

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Fermented Cotton Seed For Hogs.

Bulletin 78, of the Texas Station, at College Station, is on feeding fermented cottonseed meal to hogs. The conclusions, from careful experiments, are:

First: A comparison of the results of this experiment with those of other stations at which cottonseed meal was fed in the ordinary way, indicates that cottonseed meal may be used in larger quantities and for longer periods when fermented and fed in a slop, than when fed without being fermented.

Second: The report of feeders who have used cottonseed meal for hogs indicate that a light feed of cottonseed meal may be continued indefinitely, and that the consumption of green feed lessens the danger of death from feeding cottonseed meal.

Third: In this trial the hogs were yard-fed during the hot summer season, consequently they were under conditions making the trial as severe as possible. Under such conditions fermenting cottonseed meal does not entirely remove its injurious effect when fed to hogs.

Fourth: The results of this experiment show that for the first forty-three days of the feeding the mixture containing cottonseed meal and corn gave larger and cheaper gains than the straight corn ration, while during the second period of forty days the results were reversed. This leads to the suggestion that, to improve a corn ration, it would be advisable to add cottonseed meal to it for about forty days, preferably, for other reasons also, during the first forty days of the feeding.

Fifth: The hogs that received cottonseed meal as a part of their ration in this trial showed less fat and more lean meat in the carcass.

Sixth: The carcasses of the hogs that received cottonseed meal, contrary to the previously expressed opinion of the packers, were firmer, and therefore more acceptable to them than those of the corn-fed hogs.

Fertilizers For Strawberries.

At the experiment fruit farm experiments with fertilizers for strawberries have given only negative results. In 1903, thirteen plats of one-fortieth acre each were planted to strawberries, twelve plats with different fertilizers and the thirteenth a check. The soil was a good clay loam that would yield about forty bushels of corn per acre. The experiment was designed to show the effect of muriate of potash, acid phosphate and cottonseed meal (nitrogen) singly and in various combinations. The plants were set in the spring and given thorough tillage, and a good stand was secured. Expert growers examined the plats in fruit during the two following years, and of the many who examined them only one man was able to distinguish which was the unfertilized plat. A record of the yield of the different plats was kept, and no pronounced differences appeared. The unfertilized plat gave slightly better results than some of the fertilized plats, but the results as a whole were negative, indicating that this soil did not require manuring for strawberries.

In 1905 the experiment was repeated in a poor light-colored gravelly clay. The plats will bear next season, but in the growth of the plants no differences have been observed in the various plats.

A successful market gardener at Knoxville uses the strawberry as a renovating crop for soils that have been devoted to such vegetables as cabbage he plants a field to strawberries, fruits them two or three years, then plows them under, and finds the soil improved by the process.—Professor Charles A. Keffer.

How to Kill the Borers.

A contributor to the Practical Fruit Grower gives the following receipt for killing the borer and other tree grubs: The best wash I have found to prevent the peach tree's worst enemies—borer and woolly aphis—is made as follows: Put in eight gallons of water as much soda as it will dissolve; then add one gallon of home-made soap (soft soap is best), and a half-gallon of tobacco juice. Then slack lime as for other washes, and mix together. Wash trees from roots to limbs. The wash should be thin for small trees, so as it can be put on about a sixth of an inch. If a little salt is added the wash will stay on longer. I use salt for old trees. This wash is sure death to the young borers that have not got under the bark yet. The best time to wash is June, about the time the moth deposits the eggs that produce the borers. The above wash applies to apple trees, but is too strong for cherry trees.

The past five years I planted 1600 peach trees. Most all made a healthy growth. Most of them were set on new cleared timber land where borers are the worst. Seven died by planting, six were broken off in cultivating.

Notes of Interest.

Attorney Wollman, representative of Attorney-General Hadley, applied in New York for an order to have H. H. Rogers answer the questions in the Standard Oil Case which he would not reply to.

In the House Representative Tawney and Representative Hull had some lively fights over the Army Appropriation bill.

Curing Meat.

As this is the special season for curing meat, and as we have received calls for information on the matter, we shall now discuss the business.

A famous and excellent recipe for curing meat is this: To one gallon of water take one and a half pounds of salt, one half-pound of sugar, one-half ounce of saltpeter, one-half ounce of potash.

This gives the ratio; in it the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired.

The ingredients named are to be boiled together until the dirt rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw what has thus been prepared into a vessel to cool; when it is cool pour it over the beef or pork.

The meat must be well covered with the pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it ought to be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpeter; this removes all the surface blood, leaving the meat fresh and clean.

The boiling of the pickle is sometimes omitted. It is to be remembered, however, that the boiling purifies the article, throwing off, as it does, the dirt always apt to be found in salt and sugar.

This recipe has only to be fully tried to prove its superiority over the common way of dealing with the case. Once thus tried, it is not likely to be abandoned. "The meat," says one who has put it to the test, "is unsurpassed for sweetness, delicacy and freshness of color."—Home and Farm.

The Care of Fowls.

We may learn much from nature's laws as to how best to feed and care for our hens, at times when conditions are such as to deprive them of things needed.

It is known that when left to themselves hens lay the most eggs during the spring and summer months, seasons when bright days and grassy lawns, with fresh air, make all living beings look happier.

