

### NOTES FROM MEADOWBROOK FARM

By William Pitt



At the best, haying is hard work, and no matter how much improved labor-saving machinery we employ it requires muscle and good judgment. The best should be equipped with a good horse fork, there should be a good mowing machine, rake, tedder, wagons and hand forks and where there is a large haying there should be a self-loader.

Ordinary farming, as formerly and even now generally carried on, and scientific market gardening are so unlike that experience in the former would help but a little in a general way, but would by no means fit one for a successful market gardener without a long special training in that specific kind of farming.

When a horse's neck or back becomes sore, do not be content with rubbing on a salve, but look for the cause of the trouble in a wrongly adjusted harness. Remove the cause and this will help greatly to prevent the result.

Alfalfa is making good in the east, and farmers are realizing that it is comparatively easy to get a stand, by the use of lime and plenty of stable manure. This is ideal pasture for swine and no harm will be done the crop if pastured lightly.

To read about the care of fowls in detail makes it seem quite a lot of work, but when once you get started and give your poultry the same care you do other stock there is nothing on the farm that will pay as well for the money invested.

Ducks are nervous creatures and will often lose much flesh on account of their nervousness at night. If one becomes frightened he soon starts the entire run into a stampede. Avoid this by keeping a lantern burning at night.

If you have running water in the house, and the garden is near, in droughty seasons you can save yourself much lugging of water by simply connecting a few lead pipes in the garden with the house main.

Anyone who has had any experience with nursing brood sows knows that while nursing their young pigs, they naturally lose weight and condition even with the best care and feeding bestowed them.

It is generally appreciated among stock owners that in order to obtain the most profit from sheep husbandry stock must be kept that will produce a maximum quality and quantity of both wool and mutton.

Pumpkins make a splendid feed, and how cheap they are! Nothing will fatten shoats quicker, in connection with a bit of soft corn, and nothing will so thoroughly and efficaciously rid them of worms.

Dairymen who have town or city milk routes, and market gardeners who retail their produce, have exceptional opportunities for marketing fresh eggs and poultry at the highest prices.

A careful record of what the chickens are doing should be kept. This is the only way to determine the profits from the poultry; in fact it is the only way to carry on any line of farming.

The man who has a uniform bunch of lambs to go to market with in the fall is assured of a better price than if his crop possessed a wide variation.

Brood sows expected to produce two litters of pigs a year must not only be fed liberally while they are nursing the pigs, but must also be well fed while they are pregnant.

A Nebraska farm paper says: "The \$75 milk cow is with us." Please tell us about it. In Iowa the \$75 cow is a rare bargain especially if she is of dairy breeding.

In dairying there is usually a large quantity of skim milk or butter milk which may be utilized to furnish a considerable part of the poultry ration.

The farmer with a new buggy used to be the envy of the neighborhood, but now the one with the automobile isn't so important.

Turkeys hatched and raised by artificial means at the Washington station weighed 13 to 19 pounds each at five and a half months.

Scrape up the road dust and apply about the roots of your plants during the hot, drouthy weather and keep the moisture in the soil.

Before bad weather comes gather a barrel of road dust and store in a dry place to make the fowls' dust baths this winter.

Giving milk is the natural function of the dairy cow, but this function can be stimulated only by proper feed and care.

It is unwise to spend money for better chickens and then give them such

## POPULATION FIGURES FOR SOUTHERN CITIES

CENSUS BUREAU ISSUES STATISTICS FOR A NUMBER OF SOUTHERN CITIES.

### LOUISVILLE, KY., HAS 223,928

Tampa, Florida, Now Has 99,524 Inhabitants, an Increase of 143.2 Per Cent. Over 1900.

Washington.—Population statistics enumerated in the thirteenth census were announced by the census bureau for the following cities: Roanoke, Va., 34,574, an increase of 13,379, or 62.2 per cent over 26,000 in 1900.

Tampa, Fla., 33,524, an increase of 19,197, or 9.4 per cent over 204,723 in 1900.

Louisville, Ky., 223,928, an increase of 8,730, or 33.1 per cent over 20,369 in 1900.

Charlotte, N. C., 34,014, an increase of 15,923, or 85 per cent over 18,091 in 1900.

Shreveport, La., 28,015, an increase of 12,002, or 75 per cent over 16,013 in 1900.

