The St. Tammany Farmer.

"The Blessings of Government, Like the Dew from Heaven, Should Descend Alike Upon the Rich and the Poor."

W. G. KENTZEL, Editor. COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1900. VOL. XXV.—NO. 12.

ART IN ARCHITECTURE.

DESIGNED AND WRITTEN ESPECIALLY FOR THIS PAPER.

THIS six-room, small and neat, story and a half house can be erected for about $1,100.

The size of the rooms is as follows: Parlor, 12x14 feet; dining-room, 12x14 feet; kitchen, 10x10 feet and bedrooms, one 10x10 feet and two 10x11 feet. The height of the first story is 9½ feet; second story, 9 feet; basement, 6 feet. All floors are double. The outside walls are sheathed with fence flooring, and two thicknesses of building paper is used between siding and sheathing. The bedrooms on second floor have dormer windows, as shown on the elevation. The finish throughout is pine, painted a color to suit the owner. All floors are pine. The outside of the house is painted three coats, and the roof is painted one coat, all colors to suit the owner. The gable over the front veranda has a panel of composition carving in the apex of the gable.

The front of the gables is shingled with round butt shingles. The front door is a sash door. All glass is American, double thick. All flashing is done with tin. The chimney showing above the roof is red press brick.

The veranda is 6x12 feet. The entrance to the basement is from the pantry. The pantry is 5x6 feet, and the storeroom on second floor is 6x6 feet.

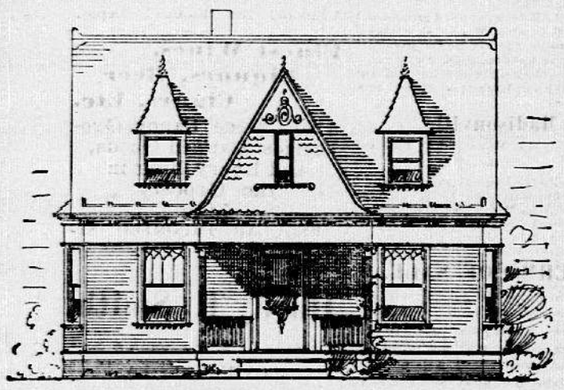
The parlor and dining-room have bays projecting from the ends of the rooms, which make these rooms very pleasant.

The hardware is of a neat design. All doors are five cross panel doors. The studding is 2x4 inches; joist, 2x10 inches; roof rafters, 2x4 inches.

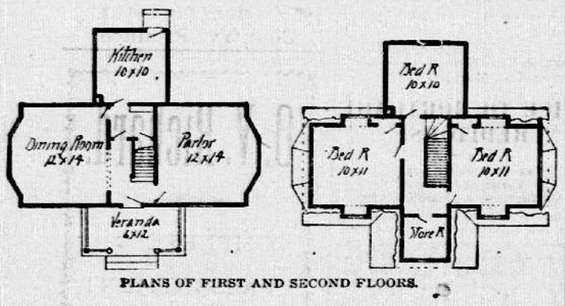
The plastering is two-coat work. The width of the building is 32 feet front, and depth from front back is 23 feet.

All material used throughout is intended to be of first-class quality.

GEO. A. W. KINTZ.



PRETTY SIX-ROOM TOWN OR COUNTRY DWELLING.



PLANS OF FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

CAUSES OF INSANITY.

Most Cases Result from Monotony Which Is a Thing That Every Prudent Man Should Avoid.

One would be pardoned for thinking that a man who earned his livelihood by working in the fresh air of the country, surrounded by sights delightful to the eye and refreshing to the mind, would be far less liable to brain diseases than the man sitting on a stool over a ledger in the stuffy atmosphere of a smoke-dyed city.

But if statistics prove anything they prove the worthlessness of that possible supposition. More agricultural laborers go mad, per cent. for per cent., than any other workers.

It is the monotony which excites disinterestedness, which leads to depression, which develops into melancholia, which ends, perhaps, in a cure, possibly in a suicidal act, probably in an asylum. It may be safely said that Sunday saves thousands upon thousands from the madhouse. It is the one break from week to week which thousands of natures demand.

