

CONDITIONS ARE SERIOUS

Russian Affairs Grow More Complicated With Every Passing Day

LABOR TROUBLES ADDED

Plans of Revolutionists Miscalculated.
Meeting at Sveaborg Collapsed. Situation Greatly Changed. Order for General Strike Probably be Countermanded—Baltic Squadron Not in Hands of Mutineers—Emperor Orders Court Marshal for Those Implicated in Meeting at Fortress of Sveaborg—Other Mutinies.

London, By Cable.—A dispatch from Helsingfors says that serious conflicts between Communist police and the Socialist Red Guards occurred.

Warsaw, By Cable.—General Markgrafsky, chief of the Warsaw Gendarmes, was shot and killed.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—A collapse of the mutiny at Sveaborg, coupled with a breakdown of the plans of the Revolutionists to secure possession of the Baltic Squadron and provoke an immediate rising of Cronstadt, greatly changes the situation.

The spirit of the government officials has risen and those of the Revolutionists are correspondingly depressed. Arrangements for ordering general strike Saturday may be countermanded.

The strike in Finland is already a failure. The latest reports show that all rumors that the Baltic Squadron was in the hands of mutineers were untrue. When the mutineers who were led by the agitators from the shore and who believed that the squadron was coming to their rescue found that hope in that direction was crushed, dissensions broke out among them and they turned their guns upon each other. Those who had determined to die rather than surrender fired into the ranks of their more faint hearted comrades who hoisted the white flag.

Number Dead and Wounded.
During the night the mutinous sailors, soldiers and sappers and miners seized Fort Constantine at Cronstadt but were subsequently dislodged and compelled to surrender, after heavy fighting with the loyal regiments.

A hundred were killed and many wounded, including Admiral Boakishoff. Some mutineers succeeded in boarding a steamer and escaping to Finland.

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Mutiny at Cronstadt.
The wildest rumors are in circulation, one of which is to the effect that the mutiny has broke out at Cronstadt; has caused the utmost alarm, which has been increased by the fact that telephone communication with Cronstadt again is interrupted.

It is asserted that four mutinous warships have arrived at Cronstadt and that the guns of that fortress have been trained on them, but that the fire has not yet been opened.

Mutineers Surrender.
An official telegram from Helsingfors announces that all the mutineers of the Fortress of Sveaborg surrendered and that by order of the Emperor, court martials have been instituted for the trial of the men implicated.

The prisoners are being landed in batches guarded by loyal troops. They are sullen and seem to have little thought of the punishment, which awaits them.

Neff Guilty of Grand Larceny.

Warsaw, N. Y., Special.—The jury in the case of John W. Neff, former county auditor of Erie county, indicted for grand larceny in the first degree in connection with the Old North Street Cemetery deal in Buffalo returned a verdict of guilty. The specific charges on which Neff was tried was the stealing of \$7,500 from Erie county on October 1.

Condition of Cotton.

Washington, Special.—The crop estimating board of the Department of Agriculture, finds the average condition of cotton July 25, 82.9 compared with 74.9 last year and 91.6 in 1904 and the ten year average of 82. By States, Virginia, 83; North Carolina, 75; South Carolina, 72; Georgia, 74; Florida, 72; Alabama, 83; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 88; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 88; Missouri, 95; Oklahoma, 92; Indian Territory, 85.

At Negro Conference.

Washington, Special.—The sessions of the Negro Young People's Christian and Educational Conference given mainly to the reading of papers. A vote of thanks was accorded Rev. S. S. Lawton of Orange, South Carolina, who in a brief address counseled the giving up of the race question, following the whites and paying more attention to following the flag.

Train Kills Aged Farmer.

Hagerstown, Md., Special.—James Drury, aged seventy-five years, a prominent farmer, was run over and killed by a Western Maryland passenger train at Charlton Station, on the Potomac Valley division. He was walking on the track, in a cut, to the station to take the train which struck him. Both Drury's feet were cut off and the back of his head was crushed. He was partly deaf.

