

PRACTICAL ADVICE ABOUT DIVERSIFIED FARMING

HOW TO MAKE A BALANCED RATION FOR THE HOGS

In a preceding article the writer tried to show that pork cannot be made profitably in the South when nothing but corn is used. Corn alone was seen to be a very poor feed for the animal; it makes very slow gains and very high priced ones. When corn alone is fed it is seldom that more than one-half a pound daily gain can be secured. When some other feed is used along with the corn it is no trouble to secure one pound daily gain and more.

Well, if corn cannot be used at a profit when used alone, what is the farmer to do? Must he stop trying to make pork and buy it at from fourteen to twenty-five cents a pound? No, he will not have to stop making it. The only thing he will have to do will be to use something along with the corn. Corn alone is about as poor a feed as can be found for a hog; but corn used in combination with other feeds is about the best feed that exists. One thing the farmer can do is to use other concentrated feeds; the South has an abundance of them. The only thing against them from the farmer's standpoint of view when he comes to feeding hogs, is that they are all high-priced. Notwithstanding the fact that they are all high-priced, almost any of them can be used along with corn and cheapen the ration very materially.

A few years ago cowpeas were cheap and many farmers began to use them liberally as a feed for hogs. But recently they have advanced in price and, if they are to be used at all now, they must be used as all high-priced feeds are used—with care and intelligence. When they are valued at \$1.50 a bushel they cannot make up one-half of the total ration.

Some of the stations have had experience in feeding soy bean meal to hogs. It has proven to be more valuable than the cowpeas, not so much probably because of being actually a better feed than the cowpeas, as to the fact that the soy bean meal has been used in smaller amounts than the cowpeas. The soy beans are a richer feed than the cowpeas, so the feeders have not tried to use them in large amounts. In a test at Kansas, where corn alone was compared to a ration made up of two-thirds corn plus one-third soy bean meal, the soy beans proved to be worth \$1.44 a bushel. In Indiana, where the same kind of a test was made, the soy beans returned a value of \$2.54 a bushel, or, it cost \$6.96 to make one hundred pounds of pork when corn alone was used, and but \$5.18 to make the same pork when one-third of the ration was composed of soy bean meal.

In some sections of the South rice by-products can be used either to take the place of corn or to go along with it. Where rice polish has been compared directly with corn it has proven to be superior to the corn, pound for pound. It is cheaper than corn, pound for pound, too. In Alabama, where the two were compared, 474 pounds of corn were required to make a hundred pounds of meat, while but 373 pounds of the rice polish were required to make the same gains. In South Carolina the rice polish and corn were compared when skim milk was fed along with each one. The rice meal proved to be superior to the corn, as but 248 pounds of the rice meal and 991 pounds skim milk were required to make one hundred pounds gain, while 257 pounds of corn and 1028 pounds of skim milk were used to make the same amount of pounds of pork. At Massachusetts the corn and the rice meal proved to be practically equal in feeding value.

Alabama Station has tried rice bran, but it is not a good feed for hogs. It is too bulky and not palatable.

The packing house by-products have not generally been introduced to the South. But there is at least one of the products that should be used here, and that is tankage. As a result of its use along with corn, pork will be made cheaper and the value of the corn will be increased. It can be laid down in the South almost anywhere for not more than \$40 a ton. It is a very rich feed and should be used in very small amounts. It should not make up more than one-tenth of the whole day's feed. But when that small amount is used the gains are made very much cheaper than when corn is used alone. In some experiments at the Alabama station \$2 were saved on every 100 pounds of pork made by the introduction of a little tankage in the feed. The tankage balances up the corn, and renders the feed exceedingly palatable. The writer has used this feed for several years, and the longer he uses it the more he thinks of it.

