, smooth floor is the best place for this work. Wide hoes and flat shovels are the tools to use. Below we give an old standard formula for mixing:

Sixteen per cent Acid Phosphate 1000 pounds. Cotton seed meal 600 pounds. Kainit 400 pounds.

Total 2000 pounds. If you want to add a little more ammonia and potash, one hundred pounds of Kainit can be left out and sixty pounds of muriate of potash can be used instead.

GIVE ATTENTION TO TERRACES.

Since we have so many hills in this section, one of the greatest problems before farmers, is the matter of protecting the land from washing. The old plan of clearing the hilly land and running the rows up and down the hills and letting the land wash until it was not worth cultivating and had to be turned out to let grow up in woods again, will not do now. The price of land is too high and labor to do clearing is too scarce to follow such a policy longer. We must cultivate the hill sides as well as the level land, and in order to build them up and make good crops, they must be kept from washing. This can be done, and is being done by many farmers. It should be done by every farmer. If your land is not terraced, you ought to get some careful man, who understands what he is doing to lay them off for you. They should be plowed up right away, and again in March, and once more about planting time. Remember unless they are made high enough to turn the water they are worse than nothing. If your land is already terraced, now is a good time to plow such as are not high enough, and to build up the weak places in all the terraces you have. By plowing terraces in winter, the rains pack and harden them before the heavy rains of summer comes. Farmers who wait until late in spring to build new terraces or repair old ones, often find them too loose, and too low to withstand the heavy rains.

By having the land properly terraced and running the rows in a way to prevent washing, the land can be protected. Do you want to keep your land? If so, terrace it. A leading farmer said to us last year, that no deed which could be written, would hold his land for him, without good terraces. Mr. Henry Austin, who was one of the best farmers of our county, said that one of the problems of his life, had been to prevent his farm from going into Swift Creek, a stream which ran by his farm. Correct rows and good terraces will protect hilly land. Nothing else will. Deep plowing and plenty of vegetable matter in the soil, will help some, but are not sufficient.

When to Prune.

An Iowa correspondent writes: "I read in a recent issue of the paper an article entitled 'Pruning Old Apple Trees.' From the best authority I can find, March is the time to prune for wood growth, and June for fruit growth. I should be afraid to prune much in April because of the sap flow. I usually prune in March, and follow with the paint brush, as I have more time than in June. Now if I am wrongly informed, I shall be glad to find it out. I am doing some pruning now, as I have some corn to pick later. Is there any serious objection to this?"

March is the best time for the average Iowa farmer to prune. This isn't true in all cases nor with all trees. During March, just as the buds are starting to burst, most of the farmers have more time for pruning than at any other time in the spring. Pruning during the late win-

ter, in January and February, is not as good as March. Work may be less pressing in February, but it is not as safe to prune at this time as in March. Many times during February there are cold spells and drying winds. This causes wounds made by the pruning knife to dry out and a consequent drying back of the wood. Next summer the wound is likely to heal slowly. April and May are not as good as March on account of excessive bleeding of wounds; and most farmers have but little time for pruning at this time. Looking at it from every standpoint, March is the best time to prune in Iowa.

An old horticultural saying is, "We prune while the tree is dormant to increase growth, while we prune when the trees are in foliage to reduce growth." By pruning in March we shape up the tree, but stimulate further growth; large amounts of reserve food are in the roots and trunk; when we cut out large numbers of branches in March, this reserve food stimulates the smaller amount of wood left to further growth. When we prune in June, we get just the opposite; a large amount of the food material is now at the ends of the branches and the leaves are using it; by cutting off branches with the leaves on them at this time we cut down the food supply of the tree, and by cutting off leaves we take away one of the tree's sources of food. The result of June pruning is to reduce wood growth, and the tree's energies are sent more toward fruit making.

Pruning in March and pruning in June are done for altogether different purposes. One does not answer for the other. For doing such work as shaping up a tree, cutting out branches which rub, etc., March or April is the best time. Cutting down wood growth, so as to direct more of a tree's energies into fruit making, should be done in June, on account of the harm done to the tree in reducing leaf surface. Leaves obscure the form of a tree so much that it is quite difficult to prune a tree for form in June.

In general, March is the best time to prune. But if we had a tree which was producing large amounts of wood at the expense of fruit, we would use the knife in June. It is largely a matter of studying the characters of different trees. All need more or less pruning in March, and some should have a little more in June.—Wallace's Farmer.

