SOUTHERN . FARM . NOTES.

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

The Science of Farming.

"The science of farming is in its infancy." so declares Captain T. J. James, of Emanuel County, Ga., one of our largest and most successful farmers, reports the Southern Cultivator. Captain James says: "I have built and operated railroads, merchandized and am now devoting myself to farming. While I have made a success in all three callings, it takes more brains to farm than to pursue any other calling; to do it in the most successful manner. New things and new methods come up continually for solution, and there are many problems to be solved yet unthought of. As an example of how things change, the first fertilizer I ever used I bought from John Merryman & Co., of Maryland; then they commenced to manufacture it at Savannah, and I bought it there. Now I manufacture it upon my own farm."

Captain James makes 800 bales of cotton a year, and says: "I have put it into Harvie Jordan's hands for fifteen cents." He also raises plenty of corn and feed for his plantation. We delight in meeting with farmers of Captain James' calibre, and we also like to see them making a success of farming upon a large scale; then we like equally as well to meet and hear the experience of some farmer, who, though upon a small scale, is making a success and is stamping his individuality indelibly upon his farm and is making an impression for good upon his community. The other day we got acquainted with such a man in the person of Mr. P. E. Duffey, of Clayton County, Ga. Mr. Duffey's conversation ran about as follows: "When I came of age. I did like so many of our young men in the country. I came to Atlanta to hunt for a job, but they has marked out the boundaries for treated me with so much indifference and insolence that I went home and swore an oath that I would never ask another man for work. I took a mule and wagon and hauled some wood for my first money; the next year I farmed on halves. In two years I saved \$400, and took this money and went to school to get a better education. Then I went back to farming. I have 250 acres of land all paid for, and I am making a good living. I rent out a seven-horse farm and tend about twenty acres for my own crop. I have my terraces set in fruit trees and from them sell about \$400 worth of fruit a year. I used to wonder how it was that the people up Northwest could raise corn at thirtyfive cents per bushel and make money, while we could not raise it at seventyfive cents. I found when I went up there it was all in the way they plowed and cultivated it. By using gang plows and cultivators one man was enabled to do more work than three down with us. So I got me better tools. As an example, I had a boy helping me last year who cost me thirty cents a day and board. In one day we put five acres in wheat, and in another day we sowed the same five acres in peas and sorghum after the wheat; so at an expense of sixty cents for labor I made two good crops on five acres of land." This sounds very much like business to us. Now, such as this, should give our

6000 years old, our farming is in its infancy when it comes to the use of better methods and real scientific and most successful operations. And whether we take it upon a large scale, as in the case of Captain James, or get down close to Mother Earth, doing with our own hands as with Mr. Duffey, the fact still confronts us, that there is much to learn, more to do, and still many things untried and yet undiscovered. So let us start in this year for more light and better efforts.

farmers food for thought. Though

Good Rules For Southern Farmers.

1. Intensivte farming, so as to make the greatest possible yield per acre. 2. Diversification, to maintain the fertility of the soil and to make the

farm more self-supporting. 3. Organization, so as to maintain

profitable prices. 4. Deep plowing, to improve the soil,

to prevent washing and to increase the yield. 5. Rotation of crops, to prevent dis-

ease and as a soil improver. 6. Rapid and level cultivation, to conserve the moisture and preserve the

keep our hills from washing away. 8. The raising of more cattle, for the profit in them and for their manure.

9. The using of all improved laborsaving machinery. 10. A better system and more system in renting our lands and hiring

our labor. 11. More peas, clover and all legumes to store up nitrogen in our soils.

12. The making and saving of all home-made manure possible. 13. The shredding of corn, to save

all stock food. 14 Tile draining of all wet places and bottoms.

Bits of Brightness.

Wiggs-Why do you always regard him with suspicion? Waggs-Well. every time I see him, he has a different umbrella. -Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Jack O'Brien-Phwat medicine did Mike find the best? Mrs. Riley-Devil a know Oi know. Hé took so much av it he was sick for tin days after he got well.-Boston Transcript.

15. The irrigating of all the lands we can.

16. The using of dams, windmills and gasoline engines to secure water-

17. The painting of our homes and the whitewashing of all outbuilding. . 18. The selling of cotton through the twelve months of the year. 19. Better agricultural education for

our farmer boys. 20. The feeding of cattle, so as to have more manure for the farms. 21. Keeping out of debt, so we can

be more independent and thrifty. 22. The mixing of fertilizers at home, as a saving in price, and getting proportions to suit.