The agricultural laborer, the artisan, and other similar classes of workers live on monotony, broken here and there by a small incident which in time becomes itself monotonous.

A man, perhaps, drives rivets; he drives them every day of the week except Sunday; every motion of his work becomes mechanical; he has no interest in his work beyond what it finds for him on Saturday.

He has one thing to do and the more he does that the less he does everything else. Consequently the brain becomes weak for want of more general use, and weakens until it snaps.

A fine thing is a healthy hobby, but a finer, especially for indoor workers, is a sport. Healthy recreation keeps more people out of the madhouse than anything the doctors could do. Nature demands a certain amount of balance, and she will have it or be revenged.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sylva's Love for Flowers.

The queen of Roumania, "Carmen Sylva," is so passionately fond of flowers that she is positively unable to rest happily in a room where there are no blossoms. As to writing without the neighborhood of flowers, that she has declared to be quite out of the question. Nearly all her literary works have been composed out of doors, in a roofless room, built of reeds and surrounded by a hedge of rose bushes, in the hollows of which are cunningly concealed cages full of singing birds. The floor is a mossy turf. In one corner a tiny fountain pours forth perfumed waters, in another swings a luxurious hammock, in which the queen can rest and dream. Her seat is a mossy bank, her desk a lichened stone, carved into the shape of a writing table.

Centenary of Electricity.

"Electricity as we know it" is just 100 years old. In 1799 the Italian scientist Volta gave definite form to the method of producing the current, and it is from his name that we have the term "voltmeter" to describe the instrument which measures the force of the current, and "volt" as the unit of that measurement.

Shoe Trade with Mexico.

According to the best statistics available, says the Mexican Herald, over $300,000 worth of American shoes were sold in Mexico during 1899.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

They Are Packed in Cans for Transportation to Every Clime in the World.

The agent of a New York medical and surgical supply company gives an interesting account of the method by which British troops in Africa are being furnished with surgical dressings, etc., by his firm.

"At the present time," said Mr. Nowell, "we have all we are able to do in keeping pace with the orders from England for our specialty, which is the canning of surgical dressings for field use. In each can are contained artificial sponges and ligatures together with a bottle of phenol sufficient to furnish a carbolic solution for the instrument used in the operation. Where operations are performed under such conditions as usually exist in a field hospital it is necessary to have dressings the sterility of which can be relied on by the operator without recourse to any makeshifts on the spot. Each can contains exactly what is needed for each operation and every one is hermetically sealed. The cover of the tin, if carefully removed, is of such shape as to serve as a sterilizer tray for instruments, being made in such shape with that object in view.

"While this form of surgical supply was invented and put into practice owing to the need of such a departure among our own troops in Cuba and the Philippines, I am confident that the canned dressings will eventually be depended on by practitioners in private practice, because it is extremely difficult for a surgeon to deal with emergencies such as often arise on true antiseptic principles. The idea may sound queer to a layman, but every surgeon recognizes the value of the invention on general principles, and especially with regard to its availability for emergency service with an army."—Minneapolis Journal.

New Electric Foghorn.

A new electric foghorn consists of three electro-magnets, which operate half a dozen clappers that strike upon a gong at the rate of 36,000 strokes a minute, producing a continuous sound. The effect is increased by the use of a megaphone, which also sends the sound in any desired direction.

A Bargain.

"What's the excitement at Byers & Sell's?"

"They're giving away a foreign nobleman with each wedding trousseau."—N. Y. Journal.

Those Loving Girls.

Maude—Do you think this hat makes me look older?

Clara—Of course not, dear. I don't see how it possibly could.—Chicago Record.

A Good-Luck Citizen.

"What is a walking encyclopedia, pa?"

"Well, he is a man who always happens to know the very things that other people happen to ask him."—Puck.

Dear Gossips.

Ida—She kee, s her age well, doesn' she?

May—Yes. She can't get rid of it.—Chicago Recor

Private.

The young man tried to kiss the girl,
And she, fearing he might fail,
Did just what he intended to—
She gently drew the veil.
—N. Y. World.

CALIFORNIA'S MINING.

Old Claims Are Being Worked Over and New Places Developed—Wealth of the Golden State.