Pruning should be done about a month earlier in the South.—Editor's Herald.

You are probably aware that pneumonia always results from a cold, but you never heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk when this remedy may be had for a trifle? For sale by all dealers.

Folly of Burning Stalks.

If a man burns stalks on my farm it will cost him \$3 per acre additional rent. One place we drove through yesterday they were burning corn stalks and putting on fertilizer (much like the material they were burning) right between windrows. There must be this that we call humus in the stalks and it is only made from vegetable matter. The man who burns his stalks is destroying a great deal more than he is likely to put back in ten years. From \$2 to \$3 is the value of corn stalks per acre, besides adding humus to the soil.

We hear people say, we must burn the corn stalks to kill the insects. Your entomologist here will tell you that there isn't a single insect but what has eggs down in the ground so far they won't be harmed by the fire. I would have even the children taught these things, not because it is scientific, but because it is a part of their life.—Joseph Coster, of Illinois.

Preventing Injury to Young Trees By Rabbits.

Considerable loss occurs each year by the rabbits girdling the trees. Painting the trunk of the trees with either of the washes mentioned in the following formulas will prevent the injury if properly done and in time.

Formula No. 1. Slack in water over night the quantity of unslaked lime needed for the work. In the morning add enough water to make a good thick wash. Stir the mixture well, add to each 2 1/2 gallons of the wash, add two tablespoonfuls of Paris green. Take care to mix well in the wash. Apply to the trunk of the tree with an ordinary paint brush; keep the wash stirred up so the ingredients will not settle to the bottom of the pail.—Indiana Farmer.

Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation, a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, are the most common causes of stomach troubles. Correct your habits and take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by all dealers.

Agricultural Education.

In a decoration day address by Secretary Wilson, he took for his theme, "Three Things in the Last Century," concerning which he said:

It has been said that the United States did three unique things in the last century. It built at Washington the capitol, the Washington monument and the congressional library, each the finest of its kind in the world. A much grander work was the laying of the foundation of agricultural education and research to prepare the farmer for his life work, establish agricultural literatures and lift the tiller of the soil to a higher level of efficiency as a producer and a citizen. No country on earth has such a comprehensive system to bring about these results. The total number of land grant colleges is sixty-five, and sixty-three of these give courses in agriculture, which are attended by 10,000 students. These colleges are also largely engaged in giving instruction in agriculture to adult farmers in the farmers' institutions, which are annually attended by over one million farmers. These institutions have permanent funds and equipment amounting to \$84,000,000, and an annual revenue of \$14,000,000, to which the federal government contributes \$3,000,000 and the state governments \$7,500,000.

The work is telling in many ways. Young people go to these institutions who would not go to any other. There is a great demand at home and abroad for young people educated along these lines. The brightest farm boys and girls are being educated for the farm. It is the most delightful and comprehensive study of material things to which the mind can be applied.

Including the population of our island possessions, half of the people under our flag are producers of the soil. This half owe it to the other half to prepare themselves for discharging the duty of citizenship with the highest intelligence. They are financially able to educate, as 72 per cent of our exports—or nine hundred million dollars—is the price of farm products sold abroad annually, after supplying the home requirements. They have leisure and more facilities for reading and reflection than the other half of the people. Rural free delivery of mails, the telephone, the daily and farm papers, magazines and other sources of information combine to form powerful adjuncts in the education of the farmer and his family. They are not organized as a class, and are not likely to be, but they are the nation's jury when questions of public policy are to be settled.

Our agricultural colleges have broadened the minds and strengthened the arms of our farmers and increased their efficiency. They have helped them into a class by themselves among farmers and dignified their calling. Do not understand me that I would limit the education of rural families to material affairs—to the getting of "bread and butter," as some thoughtless men in prominent places term agricultural education. Man's responsibility to God and to his fellowmen is now being impressed upon young and old, in country, village and town, by the grandest organization of churches and Sabbath schools known to any people, where man's nobler nature is being stimulated and developed with infinite pains, and at such expense as we are never to see devoted to material things. Highly enlightened society, as we have it, requires liberal incomes. Good farming is the basis of bank accounts in our country. Fill the pupil's stomach before you teach altruism, and see that the teacher has had beef-steak for breakfast. One of the most praiseworthy lines of work being done at our agricultural colleges is the training of young women in what pertains to themselves and others, including domestic economy, sanitation, nutrition, ventilation and correct living, resulting in the American girl, unique, unequalled, perfect.—Southwestern Farmer.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Ayer & Co.