23. The careful, scientific selection of our planting seeds. 24. The setting of our wornout hills

n Bermuda grass for permanent pas-25. The planting of trees and taking judicious care of our forests. Timber

is becoming very valuable. 26. Learning to cultivate without so much hoeing. The using of weeders

and harrows. 27. The improving of your soil and

the improving of your mind. 28. That thorough preparation is more than half the battle. 29. Raising of all home supplies, as

the only means for the most successful farming and independent life. 30. To patronize home industries, and to develop not one, but all our

31. To stand for that which is best, and to keep clear of all fakes and shams .- Southern Cultivator.

Preparation For Cotton.

The progressive, earnest farmer is now planning for the next crop. He each tenant and special crop. As soon as the last boll of cotton is picked the work of preparation should begin for next year. Here is one plan: A farmer said last week that he was going to lay off his cotton land with a middle buster drawn by two mules. There were pine needles close to the field. He proposed to haul them in and distribute liberally in this furrow. By throwing a light covering of dirt on these needles they would be ready to supply plant food in the early summer. To this he would add 300 to 400 pounds of fertilizer, expecting to make a bale of cotton to the acre on this land. If one is going to plant cotton land in cotton again, run out the middle with a long, narrow shovel, breaking the hard pan, if a second furrow is required to do the work well. Then take the middle buster and run under the stalks. The freezes of winter will pulverize the ridges between the furrows. The clay broken up by the plows will be incorporated with the soil and increase its depth and plant food. Every suitable day from this date on to the 1st of March should be used for sub-soiling and thorough preparation of land for the next crop.

Formulæ.

1	The state of the s
J	Simply as guides we suggest for or-
1	dinary soil in fair condition about the
3	following:
1	TOI COLLOII.
	Cottonseed meal 300 lbs.
Ì	Acid phosphate1,400 lbs.
	Kainit 300 lbs.
	Use from 200 up to 800 pounds per acre.
	For corn:
5	Cottonseed meal 200 lbs.
	Acid phosphate1,600 lbs.
	T-1-1+

Kainit..... 200 lbs. Use 200 up to 1000 pounds per acre. For potatoes, melons, etc.: -Cottonseed meal.... 600 lbs. Acid phosphate ... A 1.000 lbs. Kainit.... 400 lbs. Use 600 to 2000 pounds per acre.

For small grains and grasses: Cottonseed meal.... 800 lbs. Acid phosphate1,000 lbs. Kainit..... 200 lbs. Use 200 to 600 pounds per acre.

One Way to Skin a Horse.

Hides are high now, and even a horse hide is worth taking off if done in this manner. Rip the belly and legs and skin the legs down to the body, and the belly back six or twelve inches, then loop a chain or strong rope around this tail rump skin, running it forward past the head of the dead brute. Fasten the dead horse's 7. Terracing and building dams to body by rope on hind legs, then hitch two good live horses to rope on hide, and if they pull true and steady they will skin the horse "while you wait." Now, this is no theory, nor is it anything new, but it may be new to some and applies to any large animal whose meat has no value. In skinning any animal that has been dead long, it is a good plan to wear gloves or mittens that have been wet in a weak solution of carbolic acid, to guard as much as possible against blood poison. And if there is any possibility that a horse has died of glanders, don't skin him at all, but bury him at least eight feet 'an _ Couthamy Dian'r.

Pointed Paragraphs. Too many people mistake dignity for wisdom.

A prophet is a person who expects the unexpected. Learn to labor while you wait, if

you would work wonders. An honest man thinks that a pretty woman is also a noble work.

You can't convince a stubborn man that it is impossible to convince him. A DESPAIRING WOMAN.

Wesk, Nervous and Wretched From Wasting Kidney Troubles. Mrs. Henry A. Reamer, Main and Garst Sts., South Bend, Ind., says: "When I began

using Doan's Kidney Pills I was so weak I could hardly drag myself across the I was room. wretched and nervous, and had backache, bearing-down headache, dizziness and

weak eves. Dropsy set in and bloating of the chest choked me and threatened the heart.. I had little hope? but to my untold surprise Doan's Kidney Pills brought me relief and saved my life. I shall never for-

pain,

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Proof of Elm Tree's Age. An elm, said to be over 100 years cld, was cut at Bennington, Vt., the other day. When the tree was

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box

chopped proof of its age was discovered near the heart in the shape of an old-fashioned hand-forged nail. Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullen is Nature's great remedy—Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup and Consumption,

Satan is always a conservative when sin is on the throne.

and all throat and lung troubles. At drug-

gists, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervous hess after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 981 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

make a living by begging. A Guaranteed Cure For Piles. Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Pil & Druggists are authorized to refund money!

Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c. The annual coal bill of the Penusylvania Railroad system is \$18,000,000.

Robbed in Church. Just think what an outrage it is to be robbed of all the benefits of the services by continuous coughing throughout the congregation, when Anti-Gripine is guaran-

Springfield, Mo. There has been a great demand for pure bred cattle in Argentina recently.

teed to cure. Sold everywhere. 25 cts. F. W. Diemer. M. D., manufacturer.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs .- Wm C. Endsley, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900. Each season Dundee sends her whaling ficet to the Arctic.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Fromo Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature on each box. 25c.

Dundce is the only port in the British isles that owns whaleships. Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's

Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. \$1. Coke calls for 40,000,000 tons of coal this year.

Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by

of for 50c worth of leading 1906 novelties in Choicest Carden Seeds, \$1's worth of Universal Premium Coupons free with every order.

BOLGIANO'S SEED STORE, BALTIMORE.



ABBAGE PLANTS, CELERY PLANTS,

DR. EARL S. SLOAN, 615 ALBANY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

most reliable seedsmen. We use the same plants on our thousand acre truck farm. Plants carefully obtained and properly packed. Celery ready last of Dec. Lettuce, Onion and Beet plants, same time of oarlier. Cabbage ready now. Reduced express rates promised, which, when effective, will give us 60 per c-ut, less than merchandise rates. Prices: Small lots \$1.00 per thousand, large lots \$1.00 to \$1.25 per thousand, F.Q. B., Meggetts, S. C. Arlinzton White Spine Cucumber Seed 60 cents per pound, F. O. B., Meggetts, S. The United States Agricultural Department has established an Experimental Station on our farms, to test all kinds of vegetables, especially Cabbages. The results of these experiments we will be pleased to give you at any time. Tours respectfully, N. H. BLITCH COMPANY, MEGGETTS, S. C.

In London about 4900 persons regularly

Good Teeth & Good Temper Are characteristic of the Atkins Saws always.

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M PISO'S CURE FOR N CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best-Cough Syrup. Testes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 9

highest quality.

One Of The Results of liberally using our fertili-zers, is to pay off a mortgage on the old farm. Read the fol-lowing from Messis. Wherry & Son. owners of the Magnolia Fruit Farm. Durant, Miss.; "We made \$900 from one acre strawberries, on which your fertilizers were used. Eight years ago we bought this place at \$20 per acre. It was then considered to have been worn out twenty years before, but by liberally using Virginia-Carolina Fertilizers under peas and velvet beans, we can now grow almost anything, and have been offered \$250 per acre for the place. We experimented with a great many brands of fertilizers, but find the highest per cent. cheaper." Now don't you think Virginia-Carolina l'ertilizers would enable you to pay off a would enable you to pay off a mortgage if you had one? Well, don't use any other. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. Richmond, Va. Norfolk, Va. Durham, N. C. Charleston, S. C. Baltimore, Md. Savannah, Ga. Mortgomery, Ala. Memphis, Tenn.

OOD, big "mealy" potatoes can not be produced without a liberal amount of POTASH in the fertilizer—not less than ten per cent. It must be in the form of Sulphate of Potash of

"Plant Food" and "Truck Farming" are two practical books which tell of the successful growing of potatoes and the other garden truck-sent free to those who write us for them.

Address, GERMAN KALI WORKS.



Swift & Company

Year 1905 Sales.

The total distributive sales for 1905 exceeded

\$200,000,000.

This total is realized from the sale of fresh meats (beef, mutton and pork), provisions, produce (poultry, butter and eggs), soaps, glues, oils, fertilizers, feathers, casings, hides, wools, pelts and other by-products derived from cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.

Margin of Profit.

The industry is operated on a margin of less than 2 cents to each dollar of sales. Swift & Co. do not sell at retail. Their entire output is sold at wholesale to many thousands of dealers in various parts of the world. There are hundreds of local slaughterers throughout the United States, who buy their live stock in competition with the packer doing an interstate and international business. Likewise the packer must sell in competition with the local slaughterers. There are no secret processes in the industry, no complicated and expensive factories, and as live stock can be purchased in almost every hamlet and city, and the preparation of meats is simple in the extreme, local slaughtering will long remain a factor in the production of fresh meats and provisions.

Economic Advantages.

The large packing houses will, how ever, always have these advantages Locations at the chief live stock centers, with the opportunity to buy the best live stock; manufacturing in large quantities, at the minimum of expense; utilization of all waste material; refrigeration; mechanical appliances: highly efficient business management. These advantages are re flected in the quality of the packer's output, a quality that has reached its highest development in the products bearing the name and brand of

Purchasing Live Stock.

