



FOR THE FARMER AND STOCKMAN

Heavy Weight Seeds.

According to the Canadian experimental farms' report the selection of plump and well-ripened seed for sowing is a great advantage. In each seed is laid up a store of food to be used by the young plant in the early stages of its growth. In a shriveled seed the store which can be drawn on is very meagre and the growth under such circumstances is slow, but in a well-developed and plump kernel the supply is abundant and the plant starts out with a degree of vigor which is usually maintained and the resulting crop, all other conditions being equal, is usually satisfactory.

Dry Soil as a Deodorizer.

We do not use any board floors and have no need of them. With dry soil, a tight roof and good ventilation no deodorizer is needed in this climate. If you must have a board floor, by all means put it up from the ground so that there will not be a harbor for rats or other vermin. The following from Poultry Life in America gives the ideas of a correspondent of that paper, and they are the same as those given in many other poultry journals:

Don't let your poultry houses get to smelling bad. If you are in a damp location a board floor is an absolute necessity, and while you are making the floor you might as well raise it three feet and let the hens play under it in bad weather. Then when you clean the house, or the boards rather, sprinkle a little dry soil and there will be no bad odor.

The soil mixed with the droppings makes an elegant top dressing for the melon, berry or potato patch. It is always best to keep some dry soil under cover to use in bad weather. When the weather is dry your chicks do not need protection from the rain, but when it is wet it is too late to prepare it, so remember they need sheltered feeding grounds. An open shed will answer it.

A Cold Dairy Without Ice.

An ingenious woman has devised a plan for having good, cold milk and butter all summer without ice. It is a home-made dairy, is so cheap, easily taken care of, and is successful. I will give the plan, and any housewife can have it with very little work. Get four pieces of scantling 2x4 inches, six feet long, and nail pieces two feet long each way, about 2 1/2 feet from the ground, and nail pieces of the same at the top. Then board over top and also lay a floor at bottom. Now put a shelf on each side and cover all around and on top with nice clean bran sacks or burlap. Leave one side open and put loops on it, and nails on the side to fasten it. Put a tub on top and fill it with water, and put woolen strips of cloth two and three inches wide in it, so that they feed the water down and keep the sacking wet all the time. The air blowing through the wet sacks keeps everything almost as cool as if it were in a refrigerator, and the butter and milk tastes better than if it were shut from the air, and will keep fresh much longer in this dairy. An old blanket makes the best feeding strips; put in enough to have three or four to each side. This dairy was kept in the yard under a shade tree, but the back porch is equally as good a place and more convenient. Any one who tries this plan, I am sure, will be delighted with it.—H. E. K., in the American Cultivator.

Pointers For Milkers.

Cows should be milked in a comfortable, clean, thoroughly drained and well-lighted place.

Every time you abuse and frighten a cow, you throw her milk and butter machinery out of gear.

The value of a cow should be fixed by the amount of fat there is in her milk, and what it costs to produce it.

The udder should be carefully cleaned before commencing to milk and the last drop of milk should be drawn from the udder.

Heavy milkers are often rough-boned cows with large frames, but joints and ill-shapes are not essential in the make-up of a good cow.

To allow a certain quantity of food to each cow in the herd alike may result in an insufficient quantity for some and too much food for others.

To realize the greatest profit, the dairyman should have cows bred distinctly for milk. To combine milk and beef in one animal is a sure failure for either or both. If your cow has a sore teat, try to get the sore spot in the palm of your hand. You will find that she will make less fuss about the milking if you do this.

In buying a dairy cow look well to the udder. It should be well up in front and high up in the rear, teats of good size, and well placed, and far enough apart so that the animal can be milked without constantly hitting the knuckles.

The Composition of Eggs.

If the poultry keeper knows the composition of eggs he will better

understand how to feed to furnish the proper food elements needed to produce them. Scientists have found, after many analyses, that eggs contain about five per cent. water, seventeen per cent. protein and thirty-three per cent. carbohydrates.

There is only about twice as much carbohydrates as protein, while in most grain there are from six to ten times as much. Wheat bran, which is considered very rich in protein, contains more than three times as much carbohydrates as protein. Wheat contains nearly seven times as much; oats, five times; corn, nine times, and barley, eight times. Oil meal, on the other hand, contains nearly as much protein as carbohydrates; gluten meal, one and one-third times as much carbohydrates as protein; cottonseed meal, twice as much; cow's milk, nearly as much; dried blood, fifty-two times as much; meat meal, nearly thirty times as much.