The hens have the freedom of the fields and hustle about, gathering bits of grass here and there, and leaving only long enough to go to the house to lay.

We can learn from this that similar conditions must be made to exist during the winter months if we expect the hens to lay.

The house must be warm, the scratching shed must be bright and clean, and the food must be wholesome and so varied that the appetite will not lag.

Grains should be fed always in the scratching shed, and the hens must be kept busy from daylight till dark. Those that begin first and work the longest are sure to be the ones that lay the most eggs.—Home and Farm.

Do You Know the Layers?

If you do not know which of your hens are laying and which are not, you have failed to learn one of the most expensive items in the cost of keeping fowls.

In a flock of fifty hens if ten are poor layers, the cost of their keeping must be deducted from the profit derived from those that do lay.

We should study our hens and learn to select those that will lay, and all others should be sent to market.

It is not difficult to learn which are good layers. They are those with bright, sparkling eyes, red combs and lively movements. Those that hustle around and sing from morning till night. They do not get overfat, but remain in a good, healthy condition, and are the kind that make poultry keeping profitable.

Watch the flock, study them closely and cull out those that do not help to pay the expense bills.—Home and Farm.

Salt on Asparagus.

Increased yields of asparagus are secured at the Arkansas Experiment Station by applying common salt at the rate of 1000 pounds to the acre. Salted areas produce 13½ per cent. more than the unsalted. Salt was applied the preceding summer and the following season salt was again put on at the rate of two pounds per square yard, applied in two equal applications at intervals of twenty days.

News Items.

Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, of New York, formerly of Baltimore, declares that the increase of drinking among women in a menace to American homes.

Despite the presence of nearly a regiment of soldiers in Springfield, Ohio, the race riots there continue, and rumors of an intended attack on the jail at Dayton are current.

AWFUL PSORIASIS 35 YEARS.

Terrible Sealy Humor in Patches All Over Body—Skin Cracked and Bleeding—Cured by Cuticura.

"I was afflicted with psoriasis for thirty-five years. It was in patches all over my body. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap, six boxes of Ointment and two bottles of Resolvent. In thirty days I was completely cured, and I think permanently, as it was about five years ago. The psoriasis first made its appearance in red spots, generally forming a circle, leaving in the centre a spot about the size of a silver dollar of sound flesh. In a short time the affected circle would form a heavy dry scale of white silvery appearance, and would gradually drop off. To remove the entire scales by bathing or using oil to soften them the flesh would be perfectly raw, and a light discharge of bloody substance would ooze out. That scaly crust would form again in twenty-four hours. It was worse on my arms and limbs, although it was in spots all over my body, also on my scalp. If I let the scales remain too long without removing by bath or otherwise, the skin would crack and bleed. I suffered intense itching, worse at nights after getting warm in bed, or blood warm by exercise, when it would be almost unbearable. W. M. Chidester, Hutchison, Kan., April 29, 1905."

After finding something good get busy and look for something better.

Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption, and all throat and lung troubles. At druggists, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 per bottle.

A bad man is far less dangerous than a cunning one.

FIT'S permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, 27 trial bottles and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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A Guaranteed Cure For Piles. Itching, Bleed, Burning, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c

The year 1905 broke the Patent Office record.

STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER THE ALL-IMPORTANT FACT

That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are considering your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years.

Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, and for many years under her direction, and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

Your Flour Goes Further

Here's a pointer on getting more baking to the dollar from your flour. Use *Good Luck* baking powder, which raises the dough better, insures light, crisp baking, and develops all the nutrition of the flour. No chance to spoil a batch of baking with *Good Luck* baking powder, for you can always depend on its strength. You know just how much raising power there is to a spoonful—no guesswork, no soggy dough, no wasted flour.

GOOD LUCK Baking Powder

is sold at an honest price—only ten cents per pound can. Notice this coupon with picture of a freight car. You will find one on the back of every can—outside. Cut out the coupon. Inside of can you will find the *Good Luck* gift book. Pick from the gift book the premium you want and we will send it to you in exchange for your coupons.

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By Way of Comparison

At the bottom is a picture of a farm on which our fertilizers were not used. Notice the very poor growth? At the top, there is a photograph of the house of a planter who believes in the liberal use of only

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See the good, even stand, and tall, luxuriant plants! You can see many other interesting pictures of farms like those on which the crops of poor and good yields are compared, in our large, pretty Almanac. Ask your dealer for it, or send us 50c in stamps to pay the cost of wrapping and postage. "Increase your yields per acre by using Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers. Buy no other."

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THE tobacco crop takes from the soil about 103 pounds of actual POTASH per acre, which must be replaced, or else the yield will fall off in quantity and quality.

A good tobacco fertilizer should contain at least ten per cent. of pure POTASH, and the POTASH should be in the form of sulphate.

"Tobacco Culture" is the title of a book valuable to all tobacco growers. A copy will be sent on request, free of any cost or obligation, to farmers who will write for them.

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WINE OF CARDUI

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"I suffered so dreadfully I just thought I could not live," writes Mrs. John Short of Florence, Ala., "and was in the infirmary for three months, on account of female troubles. I took Cardui, and it certainly has been of great benefit to me. I am still taking it and am getting along fine. I am able to do my housework and go visiting. I can't express my thanks for your advice and medicine." Of great curative power over all derangements of the womanly functions.

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