

News & Views of Farmers

WINTER POULTRY NOTES.

Do not allow drafts to blow in on the roosts. Top ventilation is the best, for foul air arises, and if there is an outlet it will escape.

The ventilator should be opposite the end where the roosts are.

After a snowstorm the paths should be shoveled down to the ground for the fowls to walk without getting into the drifts.

Give warm water twice a day and empty the water fountains every night before they freeze.

Potato and turnip parings boiled and mixed with the morning feed are excellent for laying hens.

Sweep up the hay seed and spread on the floor where the hens take their sun baths and let them scratch for the oats, buckwheat, corn and wheat sprinkled there. It will make them busy and warm and make the egg basket heavier, and the old hens will not grow so fat.

A Champion Ewe.

This ewe was a champion of the



Lincoln breed at the International Stock Show.

SAID BY THE WISEACRE.

An acre of ground will furnish enough nutriment for the silo to keep a cow the year through. But some brains should be used in the work.

Most any of us can make money but few are wise enough to spend it. If your bees were may not expect the cold weather you may not expect good swarms any more than you would expect your horse to keep fat on sawdust.

The lazy man is always unlucky. Strangel!

Dollar wheat "looks mighty good to us."

The little green bug down in the southwest has done more to put up the price of wheat than all the farmers' organizations in the country with all their good intentions.

"Mortgage-Lifter" Cotton.

J. M. Morrow has shown the editor of this paper a sample of cotton called the "Mortgage Lifter." The sample was gotten out of a bale recently purchased of Adam Hartsell, of Locust, N. C. Mr. Morrow says it is the highest grade upland cotton that can be grown in the South, classing "middling fair." Mr. Hartsell says this bale, weighing 600 pounds, was raised on one acre of land and one-half bushel of seed used. It is a five-pot cotton and has two bolls to each prong, some stalks having as many as 125 bolls during the past year. Mr. Morrow is of the opinion that it will pay every farmer in the county to get a bushel of these seed this year. Mr. Hartsell can inform those who want seed where to get them.—Stanly Enterprise.

What Three Men Have Done.

Mr. Augustus Williams, of Martin county, N. C., is raising seventy bushels of corn to the acre on land that very recently was poor clay hillside. Mr. Williams gave a great barbecue to celebrate this accomplishment, which shows that he has a correct idea of its importance. Mr. J. A. Beak, of Nash county, raised sixty-two and one-half bushels per acre last year. Five years ago this same land produced seven and one-half bushels. Mr. W. B. Brooks harvested ninety-one bushels per acre. Once upon a time the land that grew this crop was thought hardly worth clearing and taxes. The increase in crop and land values which these three Carolina farmers have brought to pass is the difference between starvation and prosperity.

The Crime of Idleness.

Idleness means trouble for any one. It is the same with a lazy liver. It causes constipation, headache, jaundice, sallow complexion, pimples and blotches, loss of appetite, nausea, but Dr. King's New Life Pills soon banish liver troubles and build up your health. 25c. at all druggists.

The primary object of cultivating crops is to keep the soil in good condition, but if it were not for the weeds a lot of farmers would neglect this important work. Sometimes our blessings come in disguise.

The silo is the sure signboard of prosperity.

COTTON IS KING

Would you like to grow it profitably? Then plant "Simpkin's Prolific," the earliest maturing cotton in the world, ninety days from planting to boll. It is the cotton for truckers. Where I grow 30,000 pounds Cabbage per acre I grow 2 1-2 bales cotton by putting down six feet apart, planting Cotton in the middle of the rows.

For sale by the originator and introducer. All seed guaranteed by me.

W. A. SIMPKINS, Raleigh, N. C.

References: Any bank or business house in Raleigh.

LITTLE ENEMIES OF CROPS.

Farmers Lose Millions of Dollars Every Year Through Gophers, Mice, Rabbits and Wolves.

The gopher, the skunk, the rat and other destructive mammals cost this country over one hundred million dollars every year, according to a statement by Dr. C. Hart Marrison. The doctor says the chief offender is the gopher, and his assistants estimate that the destruction by this pest costs the farmers \$12,000,000 every year.

The gopher ranges over the entire country and causes destruction wherever it is found. In the west the irrigation ditches are destroyed by these little pests that burrow through the embankments. They also bore holes into the ditches and let the water run out.

Gophers do an enormous amount of damage to orchards by nibbling at the roots under the ground.