Montgomery, Ala., 33,136, an increase of 7,790, or 23.7 per cent over 30,346 in 1900.

Austin, Texas, 29,560, an increase of 7,022, or 34.2 per cent over 22,538 in 1900.

Bloomington, Ill., 25,768, an increase of 2,482, or 10.7 per cent over 23,286 in 1900.

Wilmington, N. C., 25,748, an increase of 4,772, or 22.7 per cent over 20,976 in 1900.

Aggregate Conditions on October 1 is 1.8 Per Cent. Higher.

Washington.—A general review of the crop conditions of the country by the Department of Agriculture just issued says:

Aggregate crop conditions on October 1 (or at the time of harvest) in the United States were about 1.8 per cent higher than at the corresponding date a year ago and 0.4 per cent lower than the average condition on October 1 (or at the time of harvest) of the last ten years. The area under cultivation is about 3.2 per cent more than last year.

The condition of certain crops on October 1 (or at time of harvest)—100 representing for each crop, not its normal condition, but its average condition on October 1 (or at time of harvest), (ten-year average for most crops)—was:

Corn 102.4; rice 102.3; cranberries 102.3; lemons 101.3; sorghum 99.3; peanuts 99.2; cotton 98.3; sugar cane 98.7; sweetbuck 98.1; sugar beets 97.2; wheat potatoes 96.7; tobacco 96.6.

The total production of hay for 1910 was 60,116,000 tons compared with 64,998,000 tons in 1909, the yield per acre being 1.34 tons compared with 1.42 last year and 1.44 the ten year average.

General King Dead. Sulphur Springs, Texas.—Gen. W. H. King, who joined the Confederate army as a private, but rose to the rank of acting major general, died at his home here. General King was a well known politician and lawyer and served for ten years as adjutant general of this state. He was 71 years old and a native of Georgia.

23 Seamen Go Down With Ship. St. Nazaire, France.—The French steamer Ville de Rochefort was rammed and sunk by the British steamer Peveril off Normandiers island. The Peveril picked up the first and second mates and the chief steward of the French craft, but the 23 others of the crew were drowned.

Urges Farmer to Hold Cotton. Union City, Ga.—President Charles P. Barrett of the National Farmers' Union has issued a statement to the Southern farmers urging them to hold their cotton, and calls upon them to borrow money, if necessary, in order to hold the crop.

Ruling on Mother-in-Law. New York.—The new court of domestic relations here has officially ruled that a man is not obliged to support his mother-in-law. "There is no legal ground for the belief of many women that when they marry a man they can saddle their whole family on him," declared the magistrate in a divorce case. "A man is not obliged to support his mother-in-law. Furthermore, if a wife leaves her husband and goes to live with her mother, the husband is not required to support her, nor her mother."

Savannah Gets Auto Race. New York City.—The Automobile Club of America acted favorably upon the application of the Savannah Automobile Club and the municipal authorities of that city to transfer the grand prize automobile race from Long Island to Savannah.

The decision of the contest committee is subject to ratification by the board of governors of the Automobile Club of America.

## FARMERS SHOULD ADVERTISE

In Speech Before Arkansas State Fair John M. Parker Shows Value of Publicity.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Advice to the Southern farmer to advertise his farm products in newspapers was given here at the state fair in an address by John M. Parker of New Orleans, president of the Southern Commercial Congress.

"The Northern and Western farmer is up-to-date," said Mr. Parker. "He advertises what he has to sell, and pays the expense of that advertisement and derives the highest price for his product."

Newspapers, Mr. Parker said, have led in the diversified farming movement; have helped bring settlers into the South, and have been of great practical benefit to Southern agriculture, but nevertheless their advertisements are totally disproportionate with those of Northern papers. "The loss to the farmer in failing to advertise," Mr. Parker thought, "was even more serious than the loss to the papers."

Portugal Exiles Priests. Lisbon Soldiers Sent to Rout Jesuits Out of Subterranean Passages.

Lisbon, Portugal.—Battles between soldiers of the republican provisional government and Jesuit priests, who have defied the order to leave Portugal, are being fought in subterranean passages leading from the monasteries.

The Jesuits are the only priests who have openly disobeyed the mandate of the new republic. Instead of leaving the country, they took refuge in the ancient underground passages, some of which were dug over a century ago. Soldiers have been sent after the priests and firing was heard often in the ancient subways under the city.