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The Free Seed Farce.

The continued practice of sending out "Government" seed to farmers under the franking privilege costs the tax payers of this country something like a half million dollars annually. No intelligent, up-to-date business farmer can afford to risk his chances with "Congressional" free seed and that kind of farmer generally uses them for chicken feed or dumps them into a waste pile. If your Congressman sends you a bunch of free seeds, wouldn't it be a good idea to return them to him? It would cost only a one-cent stamp. Then suppose you write him a polite high-toned letter, telling him that you either select your own seed or buy from some responsible seed growers, and incidentally refer to the fact that farmers of this country have for years been asking for a parcels post system, and suggest that if he wants to do something of real value to the folks living in the rural districts, give us the parcels post—not free garden seeds. It might make a lasting impression upon your Congressman and eventually result in stopping the free seed humbug as a method of cheap campaigning at the expense of the tax-payers.—N. C. Union Farmer.

SEED CORN FOR SALE.

I have a lot of seed corn for sale. I made of this corn 101 1/2 bushels last year on one acre. It is a first class prolific corn. Price \$1.00 per peck or \$3.00 per bushel.

PAUL HORRELL, Selma, N. C., R. F. D. No. 3.

My little lady had a severe cold one day and, holding a rose up to my nose, asked, "Does it smell sweet, mother?" "Yes, dear," I replied, "can't you smell it?" "No, mother," she answered, "my nose is deaf."

Free Remedy Helps Children

Many a mother has learned of a way of avoiding sickness in her family, especially among the children, by the use of a free sample bottle of the famous laxative, Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. This offer of the doctor's to send a free sample bottle has been responded to by thousands of women in all parts of America.

This Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is a truly wonderful laxative and especially adapted to the needs of babies and children because it is pleasant to taste and no child will refuse it. Then, it is mild and never gripes. It is all that a child's remedy should be, though it is a good laxative for the whole family because it is effective at all ages. It is simply not dynamic like salts, pills and powerful cathartics, which should not be given to children anyway.

Nine times out of ten when a child complains and you don't know exactly what is the matter with it, it needs a laxative—its bowels are constipated. Syrup Pepsin will correct the trouble, tone up the child and soon it will be well again—over night wonderful results have been secured with Syrup Pepsin.

You can buy it of any druggist at fifty cents or a dollar a bottle, the latter being the family size, but you are invited to make a test of it first at the doctor's expense. Send him your address today and he will send you a free sample bottle direct to your home. Then when satisfied buy it of your favorite druggist.

Dr. Caldwell does not feel that the purchase of his remedy ends his obligation. He has specialized in stomach, liver and bowel diseases for over forty years and will be pleased to give the reader any advice on the subject free of charge. All are welcome to write him. Whether for the medical advice or the free sample address him Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 402 Caldwell building, Monticello, Ill.

A BAD LIVER robs you of energy, strength and ambition. To rid yourself of the burden, take SIMMONS RED Z LIVER REGULATOR (THE POWDER FORM) It is a fine strengthening medicine for a torpid liver. The weakened organ responds promptly to its powerful reviving influence. It corrects the stomach and digestion. Purifies and regulates the bowels. Drives out that languid half-sick feeling, makes you feel bright, vigorous and cheerful. Try it. SOLD BY DEALERS. PRICE, LARGE PACKAGE, \$1.00. Ask for the genuine with the Red Z on the label. If you cannot get it remit to us, we will send by mail postpaid. Simmons Liver Regulator is put up also in liquid form for those who prefer it. Price, \$1.00 per bottle. Look for the Red Z label. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., PROPS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

EAST CAROLINA TEACHERS TRAINING SCHOOL GREENVILLE, N. C. Spring and Summer Courses for Teachers for 1911. Spring Term, March 14th to May 20th—ten weeks. Summer Term, June 6th to July 29th—eight weeks. The aim of this course is to better equip the teacher for his work. TEXT BOOKS: Those used in the public schools of the State. For further information address, ROBT. H. WRIGHT, President, Greenville, N. C.

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