The opening of mines that have been for a quarter of a century or more idle is one of the notable features of the times in California mining. Most of these are quartz properties, which, under old methods of mining and milling, were not profitable to work. Modern methods have, however, made them available. Many of them have ore in sight that will make them productive from the time they are reopened and their reduction works are started, for the methods now in vogue are so economical that a good margin of profit is present in ore that would not pay expenses by the old-time processes. Cheap power, cheap light, more effective and less costly explosives, improved appliances for breaking out the ore from the slopes, hoisting and pumping machinery capable of reaching to greater depths and lifting greater weights more expeditiously and economically and chemical processes that arrest all the gold contained in the rock, combined with a more intelligent knowledge of the gold-bearing veins, are the agents of modern success. These methods and appliances have thus unconsciously, as it were, raised the business of quartz mining largely out of the domain of speculation.

But a new interest is also being taken in the placers. Discoveries have been lately made at various points which encourage exploration for gold-bearing gravel deposits whose existence had not been suspected before. Gravel mines that have been worked for nearly half a century have thus been given a new lease of life. A disposition is also being shown to work, by unobjectionable methods, many of the deep gravel mines which were forced by the courts to discontinue hydraulicking. In these properties it is intended to mine only the richer strata of gravel lying on the bedrock. Some of them are now being prepared for drifting. Preparations are also being made to open several big gravel properties in Calaveras and other counties, which have not yet been prospected, but in which capital has lately become interested. Other minerals besides gold are also receiving a liberal share of attention from prospectors and claiming the notice of mining investors. New borax ledges of great promise have been lately opened in the Mojave basin, and a large body of zinc ore is reported to have been found near San Vicente, San Diego county.

The increasing confidence of capital in California mines is noticeable. It is not obtrusively paraded. But wherever a promising mine is for sale there is not the same difficulty in finding a purchaser for it that existed a few years ago. Eastern capital in large amounts has thus been quietly invested. Boston is credited with having placed at least $10,000,000 in California and Arizona mines, and a large proportion of the investment has been made in the former. Experts are scattered all over the mineral belts examining properties in the interest of this class of investors, and, as a result, sales are becoming frequent each succeeding week, and the initiative taken for elaborate developments which will add to the general wealth of the state.—San Francisco Chronicle.

THE EARTH A PYRAMID.

An English Scientist and Eminent Official Advances an Astounding Theory.

Since the earth was first formed many theories have been advanced as to its shape and the process of its formation, but no one until our day ever maintained that its form was that of a huge pyramid. Centuries ago Pythagoras and Aristotle declared that it was spherical, Anaximander that it was shaped like a column, Democritus that it was a concave disl and very much resembled a huge porringer, Empedocles and Anaximenes that it was a plane disk, and Zenofanes that it had roots like a tree, which spread in all directions far into the infinite.

Now comes Mr. J. Greene, an English scientist and a government official in the Sandwich islands, with the bold announcement that all these ancient theories, as well as the modern ones, are utterly baseless, since, according to him, the earth has the form of a triangular pyramid, or, in other words, of a regular tetrahedron, with the apex at the south pole and the base at the north. An extraordinary theory this may seem to all of us who are so familiar with the earth as pictured on papier mache globes, and yet it is attracting the attention of European geologists, and, among others, of M. De Lapparent, who seems by no means inclined to reject it hastily.

Tergioni Tozzetti, a writer of the last century, said: "If we can suppose all the water of the seas to be annihilated we would find that the solid earth was of a most rugged form."

According to this hypothesis, say geographers of the old school, there ought to be a spacious sea opposite every continent. The new theory, however, as has been said, seemingly eliminates the waters of the earth altogether and cares not a jot as to their location. If we admit that the earth is now completely solidified, even in its central parts, we must, it is asserted, also admit that it was at one time in a state of fusion, and that after a crust was formed the hot substances gradually cooled. In time the earth would present an appearance as harmonious and as free from unsightly protuberances as possible.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Evolution.

"It is really wonderful," mused the deep thinker, "how a thing or an entity will have its beginning, run its course, and end exactly as it began. You follow me, I hope?"

