

CATTLE IN THE COTTON GROWING SECTIONS



Stocker Steers in a Kentucky Pasture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In the cotton-growing sections of the South comparatively few cattle have been kept, and they have not usually been regarded as profitable. Yet it is obviously to the farmer's advantage to be able to supply his family with an abundance of dairy products, and, in addition, he raises calves that some one will wish to buy he will find that this can be done at little or no cost.

At the present time the United States does not produce enough meat to feed its own people; in consequence every calf worth feeding for beef can be sold for a good price. Ordinary cows, however, bred to a good bull will produce calves that are worth twice as much as those cows bred to any little scrub that may be near at hand.

For a good calf eight or nine months old, men who make a business of feeding cattle will pay from \$20 to \$30. These men, however, will not put themselves to the expense of hunting for such animals; they will buy only in neighborhoods where a number can be secured at one time. To obtain the best results, therefore, it is important that a whole community decide to improve its cattle. But where a start has been made the rapidly with which the idea spreads is remarkable.

Although the average farmer cannot afford by himself the expense of a good bull to breed his cows to, the organization of a bull club will enable him to secure the services of one at a comparatively low figure. For example, a good beef bull may cost \$150. Four of them would do for 200 cows, so that if a club be formed of men owning in the aggregate that number each would have to pay three dollars for each of his cows. The club may be divided into four sections or "blocks," and a bull assigned to each, the bulls being changed around at the end of every two years. In this way, if nothing goes wrong, it will be eight years before new purchases are necessary. The old bulls can then be fattened and sold.

In such a plan it is obviously necessary that the members decide to use the same breed and keep to their decision; otherwise at the end of a few years they will have a lot of cattle not much better than the scrubs they started with. Herefords, Aberdeen-Angus, Shorthorn (Durham), Red Poll or Devon all have their own qualities. The Herefords and Devons are the best

tant one for the South, and deserves special attention.

In addition to the pasture, if the cow is milked during the summer she should have some cottonseed or a little cottonseed meal, a little corn, or some other form of feed which may be available. In the fall and winter when the soil is dry, oats or some other cover crop will provide good grazing. At milking time she should have some good cowpeas, lespedeza or Bermuda hay and some cottonseed. Calves should be turned out on oats, rye, wheat, or crimson clover as soon as possible. The green feed will do wonders. Fuller details in regard to this whole question of beef raising on the farm are contained in the United States department of agriculture's farmers' bulletin 530, "Beef Production in the South."

HINTS ON RAISING PEANUTS

Valuable Crop in South and Southwest Overlooked by Many Farmers—Always in Demand.

Peanuts are a very valuable crop in the Southwest and South, where the soil is light and the climate friendly, but a great many farmers do not seem to know it.

The nuts can be raised more cheaply and more easily than corn and they always bring a good price. Both horses and cattle are fond of hay, and it makes excellent roughage. Peanuts are one of the best crops going for boys, because they seem to take more interest in this than in any other crop on the farm—particularly if they are allowed to have the proceeds, which they should have.

The way to start is to get perfectly good seed. The nuts should be smooth, of good size, and free from any blemish.

In Kansas and Missouri the seed should be planted about the last of April, but in Virginia they are often planted earlier. Do not plant until the ground has become warm.

Plant two seeds in a hill, and make the hills three feet apart, or they can be planted in checkrows.

Keep the ground loose and mellow with cultivator and hoe until the plant begins to make little rootlike pods which later develop into nuts. After that all the work that is necessary is enough to keep down the weeds.

In the South many growers cover the bloom as soon as it develops, but



Jersey Heifers at Fredericksburg, Va.

grazers, but Shorthorn and Red Poll cows the best milkers. The Aberdeen-Angus are good grazers and fatten well. Farmers' bulletin 612, "Breeds of Beef Cattle," which can be had on application to the United States department of agriculture, contains information of use in reaching a decision, but the county agent, or the state agricultural college, should be consulted. The decision is an important one.