Crew of Ship Mutinied.

Startling news reached here to the effect that the crew of the armored cruiser Pamayate Azova mutinied off the Estonian Coast and are now in full possession of the ship, which sailed northward in the direction of the Finnish Gulf.

The Captain Killed.
St. Petersburg, By Cable.—It is stated that the captain and four other officers of the armored cruiser Pamayate Azova were killed by the mutineers who took possession of the warship.

It is rumored that the Emperor and the imperial family have fled from Peterhof to Barskoe-Selap.

Immediate Strike Ordered.

London, By Cable.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that an extraordinary conference of all revolutionary bodies decided on an immediate general strike, the exact date and hour to be settled at the meeting soon, and in the meantime railways and factories have been ordered to prepare for future events.

Four Officers Killed.

The Associated Press is officially informed that only four officers were killed and four wounded at Cronstadt. No figures regarding the losses in rank and file are given.

Those Injured and Dead.

An official statement of the Cronstadt mutiny gives the following list of officers killed and wounded:

Naval captains Rodionoff, Dogrovelsky, Schomoff, Stayanowsky; wounded, Rear Admiral Belemischeff, Captains Krinitzki and Paton and Ensign Maltzoff.

Big Strike On.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—St. Petersburg is in darkness. The employees of the electric lighting plants, all ways the earliest barometric record on political conditions, ceased work in obedience to the call for a general strike. This call already has been obeyed by 2,000 factory hands in the capital.

Says Dead Reach Thousands.

Helsingfors, By Cable.—A soldier who came from the Sveaborg fortress during the day said the casualties from the fighting of Wednesday would be shown to number many more than 500, expressing the opinion that the totals would run into the thousands. The garrison consisted of 6,000 men.

Cheatham is Censured.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—The committee of five to which was committed the investigation of the charges brought by State Representative Anderson against certain officers of the Southern Cotton Association, met here, after concluding the taking of testimony. The meeting to consider the evidence and formulate the report to President Jordan, was held behind closed doors. The report was completed and sent to President Jordan, and is to be forwarded by him to the executive committee of the association for final action at the meeting, which is to be held at Hot Springs September 6.

With reference to Mr. Cheatham the report says:

"Mr. Cheatham having admitted to your committee such dealings in the names of himself and for Michael O'Grady and P. A. Lee, such action on his part while an officer of this association meets with our strongest disapproval and condemnation. "The A. P."

Boy Injured in Mill.

Jonesville, Special.—William Briggs, a boy about 17 years old, and an operative in the yarn department of Jonesville Manufacturing Company was caught in the machinery in the card room and fatally injured. Dr. W. O. Southard, attending physician stated that he entertained no hope for his recovery.

Commercial Law League.

Asheville, Special.—The 12th annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America adjourned Thursday afternoon after electing the following officers: President, H. G. W. Dinkelspiel, San Francisco; first vice president, Edgar F. Brown, Syracuse, N. Y.; second vice president, George M. Napier, Atlanta; third vice president, Henry Deutch, Minneapolis; treasurer, W. O. Hart, New Orleans; recording secretary, W. F. Carroll, New York. Members of executive committee: E. P. Allen, Minneapolis, and A. V. Cannon, Cleveland.

Bound Over For Peonage.

Pensacola, Fla., Special.—An investigation of the alleged peonage at the Jackson Lumber Company's camp at Lockhart, Ala., by the United States commissioner was held and resulted in three men being held to the United States Court trial under heavy bond. They are Robert Gallagher, superintendent; W. N. Grace and Oscar S. Sanders, employees of the company.

Insurrection Collapses.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—An official telegram from Helsingfors announces that all the mutineers of the fortress of Sveaborg have surrendered and that by order of the Emperor court martials are being instituted for the trial of the men implicated.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced a reduction of the one-way passenger rates to 2 1/2 cents a mile and will issue transferable mileage tickets at a flat rate of \$20.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS

Condition of South Carolina Crops For Week Ending Monday, July 30, 1906, as Given Out by the Department.