"I think I do," said the worldly one. "For instance, a man will get a jug and hit it up. Immediately a jag is developed. Then he may produce a jig and very likely wind up in the jug."—Philadelphia Press.

Presence of Mind.

Professor—Suppose you were engaged in the autopsy of a subject, and it gave signs of life, what would you do?

Student—I think I should . . change the subject, sir.—Brooklyn Life.

STICK STAMPS ON STRAIGHT.

Attention Is Called to the Irreverence of Standing Great Men on Their Heads.

"Did you ever happen to think," said A. V. Rawdon, of Kansas City, to the New York Tribune man, "of how much better it would be if people would affix stamps neatly and in upright position upon their letters instead of in the helter-skelter manner which is so generally prevalent? Besides, is it treating in fitting manner the memory of those great ones in the history of the republic whose features are held in living memory by means of the post? The father of his country has not come down to us historically as one likely to enter the presence of a lady on his nose, or even when carrying you a notification that your bank account is overdrawn to do so while skating along on his left eyebrow.

"Do you think that he who wrote the sayings of Poor Richard and drew up the articles of confederation for the Albany convention would stand on his head, even were he conscious that it was his lot to carry around patent medicine advertisements and book notices? Would the conqueror of Appomattox, after his wonderful trip around the world, rest easy if he knew he was repeating that triumphal progress every day and entering the uttermost corners of the earth on his ear, his eye or flat on his back? Or, again, is it befitting that the stern and rugged conqueror of New Orleans and uncompromising opponent of the United States bank should enter your presence prone upon his right or left side? I shudder even to think of him as standing on his head, on account of the agony this position would cause him, due to his spikelike hair.

"By all means stick your stamps on straight. It looks better, and besides pays a more fitting tribute to the nation's dead."

No Doubt of a Personal Devil.

The assertion which was made recently in England by a military expert that among the Boers there is a common belief that the Bible was written originally in Dutch, has called out from a correspondent of the London Daily News the following anecdote: "A Dutch minister, lately arrived in the Transvaal from Holland, was rebuked by an old farmer for having expressed doubts of the reality of a personal devil. 'I can show you his portrait,' said the Boer; and, taking down his family Bible, which was adorned with wood cuts of an antique type, he turned to a presentment of the conventional evil one, with horns and tail. 'There!' exclaimed the Boer, triumphantly; 'you have doubts about the existence of the devil. There is a picture of him, and that is the word of God.' The Boer fully believed the artist, as well as the writers, to have been inspired."

Aristocrats in Prison.

According to an apparently authentic article in a French periodical not less than 20,000 aristocrats are at present confined in the prisons of Europe. Russia stands first with 12,000 blue-blooded law breakers, while Italy deserves to be accorded second position, her places of detention harboring thousands of noblemen.

ADEPTS AT LYING.

Pertinacious Untruthfulness Is a Dominant Trait of the South African Kaffirs.

The kaffir makes an interesting study. You cannot understand him all at once. It requires time, and a good deal of it. A new arrival thinks the kaffir is a born prevaricator of the truth, and has his reasons for so thinking, says the London Mail.

Suppose you catch a "boy" committing a misdemeanor. Ask him what he has been doing, and he will look up in your face, a picture of innocence, and reply: "Ikona, baas"—plump denial. Tell him you saw him do it, threaten him with punishment, he will still persist in maintaining his innocence. He will still plead ignorance of the misdeed and mutter in astonishment or fear: "Ikona, baas." In fact, he knows nothing whatever about it.

If the offense be one that cannot be overlooked you proceed to administer reproof—with the foot, if you are not particular and wish to be impressive. What does he do? If he is a raw "boy," and not used to it, he runs off with a terrified look on his face; if he is used to it he retires precipitately with a satisfied smile, not necessarily because he has got the thrashing, but because he no longer has it to look forward to.

The only explanation for the systematic lying of the native in face of the most convincing proof is that the native mind is totally unable to form a conception of what we understand by truthfulness.

MAJ. GEN. SIR FREDERICK CARRINGTON.