When it is desired to make a ration of any of the grains for the production of eggs, it can be seen that it is necessary to mix with any of them some of the concentrated feeds, which contain a great deal of protein. Thus, if wheat is fed, meat meal should be taken into the ration. If corn is made the bulk of the grain ration, a liberal amount of dried blood should also be fed. Since water makes up a half of the composition of eggs, it is essential that the laying hens have an abundance of clean water at all times of the day.—Colman's Rural World.

New York Egg Rules.

Several changes have been made lately in the egg rules of the New York Mercantile Exchange. The general requirements for the leading grades are now as follows:

Extras—Free from dirty eggs, of good uniform size, eighty per cent. fresh, reasonably full, strong-bodied, sweet eggs; maximum loss permitted, 1 1/2 dozen to the case.

Extra Firsts—Reasonably clean and of good average size; fifty per cent. fresh, reasonably full, strong-bodied, sweet eggs; balance—other than the loss—may be defective in strength or fullness but must be sweet; maximum total loss, three dozen to case.

Firsts—Same as extra firsts except forty per cent. maximum fresh, etc., and four dozen maximum loss.

Seconds—Reasonably clean and of fair average size; thirty per cent. fresh, reasonably full eggs; maximum total loss, five dozen to case.

It is important to shippers to know what "loss" means in this connection, and especially in view of the recent activity of the Health Board in preventing the sale of very inferior rejections; the rules provide:

"19. 'Loss,' as used in these rules, shall comprise all rotten, spotted, broken (leaking), broken yelked, hatched (blood-veined) and sour eggs. Very small, very dirty, cracked (not leaking), badly heated, badly shrunk and salt eggs shall be counted as half loss in all grades excepting dirties and checks."

Any egg containing a considerable quantity of the rejections classed above as full loss are now very objectionable to buyers, and shippers are advised to candle out all such before shipment.—From the Country Gentleman.

Farm Notes.

Don't allow the hogs to become lousy, when a very light spraying with some of the prepared insecticides will rid the animals of these pests.

Barley makes a fine feed for hogs. Grow some this year. The cheapest lot of pigs the writer has ever brought up to 150 pounds had barley as their main ration.

An Iowa man has provided a cement swimming tank for his pigs. He keeps it filled with fresh, flowing water all the time, and claims that his pigs thrive in it better than in mud.

In California the experiment will be made of crossing the Merino and Persian breeds of sheep, with the object of producing a breed with a large fleece of wool and superior carcass for mutton.

Sometimes hogs will not thrive, although they have an abundance of pasture and grain. There is such a thing as keeping hogs too long on clover and the system demands something else. Cut down the rations for a while and feed some charcoal, salt and copperas. This frequently will start a hog on the up-grade.

A correspondent asks whether it pays to "hog down" corn. Many do not think it a good practice to allow hogs the run of a large field. But if any five acres can be fenced off, and the hogs are turned in early, they will harvest it without much waste. Some sow cow peas on a few acres, and turn their hogs in about September 15.—Indiana Farmer.

A correspondent asks whether it would be feasible to fatten hogs close to creameries or cheese factories, something after the manner in which steers are fattened at distilleries. No doubt with proper care hogs could be fattened off on whey and grain with profit. The finishing or fattening period would have to run over ten or twelve weeks.—Indiana Farmer.

A TREE KNOWS ITS PLACE.

It Refuses to Flourish in Unaccustomed Soil and Temperature.

Trees are fixed, almost inflexible, in their habits. For centuries, indeed, as long as we have record, each species has kept in its beaten ways, insisting on the same average of temperature and refusing to grow where this could not be found, seeking and occupying certain kinds of soil and demanding certain amounts of moisture, and avoiding situations where these were wanting.

The latest authorities go so far as to declare that trees cannot be acclimatized; that is, that even the ingenuity and perseverance of man are unable to induce trees to change their habits far enough to adopt a country not closely like their native habitat. For a time the forester may use various devices to surround a tree with artificial conditions by which, so to speak, the tree is deluded into feeling at home. But as soon as the forester's care is withdrawn in such cases the tree is seized with homesickness and dies of it.