Like the preceding one, the current week has had an excess of cloudiness and a marked deficiency in sunshine, although in parts of the State there were one or two clear days.

The temperatures were unseasonably low during most of the week. The daily maximum temperatures were generally between 82 and 88 degrees except on one, and in places two days when they rose to 90 degrees, or above, over practically the entire State. The highest maximum temperature was 93 degrees at Blackville on the 27th and the lowest minimum temperature was 60 degrees at Bowman on the 26th. The average temperature for the week was about four degrees below normal.

There were frequent and some heavy showers during the week. The rainfall was quite evenly distributed and was generally in excess of the week's normal amount in all parts of the State. A few localities only had less than the normal rainfall. The soil everywhere is saturated. Low lands and swamps have much surface water on them. Except over small areas in the western and north central counties where the week's rainfall was less than an inch, the weekly amount ranged from one inch to over five inches, with a maximum amount of 5.46 inches at Clemson College.

Destructive hailstorms occurred in a few of the western and central counties, and high winds, accompanying thunderstorms did much damage locally in the central counties.

Reunion at Saluda.

Saluda, Special.—On July 28, 1896, the cornerstone of the court house for Saluda county was laid here and Saturday marked the tenth anniversary of that event. The day has been regularly celebrated, sometimes in one way, sometimes in another. Saturday there was a reunion of the old soldiers of the county and this, together with the sessions of the district conference, brought a large crowd to this town. The number of those who followed Lee and Jackson and Hampton and Butler in the dark days are growing fewer each year. There were about a hundred here Saturday and they were made to enjoy themselves. The town was turned over to them. Kindnesses were shown them. They were in fact made much of by their sons and daughters who cherish their glorious deeds of valor on the field of battle as a rich heritage and whose empty sleeves and missing limbs are regarded as badges of highest honor. The veterans, with Larkin Rice, a private in Company K, Fourteenth South Carolina regiment, in command, were formed in a line on the public square, where addresses on the incidents of the war were made by Veterans W. S. Wightman, B. F. Sample, Sr., and others. A free barbecue dinner was served to every veteran present. This they enjoyed to their heart's content. In the afternoon they gathered in squads under the shade of the oaks and "fought all their battles o'er."

25 Men Engaged in a Terrible Fight.

Greenville, Special.—Ed. and Joe Manning, young white men living near Lowndesville, in Abbeville county, went across the Savannah river into Elberton county, Georgia, Sunday to a negro baseball game. Three negroes were killed, but no one seems to know just how the fight began. Ed. Manning was shot and will die. Pistols and ball bats were used as weapons and 25 men, white and black, fought for half an hour like demons.

Chester Farmer's Institute.

Chester, Special.—Farmers in the eastern part of the county have for the past several days manifested a lively interest in the holding of a Farmers' Institute. They have completed arrangements for one to be held at Richburg, August 1. The speakers will include Professors Morrison, Shanklin and some other members of the faculty of Clemson college. The sturdy farmers of that section believe they can get better results from occasional like this than can be realized by running wild over a political campaign.

Minister Dies Suddenly.

Greenville, Special.—Rev. J. L. Vass, a Baptist minister of this city, after filling an appointment at a country church Sunday, went to the home of a friend to spend the night, and died suddenly about midnight. He was a man of considerable prominence in church circles and has a son who holds a professorship in Furman University.

Change of Date.

Gov. Heyward has issued an announcement of a change in the date for the special meeting of the trustees of the negro college at Orangeburg, set for August 17. The new date, arranged to suit the convenience of several members of the board who could not otherwise attend the meet, is August 20. At this meeting something definite will be done about the presidency, which T. E. Miller has resigned.

Injured by Explosion.

Chester, Special.—Albert Sample, the 6-year-old son of Mr. S. N. Sample of the Nicholson hotel, was seriously injured by an explosion in the rooms of a bottling establishment Friday. He was taken to a Charlotte hospital for treatment, but it is feared that the sight of one of his eyes is seriously and perhaps permanently injured.