London dispatches announce that this well-known British general has been released from his command at Belfast for the purpose of assuming command of a company of irregulars to be furnished by Cecil Rhodes and the British Chartered South African company. Gen. Carrington has served in all parts of the world and is known as a man of remarkable courage and unparalleled cruelty. With the adventurers to be placed at his disposition he will conduct a guerrilla warfare on the borders of Bechuanaland and the Orange Free State which may appall the civilized world by its savagery.

THEY ALL PLAY THE GUITAR.

The Portuguese Are Always Accomplished Manipulators of the Strings.

In Portugal men play upon the guitar as naturally as Yankees whistle. The peasants are universally given to the instrument, chiefly as an accompaniment to the voice. In towns and villages the artisans are often expert guitar players and walk in groups to and from their work, enlivening the journey with music and song. The carpenter who comes to your house to execute a small job brings his guitar with his tools and the blacksmith is a far better performer on the guitar than the anvil.

When Portuguese day laborer or workman has finished his long day's toil he does not hie him to a wine shop to squander the few cents he has earned; he does not even lean against a post and smoke, nor whittle a stick while swapping yarns with his fellows. If he did not bring his guitar with him he goes straight home and gets it. Rests and comforts himself with the music while supper is being prepared. Afterward he spends the evening singing doggerel songs to a strumming accompaniment, tilted back in a chair against his own house wall or on the doorstep of a neighbor.

Has Its Advantages.

Queen Victoria always has her new shoes worn a few times by one of her maids. After all, there is some advantage, thinks the Chicago Times-Herald, in being a monarch, even in England.

BRITISH ARMY AMBULANCE WORK.

It is said that in no previous war was the hospital corps of an army so well and completely organized as is the British service in the campaign in South Africa. The picture here reproduced was sketched near Colenso by the special artist of London Black and White, and shows how the wounded are removed from the battlefield. One of the soldiers wounded in this battle had a startling escape from death. A bullet entered one temple and came out at the other, and yet the man made a complete recovery, and suffers nothing from the terrible wound beyond an occasional headache.

FOR FALLING HAIR.

A Massage with Petroleum Restores Life and Sheen to My Lady's Tresses.

A certain head of hair possessed by a woman of uncertain (or only too certain) age began to fail in comfortable every time her tresses were brought well upon the head, as the present mode demands. With that becoming, wavy looseness in the back, this style was too successful to be lightly given up, and, besides, if hair will not bear combing high, something is radically wrong, thus reasoned the woman. To get at the root of the hair and trouble she followed faithfully for a fortnight a treatment which is simple and sensible. As a result the hair not only ceased falling out, but became wavy and "alive" as well.

She used crude petroleum jelly, working it into the scalp, not leaving it outside, to prove worse than useless. Here is her recipe for making this simple but sure hair fertilizer strike home: Ask any physician what is the best means of conveying a food or medicine into the skin, and he will say lanolin; therefore, to convey petroleum to the roots of the hair, mix it with a like quantity of lanolin, put a little on each finger tip, sit down comfortably to this fertilizing process, and, if possible, before beginning, what is to be continued once every day for the two weeks, shampoo the head. Having hair and scalp clean, begin with the front hair, bend the anointed fingers and begin a patient, gentle rubbing, getting directly at the scalp, touching any but the roots of the hair as little as may be.

Follow the same rule for the back, beginning with both sides of the crown and then working up from the base or "scruff" of the neck. At first it will be impossible to prevent the hair looking a little greasy, but brushing will help this, and, for those who object to the brush, the hair may be well rubbed with a soft, fine cloth or large silk handkerchief.

As soon as the hair stops coming out the application may be discontinued, but a gentle massage with all the fingers will be found necessary to continue the good work.

Much of the prejudice against hair brushes arises from the fact that many people, particularly where the hair is brittle or scanty, have used them with bristles that were far too stiff. Have two good brushes kept thoroughly clean, if the hair is worn "pompadour," part well back, turn up, take a brush in each hand and stroke upward, allowing one brush to surely cover the exact middle of the head. Give 50 firm strokes, the same number to each side and the same to the back, also turned up, the long hair to be taken separately and well brushed out. If there is the slightest inclination to undulating growth, the hair will wave after a few days, for this treatment, and even in the case of that which is uncompromisingly straight, if persevered in, will give "fluffiness" and undulation, if not the actual wave. Notwithstanding the prejudice before referred to, the continuous gentle brushing strengthens the hair so that the lanolin and petroleum massage will but seldom be needed.—St. Louis Republic.