Nearly 500 nuns from the Quelhas and Trinas convents are being escorted to the frontier, where they will be driven into Spain. Many of them are in ill health and a few are accompanied by orphan children.

Great animosity is shown toward the remaining Catholic prelates, especially toward the Jesuits, who are being expelled as rapidly as they are found.

## PLAN FOR RAISING MAINE.

Spain Is to Be Shown How the Maine Was Wrecked.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft finally approved plans for raising the wreck of the battleship Maine from Havana harbor, which call for the completion of the work on or before the thirtieth anniversary of the destruction of the war vessel, February 15, next. The work is to be done according to plans made by army engineers, and is to be under the direction of an engineer officer.

President Taft said that the paramount question in the raising of the Maine is the determining for all time of the cause of the explosion and whether the source of destruction was from the outside or inside the vessel. "For this reason he desires that the work shall be retained in the hands of the army engineers and not let out by contract."

By direction of the President, Spain has been invited to send a representative to Havana to be present during the work of exposing and removing the wreck.

## WAR ON THE HOOKWORM.

Exports Will Try to Rid Alabama of Life-Sapping Disease.

Montgomery, Ala.—From now on the hookworms which are thriving in Alabama soil will have a hard time of it, if it is at all possible for Dr. W. W. Dinwiddie of Deatur, Ala., to put into effect some of the ideas that he has regarding the eradication of the parasite. The physician has taken up his headquarters at the capitol as head of the Alabama department of the Rockefeller hookworm commission, and is throwing out lines which are aimed with the end in view of permanently ridding the state of the life-sapping pest.

Promotion for Peary. Washington.—Commander Robert S. Peary, the Arctic explorer, will be promoted to the rank of captain in the corps of naval civil engineers, as the result of the retirement of Captain U. C. G. White, on account of age. Naval orders to this effect were issued at the Navy Department.

14-Cent Cotton in Montgomery. Montgomery, Ala.—Owing to the excellent weather which has prevailed throughout this week, cotton from sections immediately in the neighborhood of Montgomery is being regularly brought to market, where it is bringing a record price around the 14-cent mark—for this season of the year. As a consequence, the planter is feeling disposed to rid himself of the staple while the excellent prices prevail, despite advice which he has had which urges him to hold the stock for a flat 15 cents.

Confederate Monument Improved. Washington.—The greatest damage done to the cotton crop by the boll weevil this season was in the district of Madison parish, Louisiana, south of Baton Rouge, according to Dr. J. O. Howard, chief of the bureau of entomology of the Department of Agriculture.

There are, all told, about 50 enemies of the boll weevil," said Dr. Howard. "The government has introduced six of these parasites to Louisiana and other states, and we intend to turn loose at least six more."

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Army Will March on Chicago. Chicago, Ill.—The health authorities of every city and town in the United States where immigrants coming from the infected districts of Russia and Italy take up their abode, will be asked by the Federal government, will be asked by the Federal immigration authorities to assist in preventing cholera from gaining a foothold in this country. This action was taken by the health authorities of the Ellis Island authorities and a representative of the health authorities of the United States.

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## TAFT PLANS A TRIP TO THE CANAL ZONE

PRESIDENT WILL SAIL ON BATTLESHIP NORTH CAROLINA FROM CHARLESTON.

### EXPENSE OF THE CANAL

The Total Appropriations for Canal Work to Date Amount to About \$250,000,000.

Beverly, Mass.—President Taft will sail for the Isthmus of Panama on November 10 from Charleston, S. C. He will make the trip on the armored cruiser North Carolina, and will be conveyed by the sister ship, the Montana. The President will be gone about twelve days. The North Carolina and Montana can make the journey in each direction in four days. This will give Mr. Taft about four days on the Isthmus.

The President has practically given up all idea of visiting the canal this year until Col. George W. Goethals, chief engineer of the canal, visited him. At the end of the visit Mr. Taft had been convinced that the problems, confronting the officials at Panama require his presence on the Isthmus.

Although his visit will be a flying one, the President expects to be able to secure first-hand information regarding a number of problems of which he will call upon congress to deal at its session. Some of the problems to be dealt with in the immediate future are as follows:

The extent and character of the fortifications, the fixing of tolls for the passage of vessels through the canal, a proposed increase in wages, the future management of the Panama railroad, the form of permanent government for the Canal Zone and the regulation of the sale of coal at the terminus points.