White Man Hanged.

Charleston, Special.—William Marcus, the first white man executed in Charleston county since the civil war, was hanged for the murder of his bigamous wife on Sullivan's Island last April. The victim was stabbed forty times with an ice pick. Marcus had a wife and five children living in Cincinnati.

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest From All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Live Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range—What is Going On in Our State.

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, quiet.....10-7-8
New Orleans, quiet.....10-5-8
Mobile, nominal.....10-7-16
Savannah, quiet and steady.....10-9-16
Norfolk, steady.....11-1-16
Baltimore, nominal.....11-1-8
New York, quiet.....10-9-0
Boston, steady.....10-9-0
Philadelphia, quiet.....11-1-5
Houston, steady.....10-13-4
Augusta, quiet.....11-1-1
Memphis, quiet.....10-13-4
St. Louis, quiet.....10-7-8
Louisville, firm.....11-1-1

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These prices represent the prices paid to wagons:
Good middling.....11-1-4
Strict middling.....11-1-4
Middling.....11-1-4
Good middling tinged.....11-1-1
Stains.....9-10-10

White Man Kills a Negro.

Yorkville, Special.—Mr. W. J. Whitner, superintendent of Glenn and Allison's at Fishing creek, killed Minge Armstrong, colored. The negro came late to work and Mr. Whitner asked him the cause, when he threw a shovel of dirt on Mr. Whitner, who asked the meaning of that. The negro then attempted to strike him with a shovel and Whitner went towards his house, the negro following. Whitner and his little brother held the door to keep the negro out and the negro tried to break down the door. Whitner got his shotgun and went around the house and asked the negro what he meant. He then advanced on Whitner with the shovel drawn. After being told to stop he kept on coming and Whitner shot him in the neck, killing him.

For New Railroad.

Anderson, Special.—A meeting will be held at Townville on the 10th of August in the interest of the proposed railroad from Westminster to Townville. The campaign meeting, which had been arranged by the county executive committee for the 5th of August at Townville was cancelled at the request of the people of that section. They want a railroad and other enterprises that will help to build up their fine country. Solicitor Julius E. Boggs and Capt. H. H. Watkins of this city will make addresses on that occasion in the interest of the road.

Items of State News.

A number of letters have been received by Gov. Heyward, commending him for his course in the matter of commuting the sentence of Bob Small, the young white man in Darlington who killed a negro.

Three years ago last June Pink W. Huuto of Norway came to Columbia, surrendered himself to the penitentiary authorities and commenced to serve a sentence of three years on the charge of killing his own brother. He is now appealing to Gov. Heyward to restore his citizenship. Huuto at the time that he surrendered himself declared that he had to kill his brother to protect himself and his own family; that his brother was blind drunk and was a dangerous man.

Stamp Clerk Appointed.

Greenville, Special.—Mr. R. G. McPherson has been appointed stamp clerk at the Greenville factory of the American Tobacco company. Heretofore the stamps used by this branch have been cancelled at the Columbia office of the internal revenue collector but on account of the growth of the business it is necessary to have a stamp clerk at the factory. The appointment was made by Collector Micah Jenkins. Mr. McPherson is a well known business man.

Must Give Correct List.

New York, Special.—An order directing the Mutual Life to show cause why a writ of Mandamus should not be issued demanding it to file a correct list of policyholders, was issued by Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court. The order was issued upon the application of Col. Shook of Tennessee through counsel for the Internal Policyholders Committee.

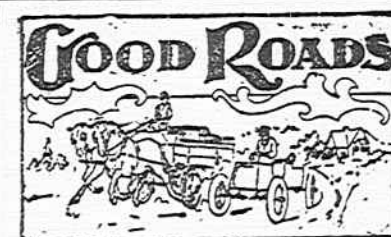
Value of Mills.