THE OFFICER CONCEDED.

That the Gentleman Was Justified in Smashing the Disturber of His Peace.

A haggard man, clad in threadbare but decent garments, emerged with hesitating steps from the shadow of a great carved doorway in the business district and tapped a well-dressed pedestrian on the arm. "Excuse me, sir," he began, hoarsely, "but would you be kind enough—" The gentleman he accosted was portly and prosperous in appearance and his ruddy visage betokened a jovial temperament, but as the other concluded his petition in a hurried undertone a swift and sinister change swept across the features, and without a word he whirled up a massive walking stick and struck the humble applicant to the ground. "Hold, there!" cried a policeman, rushing to the spot and seizing him by the wrist before he could repeat the blow. "What do you mean, you brute, by striking that poor man just because he asked for a little charity? Have you no heart at all? I'll see you suffer for this, you old rascal!" "That's right!" "Run 'im in!" "Lynch him!" "Oh, de crooel monster!" came from the rapidly gathering crowd. "But, gentlemen," expostulated the portly prisoner, "permit me to explain. You are greatly in error. That individual did not ask me for alms—" "What did he ask you for, then?" inquired the officer, incredulously. "He asked me when the twentieth century would begin," replied the other, in a firm voice, "and I had taken an oath to have the gore of the next blithering idiot who fired that conundrum in my direction." "Oh, that's entirely different, sir," said the policeman, cordially, "I shall arrest him at once for conduct calculated to produce a breach of the peace." And seizing the unhappy man by the collar he dragged him to the patrol box amidst the plaudits of the populace.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

Some New Bed Linen.

Charming sets of bed linen are seen in a trousseau. Sheets of lawn cambric surrounded by a garland of fine embroidery. The upper sheet is ornamented with a monogram, surrounded with a wreath or large roses beautifully embroidered in the Louis XVI. style. The part that turns down is edged with a large flounce of Valenciennes lace. The sheets are laid over a ground of pink marceline. The mattress cover is also of pink marceline, stitched with Louis XVI. designs, with puffs of pink moire at the four corners. It falls so as to hide the mattress and ends in a gather of pink mousseline de soie. The pillow cases are also set over a ground to match the sheets and have the same garland and monogram and are edged with the same Valenciennes.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Lady Cake.

Stir half cup butter with one cup of sugar to a light white cream; sift one and a half cups flour with one teaspoonful baking powder; beat four whites of eggs till stiff; add the sifted flour, the beaten whites of eggs, with a half cup of milk to the creamed butter and juice of half a lemon, pour the mixture into a paper lined form and bake in a medium hot oven till done.—Brooklyn Eagle.

FARMER AND PLANTER.

ABOUT IRISH POTATOES.

Some of the Conditions Necessary to Make a Success of the Crop in the South.

To make a success of this crop, we must first select the right kind of soil to grow them in. This soil should be loose; a light sandy loam being preferable, which should be well filled with humus. Our northern friends have their best success on a clover sod, which furnishes this humus; but at the south, we must depend principally upon the cow pea to lighten our soil, and supply us with this vegetable matter. A piece of light, loamy land that was in corn last year, and well manured for that crop, and which had cow peas sown in the corn and the vines allowed to die on the land, will do finely. Or a piece of new ground where the stumps have been grubbed out, so it can be broken deeply, is also a good place. As soon as teh land is dry enough in the spring, break deeply with a two-horse plow. If you are not so fortunate as to possess a big plow, follow behind the one-horse turn plow with a long, narrow sharp scooter, in the same furrow. Then harrow down fine with cutaway and smoothing harrows, and lay off your rows three feet apart with double mould-board plow, running deep enough so the seed will be four inches below the surface when the land is level. In the meantime have your seed potatoes cut to two good eyes, trying to have the pieces as even in size as possible; see that your seed are medium sized tubers and good smooth stock, free from scab. Do not cut too many ahead, for we want to put freshly-cut seed into freshly-opened furrows. Drop your pieces ten to fourteen inches apart, according to variety. Early varieties requiring closer seeding than the later maturing kind; and cover lightly about two inches deep. Then your are ready to apply your fertilizer.