If, for any reason, the formation of a bull club is not possible, another way to get service to a good bull is to patronize one owned by some stockman in the neighborhood. Service fees of one to two dollars are usually charged. In the case of a club a somewhat smaller fee should be charged the members and paid into the club treasury. The man who keeps the bull should be allowed free service.

If it is worth while to have good cattle, it is worth while to take good care of them. The bull requires a good pasture for grazing and exercise, and during the breeding season enough grain to keep him in good condition. The grain should be fed about a month before the breeding season opens. At other times plenty of pasture in summer and cowpea hay in winter with a liberal allowance of silage will be sufficient.

The cows also should have pasture during the summer, but this should be real pasture with Bermuda grass and lespedeza, and not a barren lot which offers only shade and water. The whole question of forage crops and pastures is, however, a most important one.

Let Cattle "Rough It." It may pay to let the dry cows and other cattle two years old or more "rough it" through the winter in the fields or on cane, where that is available; but it will not pay to subject them to such hardships that they die from starvation or exposure. We have known men to let their cattle literally starve to death, because they thought cottonseed meal so high priced they could not afford to feed it and then turn around in the spring and buy cottonseed meal to use as fertilizer.

In Kansas that is seldom done, and good crops are raised there.

Peanuts are harvested with a four-tined fork. The fork is stuck into the ground under the hill, which is then gently loosened up and pulled out with the hands.

The nuts should be placed in a dry room—the hayloft makes a good storehouse—and when they are thoroughly dry and clean they are ready for market.

Nuts should be put up in bags holding about one hundred pounds.

HARMFUL IN COTTON FIELDS

Innocent Looking Violets Afford Opportunity for Red Spider to Work—Eradication Is Urged.

Violets growing around a cotton field seem to give another cotton pest, the red spider, an opportunity to work, and the agricultural department recommends the destruction of this harmless-looking flower to control the spiders. Other measures suggested as a result of investigations in South Carolina are the destruction of winter food plants and pokeweed around fields, the plowing of wide dust barriers around isolated infested places, and spraying with potassium sulphide.

Shelter the Machinery. The man who lets his plows stand in the field during the winter should remember that manufacturers have not yet discovered iron and steel that will not rust.

Some Farms Too Large. While every man ought to own a bit of land there is such a thing as having too much. Big farms are all right for those who have money enough to equip them properly, but the man of moderate means is much better off with a little place convenient to a good cash market.

Sign of Mismanagement. If a sheep has snuffles it is a sure sign of exposure or mismanagement somewhere.

GAS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" settles sour gassy stomachs in Five minutes—Time It!

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it.

Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach troubles has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any dealer and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, dizziness and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.—Adv.

Ill Timed Gesture. Percival—You should have heard the audience laugh at Professor Ravenyelp.

Penelope—I didn't think he was supposed to be funny.

Percival—He wasn't, but just as he started to recite 'The Frost Is on the Pumpkin' he reached up and scratched his gray head.—Youngstown Telegram.

His Guess. Mrs. Bacon—This paper says distinct traces of light have been detected in the ocean at depths of more than 3,000 feet by an English oceanographical expedition.

Mr. Bacon—Some of those careless mermaids left the gas burning, I reckon.

It Happened in Boston. "The new generation is too flippant about serious things of life," averred Mr. Baconstreet.

"I just heard a young fellow call for what he termed 'a thousand on a plate.' Is that the way to order beans?"

The Test. "Do you really believe college education helps a young man in business life?"

"I know it does. At college my boy was the champion sprinter of his class, and now he has a job as bank runner."

Sympathy for Dumb Animals. "The doctor says I ought to ride a horse," said the large man.

"He may be a good doctor," replied the athletic person, "but he is no member of the S. P. C. A."

Deteriorating. "Is it true that sailors in the United States navy are taught to crochet?" asked the fair girl.

"Not yet," answered the irate statesman, "but we are developing among our jacksies some first-class timber for glee clubs."

Easily Explained. "That man seems to be making a great deal of money."

"Yet in the nature of his business, he is always up against it."

"How is that?"