The date for opening the Panama canal has been set for January 11, 1915. President Taft and Colonel Goethals believe it will be completed and open long before that time.

Washington.—It is estimated that \$47,920,548 will be required to continue the construction of the Panama canal during the fiscal year.

The principal items are \$19,211,306 for skilled and unskilled labor and \$19,186,751 for the purchase and delivery of material and supplies.

An estimate of \$1,000,000 is submitted for the relocation of the Panama railroad. The total appropriations on account of the canal to date are \$248,002,668. Of that amount \$40,000,000 was paid for the French rights and \$10,000,000 to Panama.

Steady progress in the construction of the canal is shown by the monthly report of Chief Engineer Goethals to the Isthmian canal commission.

## SUNDAY FUNERALS TABOOED.

Cemetery Guardians Are Not Willing to Work on Sunday.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Association of Cemetery Superintendents closed. The convention passed a resolution agreeing to use their earnest efforts to abolish Sunday funerals except where the nature of the disease of the corpse rendered immediate interment necessary. The committee on location recommended that Philadelphia be the scene of the next convention and the Quaker City was unanimously agreed upon for the convention of 1911.

L. & N. Employees Receive Increase. Louisville, Ky.—B. M. Starks, general manager of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and representatives of the passenger and freight employees, reached an agreement whereby the men are to receive an increase in wages of from 10 to 17 1/2 per cent, effective November 1. Nine hundred conductors, 3,700 brakemen, besides flagmen, baggagemasters and porters will benefit by the increase.

Decrease in Army Desertions. Washington.—Desertions from the army are not so frequent now as in the past. During the fiscal year just ended there was a decrease of 23 per cent in the number of desertions from the previous year.

## Berry to Mark Confederate Graves.

Washington.—The appointment of former Senator James H. Berry as commissioner to superintend the marking of the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons during the war is greeted with expressions of gratification in Washington.

The late Gen. William C. Cates of Alabama, whom he succeeded, had accomplished a great deal toward identifying and having marked the graves of the Confederate soldiers, who died far from their homes.

## Roosevelt Talks to Catholics.

Peoria, Ill.—Ex-President Roosevelt came up from the South into Illinois, denounced corrupt legislators and commended work which the Catholic church is doing in all parts of the world.

It was Colonel Roosevelt's first public utterance to Roman Catholics since the Vatican incident last spring. He said he favored the broadest measure of religious toleration, and believed that some time in the future a Catholic will be president of the United States.

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## DAMAGE BY BOLL WEEVIL.

Moderate Deterioration in Condition of the Cotton Crop Shown by Report of the Correspondents.

New Orleans.—Based on reports from correspondents throughout the cotton belt, the Times-Democrat makes the following report of cotton crop conditions:

Taking the belt as a whole, a moderate deterioration has occurred. The boll weevil has done extensive damage in parts of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, and there are complaints of other insects in some sections.

The ultimate outcome is still largely dependent upon the date of killing frost. Farmers seem disposed to sell enough to pay their debts and hold the remainder.

## CAUSE OF CIVIL WAR.

General Grosvener Says War Was the Fault of the Constitution.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Gen. Charles H. Grosvener, of Ohio delivered the annual oration before the Society of the Army of the Cumberland here.

The general told his hearers it was high time to quit waving the "bloody shirt"; that the war is over, and that we are all Americans now. "The Southern soldier fought for the principle he thought to be right, said the speaker, and he did the best he could. In studying the history of the Civil war one should not stop at Appomattox, he said, but should follow the Southern soldier as he built up a nation from desolation and ruin.

"An indissoluble union of indissoluble states," was the omission from the constitution of the United States which caused the war of the sixties, was the declaration of General Grosvener.

## ALABAMA SCHOOL FUNDS.

\$2,036,360 Spent Each Year for the Schools in Alabama.

Montgomery, Ala.—The sum of \$2,036,360.78 represents the amount of money spent for the purpose of education in Alabama during the past fiscal year, minus the amount of money which is set aside every year for high school appropriations and normal school requirements. Of these appropriations Jefferson county received the largest amount—a sum aggregating \$186,710.62 against \$100,336.73 for the preceding year. Montgomery county received \$75,027.59 against \$69,847.50 the year preceding. Mobile county received \$56,952.81.

## TILLMAN MAY MAKE RACE.

All Will Depend on How He Stands the Work in December.