This fastidiousness in the habits of trees has its good and its bad sides. It absolutely limits the forester's choice of trees to grow in a given region. To seek to force tree growth in uncongenial conditions is entirely fruitless. But, on the other hand, there is practical certainty of results. If beech or spruce thrives where the average warmth and moisture of the growing season from year to year ranges between certain degrees, then wherever else, in the Northern Hemisphere at least, the same average is found, the forester may plant beech or spruce, whether or not they be already there, with confidence that they will flourish.

The same law works both ways. If the forester finds beech or spruce or any other tree growing in a region of which the climatic conditions are not recorded, he knows within very narrow limits what the climate is, simply because he knows that at home this tree grows in such a climate. In other words trees, especially of course those which are particularly fastidious, are very satisfactory substitutes for thermometers and barometers so far as the average temperature and moisture conditions during the vegetative season are concerned.

There is a close relation between a tree's demands upon temperature and its demands upon soil. Given the proper temperature, it will grow where the soil is unfriendly; and given the most congenial soil, it will grow where the temperature is not ideal. The colder and wetter the soil, the better will it grow with a relatively high temperature; the drier and warmer the soil, the better will it grow with a relatively low temperature. Thus, on a northern slope the forester will often find it safe to plant trees which would not thrive on the southern slope of the same mountain, because northern slopes are cooler and moister than southern ones, and this difference may suffice to offset a slight disadvantage in the general temperature of the region.

There is a wide variation among trees as to the range of temperature which they endure. Some, such as the Douglas fir, yellow pine, Eastern spruce or aspen, grow over wide areas from north to south; others, such as Mexican white pine, eucalyptus or redwood, are more narrowly confined. But it should not be inferred that only geographic lines can be drawn for the distribution of any species. The right temperature conditions may be found outside of the geographic distribution at higher or lower altitudes. A Southern species whose home is in the mountains may possess a second home in the Northern latitudes of a level country, and a Northern lowland species may thrive also on mountains in the South.

Frequently trees are distributed over a country not continuously but in isolated groups, like black hemlock, which occurs in the Sierras, in the Cascades and at sea level in Alaska, but not in the lower country between. This is simply because the required temperature, though prevalent in the northern part of a region, is found only in the higher altitudes as one goes further and further to the south.

The forester, following these broad first principles of sylviculture, may work in harmony with nature and so achieve in every locality the best results with the lowest percentage of failure.—Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The Good Provider.

"Though Mrs. McKinley," said a Canton clergyman, "left an estate of about \$200,000, she was one of the most charitable women in Ohio. Her experiences in charity work were interesting. I used to like to hear her talk of them."

"She once told me about a colored widow whose children she had helped to educate. The widow, rather late in life, married. A few months after her marriage Mrs. McKinley asked her how she was getting on.

"'Ise a-gittin' on fine, thank ye,' the bride answered.

"'And is your husband a good provider?'" said Mrs. McKinley.

"'Deed he is a good providah, ma'am,' was the reply. 'He got me five new places to wash at dis las' week.'"—The Utica Observer.

Progress.

"We have had three cases of appendicitis in the last three days," says a rural exchange, "and that shows how the town is improving. Time was all we could boast was ordinary measles. Besides this, we recently got big damages from being run down by two automobiles."

HAIL KING COTTON!

Conference of World-Interest is Held in Atlanta.

SPINNERS MEET GROWERS

All Interests Legitimately Connected Connected With Mighty Industry With Mighty Industry Get Together for Discussion for

The fifth international congress of the Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, and the second international conference of cotton growers and manufacturers, opened auspiciously in Atlanta, Ga., Monday morning.

The first business session was called to order in the hall of the house of representatives by Chairman James R. McColl of Boston. The grim and austere state capitol had a strange appearance. The Georgia state flag floated from the mast over the pediment of the Washington street entrance. The hall of the house was hung with the flags of all the countries represented in the congress. The speaker's stand was decked out in flags and bunting and shaded electric lights. The visitors' gallery held a brass band, which interspersed the welcoming addresses with the national airs of the various countries, which brought the whole gathering repeatedly to its feet. When the American and English national anthems—"America" and "God Save the King"—were reached all the English-speaking delegates sang the same tune, but used the words of their own hymn.

In the corridors of the capitol were many bales of cotton, representing the different types of baling and covering the staple.

After the appointment of a committee, consisting of two members from each of the organizations calling the congress, to nominate permanent officers and the chairmen and vice chairmen of the various sectional committee meetings, the chairman of the congress introduced Governor Hoke Smith to welcome the visitors to Georgia.