Greenville, Special.—The state board of equalization in Columbia has assessed the value of cotton mill properties in South Carolina at \$46,000,000. In 1905 the valuation was \$41,000,000, showing an increase of five millions in one year. Of the \$45,000,000 valuation, \$10,000,000 is in the three counties of Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson. The State board passed a resolution fixing the basis of mill assessments at 60 per cent.

Abattoir for Horses.

It is reported that the consumption of horse meat in Neuremburg where a few years ago it was quite insignificant, has now increased so greatly that the facilities for horse slaughtering at the municipal abattoir have become insufficient, and the city council has been obliged to consider the construction of a new abattoir for horses, the cost of which is estimated at \$45,000.

A number of the local dramatic critics, to gain practical experience, are occupying the stage at the principal theater in Tokio. Large audiences watch their histrionic efforts.



Money in Good Roads.

In his report describing the wonders of the achievement of the American farmer the Secretary of Agriculture does not fail to speak a word of hearty commendation for the attempts that have been made, in a few localities, to improve the condition of American roads. In no other thing are the people of this country so far behind those of Europe as in character of the public highways. Of course, we have greater distances to cover than other civilized peoples; in many cases the population is not so dense, and then all Europe has the advantage of us in having had centuries in which to work at this business. But, whatever the reason may be, the incontestable fact is that our country roads, even in the most thickly settled and the most prosperous districts of this land, are usually no better than they were sixty, and not improbably a hundred years ago. There is many a road in England upon which a man may not find a loose stone as big as his thumb in the distance of a mile. No doubt we have been laggards in this important matter, because railroad building began and developed with marvellous rapidity before Americans had money enough and a fair chance to engage under proper conditions in the construction and repair of ordinary roads and the rapidity, ease and cheapness of travel and freightage by rail helped to obscure, and perhaps to diminish, the seriousness of the injuries inflicted by the inefficiency of the wagon roads. But it will be plain enough to anybody who shall take the trouble to look into the matter that good roads, made according to the best modern methods, have a large cash value to any community that is compelled to use them. The matter of convenience and agreeableness cannot be ignored, but the money view is likely always to be the more impressive to the ordinary man. A bad road represents loss to the people who have to keep it in repair, to the persons who use it for hauling purposes, and to the community generally.—Philadelphia North American.

Sand-Clay Roads.

A coating of sand on a clay road is a good thing, but the more sand this sand inclines to gravel the better. Good gravel would be far superior. The exact amount of sand to use will generally have to be determined by experiment in each locality. Apply the sand when the road is wet but not rutted. It will not be of much value till it becomes mixed with the clay and thus forms a sort of artificial hard pan. On the other hand, if sand is applied to hard clay it will be a positive nuisance until wet weather comes and allows it to become mixed with the clay. It is only suitable for roads of comparatively light traffic.

Clay on sand usually gives better results than sand on clay on account of the excellent natural drainage afforded by the sand foundation. It should be applied in a layer about six inches deep, well harrowed, smoothed off with a grader, and rolled till hard and smooth. After the rolling, from one to two inches of sand from the sides should be uniformly spread over the road by use of a road grader. Clay thus applied will not have reached its best stage until mixed with the sand.

Neither sand on clay nor clay on sand should be applied till the bed has been properly graded and shaped for a permanent road.

Repairs to this class of road will consist in maintaining the drains and culverts in good condition and applying such material to the surface as was originally used to build the road. Care should be taken in applying this new material when filling ruts to see that it is properly levelled. If very much new material is added it is better to harrow and roll again.

War on Dust.

For some time past extensive experiments have been conducted in Europe, and more especially in France, in an endeavor to ascertain the most practical and economical method of preventing dust being raised from streets and roadways. Three processes have been given exhaustive trials—oil, watering with deliquescent salts, and tarring. The most successful of the experiments were those made with coal-tar, the cost of this application, in France, amounting to about 2.5 cents per square yard, but this cost is reduced to a much smaller figure when it is considered that the application saves wear upon the roadbed amounting to at least 2 cents per square yard per annum. Chloride of calcium worked fairly well, except for the ophthalmic effect upon the eyes of those using the roads.