Trenton, S. C.—"If my health continues to improve, I expect to be a candidate for the United States senate in 1912, otherwise not. All will depend on how I stand the work in Washington when I go there in December."

This statement by United States Senator B. R. Tillman, dispenses of the recent persistent rumors that because of failing health the senior South Carolina senator had decided to retire from public life at the conclusion of his present term in the senate.

## EX-SENATOR INDICTED.

Ex-Senator Gardner Alleged to Have Offered \$25,000 Bribe.

New York.—Former State Senator Frank J. Gardner of Brooklyn was indicted as a briber by the New York grand jury. The indictment was returned after ex-Senator Poelker, whose one vote defeated the anti-race track gambling bills, had testified before the grand jury. A detective was sent at once to Saratoga, where Gardner is held in \$10,000 bond as a fugitive from justice. He is alleged to have offered Poelker \$25,000 to vote against the bill.

Art Dealers Defrauded Government. New York City.—The entire Fifth avenue establishment of the five Duveen brothers, known the world over as dealers in rare art objects and antiques, was seized by Federal officers and Benjamin J. Duveen, the only member of the firm in the city, was arrested, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government of customs dues. Henry A. Wise, United States district attorney, in asking for heavy bail, said the frauds would reach more than \$1,000,000, and that all five brothers were implicated.

Two Wall Street Failures. New York City.—Two New York brokerage houses failed with liabilities aggregating nearly two million dollars. One is the stock exchange of Charles Minshelmer & Co., the other the firm of Thomas G. Gaylor, who was engaged in business under the name of Latham, Alexander & Co., cotton and stock broker. In each case assignments for the benefit of creditors were made. Baldwin Gaylor, attorney for the firm, was named as assignee by the Minshelmer company.

Fort Smith, Ark.—Forty-three persons were injured, thirteen seriously, when St. Louis and San Francisco passenger train No. 5 went through a bridge one mile west of Compton, Oklahoma.

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## COTTON PLAN FAILS

SCHEME TO GUARANTEE COTTON BILLS OF LADING RECEIVES A DECIDED SETBACK.

### SOUTHERN BROKERS OPPOSE

Southern Exchanges Contend That Plan Would Place an Unjust Tax Upon the Farmers.

New York.—Due largely to the uncompromising attitude of some Southern cotton exchanges, the plan to create a "guaranty company" to overcome the difficulties now attending the European bankers and Sir Edward W. Holden, representing the European banking interests, would ratify the previous action, and work out details of the plan; instead of which the meeting broke up abruptly with a general misunderstanding.

It was learned after the conference that the protesting Southern exchanges openly condemn the "guaranty company" plan as unreasonable and visionary. This opposition was so pronounced that it caused the American committee to pause. The outcome was hardly a general disappointment, however, for some of the conference are inclined to adopt a policy of inaction in the belief that the foreigners will soon extend the acceptance of American cotton bills from October 31 to December 31. In this event the American committee will have ample time to arrive at a definite understanding.

New Orleans.—General opposition throughout the South manifested itself when announcement was made in New York of the plan to organize a foreign company to guarantee cotton bills of lading.

Although the proposed charge for guaranteeing is only 6 or 7 cents a bale, Southern cotton men contend that in the aggregate such a scheme would place a heavy burden on the planter, broker and merchant, and that the reputable firms of the South should not be made to suffer for the alleged frauds of concerns which have been pretending for several years to sell vast quantities of a staple commodity at bargain counter prices.

Such a plan "is an insult to the reputable cotton firms of the South," is the gist of a resolution passed by the Memphis cotton exchange, while prominent Atlanta business men are quoted as declaring that whatever is done "it will come out of the farmers' pocket."

Resolutions passed by the Houston cotton exchange declare it "an unjust tax," and similar resolutions have been passed by the cotton exchange at Dallas, while the resolutions of the New Orleans exchange assert that "the proposed guaranteed proposition would single cotton out from all other products and make it the peculiar object of discrimination and burdensome conditions."

The resolutions of the Southern exchanges were telegraphed to William A. Nash, who is presiding at the conference of representatives of American banks and foreign banks and foreign buyers in New York.

"Although many private suggestions have been made as to the advisability of Southern cotton men holding a conference, the resolutions of the various Southern exchanges did not crystallize in the form of a call for a general convention to discuss the matter."

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