This fertilizer should contain a good per cent. of potash for best results, and to make the potatoes nice and mealy. Soggy and watery potatoes are usually the result of a deficiency of potash in the soil, so that this matter is very important. A fertilizer for this crop should contain ammonia, six per cent.; phosphoric acid, seven per cent, and potash eight per cent., and can be made by combining 800 pounds dried blood, 880 pounds acid phosphate and 320 pounds muriate of potash, or sulphate of potash, if it is preferred, to make a ton. Apply this in a broad band on top of the row at the rate of 1,000 pounds to the acre, for the main crop, if your land in good. But 2,000 pounds will be found to pay better, especially on the early crop, which needs forcing. Now, put two good furrows on every row, and your planting is completed.

The cultivation of this crop should commence almost immediately, by running a smoothing harrow across the rows as soon as the land is dry enough, after a rain. Keep the crust broken in this manner, by running first cross-wise and then lengthwise of the rows, until the plants are well up; when the cultivator with narrow teeth can be used. This cultivation should be frequent and shallow and as nearly level as possible, keeping it up until the vines begin to die. As the plants become large spray them with Bordeaux mixture, as a preventive against blight. Keep a sharp lookout for potato bugs, and catch the first ones that make their appearance. By looking the field over once a week these pests can be kept in check; and with us, the method has been cheaper and more satisfactory than to use poison.

Careful attention to details are the requisies of success with the potato crop, as with most other crops for that matter.—T. J. Merriam, Battle Hill, Ga.

CORN PLANTING TIME.

Some Useful Suggestions to the Southern Farmer About His Next Corn Crop.

As we look ahead to the outcome of 1900 we feel that very much depends upon the planting of this important crop. A full corn crop means peace, plenty, prosperity and happiness. A short corn crop may mean trouble, doubt, debt and disaster.

Never in the history of the south has it been so important to look after the corn crib.

Farmers are not free from debt, but they are getting so. They are not independent, but they are approaching that happy condition. Another short cotton crop and a full corn crop means prosperity.

Plant a full corn crop, plant your best land in corn.

We have always found subsoiling to pay us in growing corn. We tried it over and over. Our corn on land subsoiled was always better. We tried it on upland and bottom land, on red land and gray land, and fresh land and old land. We tried it in good seasons and bad seasons, and it paid all the time and everywhere.

We always found 12 to 15 inches of soil would make larger yields than three to six inches of soil in the same field, with same culture and manner.

The drier the season the greater the difference. We have made over 50 bushels of corn per acre with a very dry season on subsoiled land, and under 10 bushels per acre on land not subsoiled in same field. With these facts before us, we can not indorse the conclusion against subsoiling.

We urge our readers to subsoil until they get from 12 to 15 inches of soil over all their fields. Aeration follows the plow, and soil goes as deep as the plow.

The conclusions on this point may be correct where the number of stalks is limited to between three and four thousand per acre.

Our experience is all in favor of from 7,000 to 8,000 stalks per acre. It is impossible to make very heavy yields of corn if you do not have a large number of stalks. It is very seldom that we can make a crop of corn that will average one and a half good ears per stalk. Very much of our crop does not average one heavy ear per stalk.

The number of stalks is a matter of prime importance. Good farming should make over 50 bushels of corn per acre. This will very rarely be done with less than 5,500 stalks. With average farming it takes 100 stalks to make 100 ears, and 100 ears to make one bushel.

We are aware that many will say 7,000 stalks will be too thick. We freely admit that it will be too thick unless your land has been subsoiled. But each stalk will find plenty of cubic space for root development and plant food and water if you have broken entirely through the hardpan.

A soil broken 15 inches will furnish much more than five times the more food and water that a soil broken three inches can furnish. A field broken 15 inches will better bear 15,000 stalks than one broken three inches deep will bear 3,000.