Governor Smith assured the visitors that "we are glad to have you with us and will like you better the longer you stay."

Charles Wright Macara, president of the international association, in the course of his response, told the delegates that he believed the foreign spinners, by joining with the spinners and manufacturers of cotton in America and holding out the right hand of fellowship to the cotton grower, would be able to render a vast service to the cotton industry. He declared there was need in the cotton business for legitimate middle men, but showed the necessity of eliminating the gambling element on the cotton exchanges. He said only by international organization could the interests of this world-wide industry be safeguarded and the producer and manufacturer protected from the manipulations of outside parties. He said:

"Since the raising or lowering of the annual price by only one cent represents a difference of 18,000,000 pounds, or \$90,000,000, it is impossible to imagine any more important work in which grower and spinner could join. Gambling in cotton futures is inimical to the interests of both."

Mr. Macara said that cotton was largely sold in the poorer countries and that seven or eight million people in India and China were not able to buy goods when the price was unreasonably high. He believes that the saving to be accomplished by getting rid of outside monopolies would make possible great economy in the manufacture and handling of cotton and yield larger returns to both producer and consumer.

SEA ISLAND GROWERS

Interested Attendants at Big Convention in Atlanta.

Among the most interested of those attending the conference of cotton growers and spinners in Atlanta were a group of Florida planters, who now grow sea island cotton exclusively. These growers have felt themselves hampered in that the thread mills have been practically their only buyers, thus leaving them with only three customers, as this business is in the hands of three large companies.

SECOND TRIAL OF HARRY THAW.

Sensational Case Will Be Aired Again Beginning December 2.

Harry K. Thaw's second trial for the killing of Stanford White will begin in New York December 2. This agreement was reached between District Attorney Jerome, Martin W. Littleton, counsel for Thaw, and Justice Dowling of the supreme court Monday.

FAVOR EGYPTIAN BALE.

New Form Recommended by Standing Committee of the International Cotton Congress in Atlanta.

The recommendation of the sectional committees of the cotton spinners and growers at the Atlanta convention, which met Monday to discuss various technical features of the cotton business, will well nigh revolutionize the cotton industry.

The Egyptian form of cotton bale is recommended to the cotton congress. Better covering than jute bagging is desired for cotton bales. The other changes include baling at the cotton gin, marking on each end of the bale weight and grade, also more equitable tare and uniformity in bales is desired. The sending of representatives to Europe to sell direct to the spinner the contents of southern cotton warehouses is a movement that is taking definite shape.

Stability of price is favored by the representative of every branch of the cotton industry except the delegates from the cotton exchanges. It is proposed to reduce the business of marketing cotton to such a science and by cementing closer relations between grower and spinner to make fluctuations in price subject alone to the laws of supply and demand.

The serious work of the cotton congress really began with the meetings of the sectional committees. Here the spinner, the cotton grower and the representatives of the cotton exchanges were brought together for heart-to-heart talks. During these sessions, representatives of the Farmers' Union and the Southern Cotton Association engaged in vigorous debates with equal earnest and vigorous German and Austrian and English spinners. The views of all sides were frankly voiced and the differences that existed all along the line were threshed out.

The various problems of the cotton industry were divided into six sectional meetings under the following heads: Growing and Handling Cotton, Transportation, Contracts of Cotton Exchanges, Buying and Selling, Reports and Statistics and Closer Trade Relations—the last a newly created section.

The discussion as to growing and handling cotton resulted in the recommendation of a bale similar to the Egyptian and having a covering of the same grade of goods or its equivalent in osnaburgs.

The minimum weight is to be 500 pounds and the maximum weight 750 pounds, and the bale is to be marked at both ends, showing grade, staple and weight. It was argued that the stamping of grades on bales was no detriment to the American grower, and was a very decided benefit to the foreign spinner. This plan of marking will prevent cotton being shipped as grading higher than it actually deserves. The ginner will inspect the cotton before it is ginned and baled, and the farmer will mark the grade on the bale. Samples will accompany the bale, and it will not be opened again until actually delivered to the spinners.

Representatives of the farmers' associations declared they were willing to have the bale stand on its own merits, and even advocated stamping the name and address of the producer and ginner on the bale in order that the purchaser might know on whom to lay the blame for trouble.

It was recommended that cotton be held for thirty days before being ginned to insure a greater absence of moisture and more uniformity in the length of the staple.

NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

Important Step Taken by Executive Board of Southern Cotton Association.

President Harvie Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association announced Monday night at the conclusion of a meeting of the executive board of the organization in Atlanta, the adoption of a new constitution and by-laws which authorizes the granting of charters for the purpose of placing the association in a better position for the ends sought to be gained.

SPOONER ACTS FOR CENTRAL.

Former Wisconsin Senator Engaged for Conducting Rate Fight.

Former Senator John C. Spooner of Wisconsin, for nearly a quarter of a century one of the leading members of the United States senate, is in Atlanta to act in a legal capacity for the Central of Georgia in its fight in the federal order 334, of the railroad commission, which reduces the passenger rates in this state.

STATE CANNOT PAY FARE.

An Important Ruling from Immigration Bureau.

Louisiana cannot legally pay the fare of immigrants to this country, according to a ruling received in New Orleans from the immigration bureau at Washington by the state immigration bureau.

The decision was rendered in the test case of one Geronimo Garcia,



Cures Constipation, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Colic, Sour Stomach, etc. It Destroys Worms, Allays Feverishness and Colds. It Aids Digestion. It Makes Feeding Easy. Promotes Cheerfulness and Produces Natural Sleep.

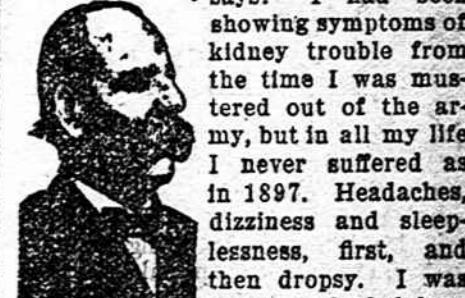


Free advice you get is seldom worth that much.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

How a Veteran Was Saved the Amputation of a Limb.

B. Frank Doremus, veteran, of Roosevelt Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., says: "I had been showing symptoms of kidney trouble from the time I was mustered out of the army, but in all my life I never suffered as in 1897. Headaches, dizziness and sleeplessness, first, and then dropsy. I was weak and helpless,



having run down from 180 to 125 pounds. I was having terrible pain in the kidneys, and the secretions passed almost involuntarily. My left leg swelled until it was 34 inches around, and the doctor tapped it night and morning until I could no longer stand it, and then he advised amputation. I refused, and began using Doan's Kidney Pills. The swelling subsided gradually, the urine became natural and all my pains and aches disappeared. I have been well now for nine years since using Doan's Kidney Pills."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Umbrellas are like men; usually the poorest get left.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, &c. a bottle

New Warships on the Lakes.

Although contrary to the treaty, England has consented to the introduction of a second United States vessel of war on the lakes in which to train our Western naval militia; and the little cruiser Don Juan de Austria, captured from Spain during the Spanish war, is to be the one. She sailed yesterday with the Michigan naval brigade from the Portsmouth navy yard in New Hampshire, for Boston, whence she will proceed to Detroit via the St. Lawrence river. It is worthy of remark by anti-canals that though she is only 210 feet long and 32 feet in breadth, and draws but 12 feet 6 inches of water, she will have to go through Canadian canals to reach the lakes.—Brooklyn Citizen.

Superstition and the Wedding Ring.

When a wedding ring has worn so thin as to break, the superstitious believe that either the husband or the wife will soon die. This may be regarded as an obvious superstition and perhaps accounts for the fact that wedding rings are now made so much thicker and heavier than formerly.

The New Rochelle miser who starved to death though he had over \$100,000, furnishes an example of money madness carried to its logical conclusion, observes the New York American.

TRANSFORMATIONS

Curious Results When Coffee Drinking is Abandoned.

It is almost as hard for an old coffee toper to quit the use of coffee as it is for a whiskey or tobacco fiend to break off, except that the coffee user can quit coffee and take up Postum without any feeling of a loss of the morning beverage, for when Postum is well boiled and served with cream, it is really better in point of flavour than most of the coffee served nowadays, and to the taste of the connoisseur it is like the flavour of fine mild Java.

A great transformation takes place in the body within ten days or two weeks after coffee is left off and Postum used, for the reason that the poison to the nerves—caffeine—has been discontinued and in its place is taken a liquid food that contains the most powerful elements of nourishment.

It is easy to make this test and prove these statements by changing from coffee to Postum. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."