Ground squirrels do about \$10,000,000 worth of damage every year, and prairie dogs about \$2,000,000 worth. The State of Washington is spending about \$160,000, California \$100,000 and other western States large sums in attempts to keep down these pests.

On one large wheat ranch in Cali-

fornia \$500 a year is spent in poisoning ground squirrels.

Wolves also do an enormous amount of damage. In Wyoming stockmen estimate that each wolf kills \$1,000 worth of stock every year.

The wolf kills for the food, about every other day, and makes a fresh kill every time it is hungry, because it does not go back to the carcass after the first meal.

The government sent a man out to Wyoming last year to show the ranchmen how to kill the wolves, and through his efforts 500 more of these animals were killed than in the preceding year.

Field mice cost the farmers about \$3,000,000 a year. In one place in Nevada Dr. Marrison's assistants found 25,000 burrows of the mice in one acre. Farmers were in despair and were plowing up their crops everywhere.

In Nevada the government is spending \$9,000,000 in irrigation, and Dr. Marrison says the land will be useless unless some way is found to exterminate the mice upon it. As fast as any green thing shows itself above the ground the mice eat it off.

Farmers formerly used a poison containing phosphorus, but this destroyed a great many birds. In one place sixty-five dead larks were found on a four-acre.

COTTON MILL SITUATION NOT WHAT IT SHOULD BE for ADVANCE of STAPLE

Review of the Conditions by Sol. N. Cone, Who Also Offers Suggestions on Diversified Farming As a Means of Solving a Great Problem Now Confronting Southern Farmers.

"Although the advance in the price of spot cotton since early in December has been 120 points, or six dollars a bale, the market is about two cents a pound lower than at this time a year ago. One reason for this condition is an increase in the visible supply, although the main cause was undoubtedly a falling off in the demand from the mills, this in turn having been caused by the financial stringency starting a year ago last fall. The more recent advance in spots is due in a large measure, I firmly believe, to the farmers themselves, they having held their cotton, or such as they had remaining from last year's crop, despite the inducements offered by a higher and apparently still advancing market."

This brief summary of the situation in cotton is given the Industrial News by Sol. N. Cone, senior member of Cone & Hedgepeth, of Greensboro, whose relations with leading growers and mill owners are on a very extensive scale. Continuing Mr. Cone said:

"The receipts from September 1 to January 1 were the largest ever known in that space of time. Mill owners and spot dealers bought very heavily, for these reasons: The spinning quality of last year's crop was the best on record, this having been caused by the open fall, which was remarkable for the absence of rains and storms, thus enabling the growers to pick the staple in a cleanly condition and also protecting it in both color and strength. Another reason is that, as an after-result of the panic, money became cheap and abundant, providing an easy way by which the dealers and mill owners could finance their purchases at small interest charges. Cotton would undoubtedly have gone much lower in price had it not been for the assistance given the cotton section of the South by the operations on the speculative exchanges through the enormous buying of futures by various interests, mainly those in New York, Chicago and the New England States, at a time when this assistance was most needed.

"The mill situation is not what it should be if any further advance over the figures now prevailing is to be expected. Stocks of cloths are larger than usual and orders for forward delivery are limited, while prices on these products are lower, in many instances, than was the case last December, this having been brought about by the strenuous efforts of the mill owners to market their products. I learn from an authority I consider both conservative and reliable, that the stock of unsold yarns in Philadelphia and New York commission houses is now at least 20,000,000 pounds and that considerable difficul-

ty marketing this stock at reasonable figures is being experienced.

"Unless the mill situation is vastly improved within a short time, a very little further rise in the market will, in my opinion, cause a curtailment in the production of finished goods."

Referring to the relations of the farmers to the market and their influence in making prices for their own product, Mr. Cone says: "The grower of cotton has it in his power to secure as good a proportionate price for his output as has the grower of cereals and cattle in the West for the last half a dozen years the grain values for corn, wheat, cattle and hogs has been about 70 per cent. above the selling prices for the previous corresponding period. The grower of cotton has paid these advance prices for material that he could, in most cases, raise for his own account. He prefers, however, as a rule, to devote his land and his attention to the growing of cotton, not even producing enough food products for home consumption, whereas if he would increase his outlay for diversified farm work and pay more attention to supplying his own wants and that of his dependents, he would save money by lessening his purchases of food products and make more money on a moderate crop of cotton than he does now on a large crop. I know that this doctrine of diversified crops has been expounded for years without avail, yet in this same doctrine I see the financial salvation of the Southern grower and of the South itself. If it is true that charity begins at home, then it must also be true that it is a wise policy to care for one's own material wants before attempting to supply those of others. The South can do this by feeding itself on home-grown products and then endeavoring to clothe the world at large, including itself."