The use of tar or oil upon the roads of the United States, except in a very few localities, would not be possible, most of the highways being soft "dirt" roads. To be of any practical benefit the road to which the oil or tar is applied must be well built, smooth, and hard. A macadamized road with the tar coating gives excellent results.—Harper's Weekly.

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SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

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

Apple Culture.

At first glance this subject may not seem worthy of especial consideration. We are inclined to think that apples grow so plentifully and easily that they do not need very much attention. But there are apples and apples. There are millions of very poor apples put on the market every year. They are poor for several reasons. The variety is not good, the soil was not prepared, the culture was lacking, and insects have put in their work. Diseases of various kinds have injured the flesh, the flavor and the looks of these apples. Some one set the tree or it came up by accident and continues to cumber the ground.

The truth is that a first-class apple is scarce and quite expensive. This should not be so. Apples keep well and can be shipped with safety over long distances. It costs the same to get a barrel to hold poor fruit as to hold good fruit. The freight is the same, the time required to handle them is the same, and a poor tree takes as much room in the orchard and draws as much nourishment from the soil as a choice tree.

When we plant an apple orchard, we should select the choicest apples that will grow in our section. If we do not know, we should consult a reliable nurseryman. In almost every part of the country there are good apples that are especially suited to that section. These local varieties are often superior in flavor and flesh to any of the highest brands. To illustrate this point, we call attention to the fact that while Georgia is not considered an apple-growing State, there are several varieties, developed locally from accidental seedlings now growing in Georgia, that are not surpassed in flavor of flesh or keeping quality by any apple that comes into the Atlanta market.

Several of the choicest apples that do well up North will not pay to plant down South. A fine Northern fall apple becomes a poor summer apple down South, and a good winter variety becomes a failure by ripening in the fall. The difference in the length of the seasons is an important factor.

Having selected your trees and your soil, you will greatly improve your chances, for success by using dynamite to blow the holes for setting, instead of digging in the usual way. It is cheaper and better. Use two and a half feet of fuse and four ounce cartridges, and you will have a hole pulverized about four feet deep and five feet across. Put in your trees and fill in with nice rich earth, and the tree will grow off more rapidly and live longer and bear more and finer fruit.

As potash greatly helps the trees to be healthy, and improves the flavor and color of the fruit, it should be used freely around the roots of the trees. In cultivation be careful that the single-trees do not strike the trees and skin them. Plant the orchard in peas or cotton or clover, and use potash and phosphate freely upon these crops. Plow deep while the trees are small, and shallow after they have grown large. Avoid breaking the roots as much as possible. As the roots will run through all the ground between the rows searching for food and water, it will be profitable to see that they do not strike poor soil. Use such manure and fertilizers as will feed them freely. Peas and clover will furnish the nitrogen, and if you will supply the phosphate and potash, you will have full crops of well grown and highly flavored and beautifully colored fruit.

Spray freely, beginning before they bloom and repeating until the fruit begins to color for ripening. For the fungus diseases use the copper mixtures, and for insects use kerosene and paris green.

A little space and time and intelligence will enable every family to have apples almost the year round. Apples are cheaper than doctors' bills and more profitable than peaches. Plant them in the yards, plant them along the roads, plant them between the pecans.—J. B. Hunnicutt, in Southern Fruit Grower.

Chufas For Hogs.

Allow me to submit a few observations on pork raising in the South. I assume first that there is a good breed or grade of hogs as a basis to begin with, also pasturage, such as rye, bermuda grass or vetches, to tide through the spring months. Next I would have a lot of oats as a grain ration to begin with about July 1. Next soy beans planted early, as a close follower, which

Current Happenings.

A woman, whose identity is concealed is a new witness for the prosecution in the Thaw case.

At Governor Ide's request troops have been sent to put down the Puljane rising in Leyte, P. I.

More arrests are promised in the Hartje divorce case and it is said more startling revelations than any yet made may be expected.

The funeral of Russell Sage was held at First Presbyterian Church, Far Rockaway, Long Island.