"He is a wall decorator."

Occasionally a workman is willing to admit that his boss knows almost as much as he does.

Denver has sent to the Pacific coast towns a special trainload of business boosters.

The first Brazilian vessel to enter the port of Boston was recently seen there.

Boy Scouts and Sawdust. There will be a lot of people who may have had but a superficial interest in the Boy Scout movement who will take a quite different view of the movement when they hear that the scouts out in Sheridan have assigned themselves the work of scattering sawdust on ice-covered sidewalks and streets. Yet this is but one example of the practical and useful things that have been done by members of this organization in many places. It is characteristic of the motives and aims of the movement.

It is just in little things like this, showing thoughtfulness and consideration for others, creating a habitual readiness to put one's self out for the comfort and convenience of the community, that the great value of the spirit of service, of neighborliness, of the scout movement lies. It instills into the boys mutual good will and responsibility which goes to the making of good citizens.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Finland's Remarkable Schools.

The folk-schools of Finland are particularly fine, with their cooking departments, gymnasiums, manual training and needlework. Every school has excellent bathing facilities, and the poorest children are fed at the schools. There are little zoological museums in most of the schools. There are so many varieties of schools, besides the folk-schools, elementary and higher; there are lyciums, schools of forestry, of agriculture and of navigation, schools for training teachers, commercial schools, technical music and art schools, etc. There are three large garden schools in Finland, where boys as well as girls are taught cooking. "They must learn to cook what they grow," said one of the teachers. The dairy schools are particularly interesting. Dairying comes second among the industries of Finland. The pupil must have worked for one year at a butter factory before he or she will be admitted to the school.

What Makes Us Yawn.

One man started to yawn and soon everybody in the party followed the suggestion. "What makes us yawn?" asked one yawner. And the "doc" gave his explanation: "The yawn is a spasmodic effort of the lungs to correct imperfect aeration. It is a good deal like this: If we are stupid or sleepy, or listless, we fall into a way of shallow inadequate breathing; we do not sufficiently fill the lungs with air. After a little period of this neglecting the full breathing function, the deep portions of the lungs begin to rebel, they get congested and force us to a special and spasmodic opening of the lungs, in order that the oxygen may rush in, to the very depths. This is a yawn." If one yawns, or mentions yawning, everybody else yawns. You have yawned several times since you began to read this paragraph. It is time to stop talking about it.

One-Hundred-Dollar Tree.

The government has received \$99.40 in payment for a single sugar pine tree that a trespasser cut in the Stanislaus National forest in California. It yielded more than enough actual lumber for a good-sized house, or for a two-foot board walk nearly two miles long. The tree scaled 18,933 board feet, and was valued at \$5.25 a thousand feet. Officers of the forest service believe that although national forest timber is frequently sold at a higher rate a foot, no other tree ever felled in a national forest has been worth so much.—Youth's Companion.

Wasn't Soothed.

"Your friend sent me a very excited letter yesterday."

"That's odd. I thought he told me he had composed it."

Really Reliable.

"Is your maid trustworthy?"

"Trustworthy? Why, I even give her the key to the bread box!"

The fickleness of fortune is only exceeded by the faithfulness of misfortune.

The really conceited man is the whole parade when walking alone.

KIDNEYS CLOG UP FROM EATING TOO MUCH MEAT

Take Tablespoonful of Salts if Back Hurts or Bladder Bothers—Meat Forms Uric Acid.

We are a nation of meat eaters and our blood is filled with uric acid, says a well-known authority, who warns us to be constantly on guard against kidney trouble.

The kidneys do their utmost to free the blood of this irritating acid, but become weak from the overwork they get sluggish; the eliminative juices clog and thus the waste is retained in the blood to poison the entire system.

When your kidneys ache and feel like lumps of lead, and you have stinging pains in the back or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or the bladder is irritable, obliging you to seek relief during the night, when you have severe headaches, nervous and dizzy spells, sleeplessness, acid stomach or rheumatism in bad weather, get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast each morning and in a few days your kidneys will act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate clogged kidneys, to neutralize the acids in urine so it is no longer a source of irritation, thus ending urinary and bladder disorders.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink, and nobody can make a mistake by taking a little occasionally to keep the kidneys clean and active.—Adv.