We have found no limit to the quantity of manure or fertilizers that will pay on corn and subsoiled land. We have used a ton of high grade fertilizer per acre with great profit. We have realized larger profits on over 1,000 pounds per acre than upon less.

With subsoiling and 7,000 to 8,000 stalks per acre we are not afraid to use heavy quantities of manure and fertilizers or both. We always get better profits from broadcast manuring and fertilizing.—Dixie Farmer.

Planning For the Year.

Not more than one farmer in ten makes any well-defined plans for the next season's campaign. Most men have a vague idea of how many acres of this or that they will plant next season, but rarely do they consider the details—the methods they will pursue. It is a good time right now to study all these out and jot them down in a book that can be referred to in the busy season. When the work is on hand and pushing one to his utmost he is apt to forget many important details, many matters that are small, but really vital. One who has not tried it has no idea what a relief it is to have his work all carefully planned in advance. It is almost like working under the direction of another person. I am aware that some people imagine that farm work can not be planned in advance because it is so largely governed by meteorological conditions, but if they will once give it a trial they will learn otherwise. When one has everything in readiness and knows to a certainty what he wants to do he can accomplish a third more than when his ideas are all mixed and mingled with the odds and ends that bob up every day. When he knows what comes next, and how he has determined to accomplish it, and that everything is in readiness, there is no confusion, no mistakes. Careful planning and prompt execution of these plans makes the successful farmer; haphazard confusion the "unlucky" one. Don't be "unlucky" this year.—Farm and Fireside.

The Family Cow.

No question but that the family cow is a family pet. But we do not keep her for fun. We want milk—good milk—and plenty of it. To secure such result, however, we must have a good cow for a starting point. A poor cow, or an indifferent one, either, does not deserve to be a family pet. The animal should pay a good profit, and a good cow will do it if properly managed. One trouble with family cows, even good cows, is that the family expects them to be able to mix dry straw or a bundle of moldy corn-stalks and water and make milk out of the mixture. To make a big pailful of rich milk twice a day requires a good deal of substance, but not near as much in cost as the pailful of milk is worth, especially when it could be sold to neighbors at five cents, more or less, a quart. A god cow, in short, given all the wholesome food in properly balanced ration which she should have will pay handsomely for her keep, while the same cow fed as so many are fed will cost more for feed and care than her milk is worth.—Farm and Fireside.

HERE AND THERE.

—Young pigs should not be fed for fat. The first thing to be done is to build up a frame, then fatten and sell in rapid succession.

—If the poultry on a farm have the attention given them that is received by the cows the farmer would soon learn to know more about his flocks and understand how to correct his mistakes.

—When the bicycle became popular we heard the mournful refrain: "The horse must go!" Then came the automobile, and now surely "The horse must go!" The horse surely does go if 2:10 and better means anything.

—A wideawake stranger passing through a rural district, will judge a man by the general appearance of his farm, and this judgment, with few exceptions, will be correct. It is important that our farms shall be in as good shape as possible.

—A cow kept in a barn ventilated with cracks will require at least one pound more hay to keep her warm than she otherwise would a day. That means 200 pounds for the winter season. At $10 a ton the hay would be worth one dollar. Of extra grain she will need an equal value.

—The great gigantic disadvantages of this country for tea-growing are the insufficiency of rainfall and the variable temperature. It rains a good deal in the cotton-growing region, but it does not rain enough for tea. This native of a tropical forest requires a great amount of moisture and an intense heat.

—Raising hogs has of late grown to be a most important branch of farming. The returns made by the hogs when properly attended to bring in for the grower a large amount of ready cash. In fact, the most profitable animal on the farm to-day is the hog, and farmers in general are giving more attention to this line than ever before.

—It is natural for the hens to lay, and when they do not produce eggs in the summer or fall the cause should be investigated. When eggs cease to come in the farmer sells the molting hens, which is just where he makes his greatest mistake. The ones to dispose of are those that are fat and in high condition.

—Farmers should have the best pork and bacon for family use. For this purpose he need not pay so strict regard to cost. The best is what he wants and should have. Pigs well fed on soaked wheat and oats, half and half, with one pound of corn per day for the last month, and killed at seven months, will prove most satisfactory.