Ahead On Hogs.

(Warren Records.)

Mr. D. L. Robertson, of Marmaduke, is ahead on the hog question this season. He killed a three year old Duroc Jersey hog that dressed 674 pounds. Also two fifteen months old shoats that weighed 326 and 362 pounds net. Mr. Robertson tells us that he finds the Duroc Jerseys more profitable than any other breed he has raised.

Scared With a Hot Iron

or scalded by overturned kettle—cut with a knife—bruised by slammed door—injured by gun or in any other way—the thing needed at once is Bucklen's Arnica Salve to subdue inflammation and kill the pain. It's earth's supreme healer, infallible for Boils, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Eczema and Piles. 25c. at all druggists.

SWINDLERS SEEK DR WILEY'S SCALP

Great Expert Attacked by Food Adulterators

WILL NOT GIVE UP HIS WORK

Not the Kind of Man Desert His Post of Duty to the Public—Stands Firm.

(Columbia State.)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 28.—If Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, should resign, it would be the great possible delight of all that large class of swindlers, murderers and health wreckers, who, under the system of cutthroat commercial competition prevalent in this time, have been tampering with the food which we are compelled to eat. The food adulterators have been after Dr. Wiley's scalp for years, but undaunted, fearless and secure with the power which knowledge possesses in such a case, he has gone on in his quiet, steady way and pointed out to the American people that they were eating poison and non-nutritive foods which were being sold to them under false names. Naturally the ones who have been making "honey" out of glucose, preserving tomatoes and tomato hulls and cures by the use of a deleterious preservative like benzoate of soda and all the other tribe of food tamperers have fought him. And, naturally, now that President Roosevelt's special board of University Ph. D.'s, B. S.'s and that sort of thing who have decided that Wiley's findings with respect to benzoate of soda are all wrong these fellows are shouting. They are shouting so loud that they hope to make Wiley resign.

But, don't be alarmed. Wiley is not going to resign. If he were a weaker man, or a less patriotic one, he would resign and go to work as a chemist on his own account. But he isn't that kind of man. What kind of man is he? Well, he is just this sort of one: Two years ago it was proposed by the Secretary of Agriculture that Wiley's salary should be increased from \$3,500 to \$5,000. The congressional committee asked Wiley about it. "Well," said he, "I agree with the Secretary that the position of chief of this bureau ought to be placed alongside the others; but really I am a bachelor and do not need any more than I now get, and if you raise the salary I will take the increase and give it to some college."

Those who adulterate our food in order to make themselves rich enough to wear thousand dollar coats and ten thousand dollar diamonds and give hundred thousand dollar feasts can not comprehend a man like that. President Roosevelt appointed this board of college professors to review Wiley's findings as to the deleteriousness of benzoate of soda and other preservatives. Wiley, who has been in the bureau of chemistry for twenty-five years, has been devoting most of his time to foods. He is the highest authority in the world on foods. The French and German governments are just beginning now to undertake the work he has already done in the investigation of food constituents and the effects of adulterants on the human system. For something like eight years Wiley has been making these unique investigations, feeding selected young men with foods bought in the market containing the questionable substances. He is a member of more scientific societies which study food than any other man in the world, perhaps. But in order to satisfy the last year appointed this board of chemists to revise Wiley's findings. They went to work, or say they did, and, declaring they have tested the effects of benzoate of soda for periods ranging from one to four months, now come and say that Wiley is all wrong. During the work of years and in the most exhaustive manner Wiley has made his investigations, yet the college chemists appointed by President Roosevelt after a few months' study declare that Wiley is wrong.

Wiley's experiments with benzoate of soda have been continued for a much longer period than any alleged to have been made by the board of revision, or whatever else they be called. And it is safe to say that they have been much more thorough in every detail. They were eminent chemists on the board, some of them at least, one being Dr. Ira Remsen, president of Johns Hopkins University. Doubtless as to general chemistry they are better authorities; but they are not Wiley's equals or anything like his equals when it comes to the chemistry of foods and the effects of foods on the human system. He has done the work, and they have not.

But this is a commercial age, you know, and we have a quitter for President.

ZACH MCGHEE.