Leader Charles F. Murphy states Tammany may support William R. Hearst for Governor.

Charles Egan returned from abroad with a large batch of new plays.

Nine persons are believed to be dead and seven seriously injured as a result of a Great Northern's train going into Diamond Lake, in the State of Washington.

come in in August; cow-peas for September and October. Then chufas, which will also come in in October and last throughout the winter if the supply is not exhausted earlier. In addition to these, I would feed liberally every evening a ration of wheat bran or wheat middlings, or the two mixed together.

With this rotation or system, one should produce good pork in abundance at a cost of less than five cents per pound; Spanish peanuts might be substituted with profit for soy-beans and cow-peas, or better still, come in as a link connecting the two. These crops are not only valuable as hog food, but are legumes, except the oat and perhaps the chufa, all easily grown and very valuable as nitrogen-gatherers, humus-suppliers, etc., feeding well both the pig and the land.

Of these several crops I regard the chufa the most valuable, as it is easily grown, grows well on their soil, and is adapted to any soil that produces sweet potatoes well. On good sandy loam it grows to perfection. An acre of such land in chufas, I am sure, equals a bale of cotton or fifty bushels of corn, and the pig pays for the picking (no small item). I have fattened (with good hogs to begin with) more than one thousand pounds of pork per acre on chufas alone of the best quality, with the exception of about ten days' feeding of corn just previous to slaughtering. Otherwise the meat would have been a little soft and oily.

I have had about twenty years' experience in growing the chufa, hence I believe I know something of its value. As a winter feed for brood sows and pigs, I know of nothing better or half so cheap, as they remain in the ground all winter without serious hurt, with no protection except their own tops. I now have a lot of pigs and sows—made so by the run of the patch from which my pork was nicely fattened. As a health food, nothing I have ever tried equals it. In all my experience I have never had a sick hog in the chufa patch, and the percentage of diseased or lumpy livers were scarcely noticeable. I am of the opinion that a chemist might extract from the chufa a medicine highly valuable to the human family.—H. C. D., Moore County, N. C., in the Progressive Farmer.

From a Six-Acre Farm.

G. W. Baker, who owns four acres of land in the suburbs of Gaffney, last year rented two acres from a neighbor and went to work and from these six acres, after supplying his rather large family bountifully from his farm, he sold from one and two-thirds acres 340 bushels of sweet potatoes for \$272. From two acres of land in cotton he sold \$93 worth, and from his snap bean patch he sold \$35 worth of beans, making a total of \$415 in cash received for the surplus products made on this small farm.

Besides this above Mr. Baker made fifty bushels of corn and killed 500 pounds of pork, which he grew at home and fattened with the products of his farm. During last year Mr. Baker worked much away from home. Among other things he earned enough by work to pay for a one-horse wagon and mule, with which he made his crop. We had often heard about Mr. Baker's crop, and a few days ago we asked him about it. The above facts were obtained from him, and no one who knows him will doubt any statement he makes about his work or anything else.—Cherokee (S. C.) News.

How to Cure Hay.

W. J. Spillman, agrostologist of the Department of Agriculture, gives a careful account of a very useful method of curing hay. "Harvesting on this farm is a very interesting process," says Mr. Spillman. "The method of curing is as follows:

"The grass is cut in the afternoon. The first night's dew never hurts it. Let it lie the next day until noon. It is then put into curing cocks, which are made to lie flat. These cocks are upset the next morning, and in the afternoon four of them are made into one weathering cock. Let it stand thus for one day; then haul to the barn or rick."

As there are many persons these days who are returning to farming with little or no experience, the explicit directions given by Mr. Spillman will doubtless prove most valuable, although, of course, they may require some modification with varying conditions of weather and quality of hay.

When a man really has the robe of righteousness he is not afraid to let it touch his neighbor.

Items of Interest.

Queen Wilhelmina disappointed the Hollanders regarding an heir to the throne.

Secretary Root was elected an honorary president of the Pan-American Congress at Rio Janeiro.