"Swift."

The principal live stock centers are Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St.

Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul and Fort Worth. The same methods of purchasing cattle, sheep and hogs prevail at all cities. At Chicago, which is the largest market, there are about two hundred and fifty buyers, representing packers, local slaughterers in various cities, and exporters. Of this number, less than a score are employed by Swift & Company.

The farmer ships his live stock to Chicago, consigns them to a commission firm at the Union Stock Yards, who sees that they are unloaded and put in pens. Then the buyers inspect them, make their offers to the commission dealer, who accepts or rejects as his judgment dictates. All buying must be finished at 3 o'clock each day, and the buyer must pay spot cash. If the commission man has no satisfactory offers, he can hold his stock over to the next day. He gets his commission from the farmer, and naturally strives to get the highest possible price for his client.

Wholesale Distributing Houses. shelves there are trolley rails, from which are suspended hooks to hang the carcasses. Some of the houses cost as much as a hundred thousand dollars to build and equip. As a rule they are of pressed brick, the insides being linedfloor, walls and ceiling-with highly polished hardwood. The floors are covered daily with fresh sawdust and all are kept spotlessly clean. There are over three hundred of these wholesale houses in various cities of the United States, and the public is always welcome to visit them.

Packing Plants.

'All the Swift & Company plants are located at the great live stock markets. in the heart of the great agricultural sections, where can be purchased the finest grades of cattle, sheep and hogs. We have seven packing plants, employing at each from two to eight thousand persons.

The following gives the locations and sizes of the different plants:

Packing Plants.

Buildings, Space, Chicago441/2 8734 Kansas City 7% Omaha 6 St. Louis..... 734 St. Joseph 61/2 St. Paul..... 5 12 Fort Worth..... 3

Employes.

The total number of persons emand branch houses aggregate over 26,000 persons. Conditions for emand operating departments is continu- enormous sale. ally improving with the construction of new buildings and the installation of new and up-to-date equipment.

Sanitation and Hygiene.

The housewife makes no greater effort to keep her kitchen clean than we do to keep in sanitary and hygienic condition our abattoirs. They are thoroughly scrubbed at the close of each day's operations, and automatic A wholesale distributing house is a appliances are used wherever possible giant refrigerator, but instead of in order to eliminate the personal handling of meats. Rigid rules governing these points are strictly enforced; laxity means dismissal.

Visitors Always Welcome.

No other industry in the world gives such a cordial welcome to visitors as Swift & Co. We keep open house the year around, and maintain a corps of specially trained guides, with special elevators and rest rooms. In one year we have entertained over a quarter of a million of men and women; in one day-Grand Army Day, 1901-we entertained 23,000. Among our visitors have been ambassadors from foreign governments, princes, noblemen and distinguished citizens from all lands and eminent folks from every State in the Union. We wish to familiarize the public with our methods, and the best way to do that is to let the public see for itself. We have no secret processes or methods in any department.

Swift's Premium I ams and Bacon. Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon

are more widely and favorably known than any other brand. Their popular-Acres. ity is due to the uniform quality and flavor of the meat, and to their fine appearance when received from the dealer. Each piece is branded on the 31% rind, "Swift's Premium U. S. Inspect-1914 ed," and wrapped in cheesecloth and

white parchment paper. Look for the brand, "Swift's Premium," when buying hams and bacon.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard

ployed in all the Swift packing plants Is a strictly pure lard, kettle rendered, and put up in 3, 5, and 10-pound scaled pails. It is America's Standard Lard, ployes in the various manufacturing and enjoys a high reputation and au

Swift's Soaps.

An interesting feature of a trip through the Chicago plant is a visit to the soap factory, one of the largest and most complete in this country. There we manufacture numerous toilet and laundry soaps, and washing pow-

Among which are: Wool Soap, widely and favorably known; for toilet and bath, and washing fine fabrics.

Crown Princess Toilet Soap, highly Swift's Pride Soap, for laundry and

household use. Swift's Pride Washing Powder, unsurpassed for all cleaning purposes.

Swift's Specialties. Swift's Premium Ham Swift's Premium Bacon Swift's Premium Sliced Bacon

Swift's Premium Lard Swift's Winchester Ham Swift's Winchester Bacon Brookfield Farm Sausage Swift's Silver Leaf Lard

Jewel Lard Compound Swift's Cotosuet

Swift's Jersey Butterine Swift's Beef Extract Swift's Beef Fluid

Swift's Premium Milk-Fed Chickens

Swift's Soaps Wool Soap Scented Toilet Soaps Swift's Pride Soap

Swift's Pride Washing Powder.