Every Little Helps.

Theatrical Manager—Hie, there! What are you going to do with that pistol?

Disconsolate Lover—Going to kill myself.

Theatrical Manager—Hold on a minute. If you're bound to do it, won't you be good enough to leave a note saying you did it for love of Miss Starr, our leading lady? It's a dull season, and every little helps.

An Apt Student.

A young woman, who came to Columbia to take her degree of doctor of philosophy, married her professor in the middle of her second year. When she announced her engagement one of her friends said:

"But, Edith, I thought you came up here to get your Ph. D."

"So I did," replied Edith, "but I had no idea I would get him so soon."

The Way It Goes.

"Judging from the way that man talks, he must be fairly hard up. Do you suppose he's hungry?"

"Oh, no. He's been keeping six motor cars and has had to dispose of one. The man who's consoling him gets a salary of \$2,000 a year."

Same Power.

"I have tribute to my powers as an actor. I can draw tears from men and women alike any time by working on their feelings."

"Humph! I can do that, too."

"On the stage?"

"No, in my office. I'm a dentist."

Vigorous Reform.

"There are sermons in stones."

"Possibly," replied Miss Cayes, "that accounts for the fact that some of the sermons intended to reform cities remind you of a man throwing rocks."

Of Course.

"How did you like the performance?"

"It was very tame."

"You surprise me. I thought it was a lot of trained polar bears?"

"It was, but they had to be tame, didn't they?"

The Soul of Repartee.

Mrs. Given—You are a loafer.

Wearly Willie—Yes'm; a six-foot loafer.—New York Sun.

And it is easier to marry a girl for her beauty than it is to live with her for the same reason.



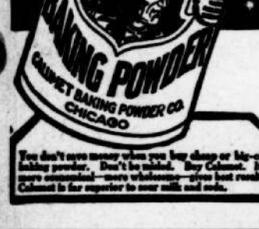
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—solved once for all by Calumet.

For daily use in millions of kitchens has proved that Calumet is highest not only in quality but in leavening power as well—unfading in results—pure to the extreme—and wonderfully economical in use. Ask your grocer. And try Calumet next bake day.

Received Highest Awards

World's Pure Food Exhibition, Chicago, Ill. Pure Food Contest, St. Louis, Mo., 1904. Pure Food Contest, New York, N. Y., 1905.



Out He Went. "John," announced his mother-in-law, "the furnace has gone out."

"I think I'll follow its example," said he, as he reached for his hat.

JUST ONE BOND'S PILL AT BED TIME

will relieve that disagreeable Headache, Sour Stomach, Dizziness, Coated Tongue, due to an inactive Liver. Don't take Calumet, Bond's Pills are far better, and they will remove the cause. You wake up well. 25c. All druggists.—Adv.

The Appropriate Thing.

"What did they do when that speak easy caught fire?"

"Sent in a still alarm."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Not Standing.

Bill—Is he in the standing army?

Jill—No, he's in the cavalry.

Smile, smile, beautiful clear white clothes. Red Cross Ball Blue, American made, therefore best. All grocers. Adv.

The Episcopal church of this contry

received \$4,000,000 in gifts last year.

Have Hanford's Balsam on hand for accidents.

Naturally, a butter-in is usually a sorehead.—Albany Journal.

Roofing that must last

You can't tell by looking at a roll of roofing how long it will last on the roof, but when you get the guarantee of a responsible company, you know that your roofing must give satisfactory service.

Buy materials that last

Certain-teed Roofing

Our leading product—is guaranteed 5 years for 1-ply, 10 years for 2-ply and 15 years for 3-ply. We also make lower priced roofing, slate surfaced shingles, building papers, wall boards, out-door paints, plastic cement, etc. Ask your dealer for products made by us. They are reasonable in price and we stand behind them.

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