From the tests that have been presented it is seen that money is almost

sure to be lost when corn is used alone. It is also seen that almost any concentrated feed, no matter how high in price, when used along with corn, cheapens the feed. But it is further seen that when nothing but concentrated feeds are used it is difficult to come out even though some other feed is used along with the corn. In some cases good money was made; in some other cases some money was lost, even when a mixture of feeds were used, but not as much money was lost where a mixture was used as where corn alone was fed—provided, of course, that the supplement was not used in too large amounts. As a matter of fact, concentrated feeds are so high in price now that the farmer cannot afford to depend upon them alone for making pork. And the farmer does not have to depend upon them alone, either. He will, of course, want to use concentrated feeds always, but he must use them along with pastures. When they are used intelligently with pastures, pork can be made cheaper in the South than it can possibly be made in the North. — Progressive Farmer.

Poultry Talk.

Many breeders claim a better result from using geese of pure Embden stock and ganders of pure Toulouse; the young from such a mating are said to be much superior to either of the parents, especially in weight.

The young from this mating will weigh, for holiday trade, from seventeen to twenty-six pounds each, depending upon the sex.

Of course they must be well treated and fed to secure such results. As the frame must necessarily be large to support such weight, there would certainly be a great amount of feathers also. The flavor of the flesh is said to be very mild. However, don't make the mistake of using these young for breeders, else the next flock will be very inferior.

The same increase in weight will be noticed in ducks, from the first cross between Pekins and Rouens, or between Bronze and Narragansetts in turkeys.

Where one is able to secure new reliable breeders each year, the first cross in poultry always results well in weight gain, usually in hardiness, and almost always increase in the egg yield, if the crossing has been from well selected stock, and from good varieties; i. e., for weight two of the larger breeds, such as Brahmas and Cochins, or Langshans, or even the larger specimens of Rocks, with one of the above. But the next cross is inferior, and succeeding crosses, unless one is an expert, will soon result in a flock of mongrels.

Many chicks die for lack of fresh air. If it were sold in packages and bottles, there would be an increase in its use by some.

When the chicken part of the flock is kept as clean as turkeys have to be kept, there would be much less loss among the chickens. Damp weather is very hard on all dry land poultry.

What about these many "systems" for growing poultry? They read and sound fine on paper, but I fear if all tried them, poultry and eggs would get too cheap to be profitable. Perhaps they are the answer to the higher cost of living.

It seems that the fresh air poultry houses are becoming quite a fad. Better read and study up on them through the summer, then if they appeal to you, try one part or all the poultry in their next winter.

Don't practice mistaken economy by feeding musty, moldy or soured food to the poultry, and especially to the chicks. It will be dear in the end. Bury or burn all that is not wholesome.

One reason of non-fertility of eggs is lack of meat ration. This explains why the very first sitters hatch so poorly, while later, when insects are plentiful, the hatches are good.

Sow Will Not Breed.

Question: I have a fine Poland China sow, three years old. She was farrowed twice in succession, and was booked to farrow last January, but failed. Please give me a remedy, as I am anxious to have her farrow.

Answer—Sterility, or barrenness, occurs more commonly in the well-bred animal, especially in those that are forced by over stimulating food. There are several other distinct causes, such as diseased ovaries, obstructions to the fallopian tubes, etc., but it is difficult to determine by examination. A breeding sow should be kept in good condition, but not fat. Give her two ounces of Epsom salts in one-half pint of cold water at one dose. Follow this by giving her grains of iodide of potassium twice daily in her food for two weeks. Let her run in pasture where she can get plenty of exercise.—Colonel R. J. Redding, in Constitution.

FARMERS SHOULD KNOW HOW TO BREED HORSES.

The education of the average farmer as to the importance of good breeding in the production of horses makes slow progress. The majority—and this is not overstating the fact—are not yet prepared to pay a decent price for stallion service, preferring to use a scrub because they are cheap. Some of the states have passed stallion laws containing some excellent features. Wisconsin has a license law which prevents the preva-

lence and distribution of grade stallions in the state.

Minnesota has a law framed along the lines of the Wisconsin measure. Pennsylvania and Utah have adopted similar laws and other states have restrictive measures under consideration.

The effect of these laws is to make the owner of each non-registered stallion declare his horse a "grade." On hand bills these are posted, so that no one may be deceived

FROM COUNTY TO COUNTY

North Carolina News Prepared and Published for the Quick Perusal of Our Patrons.

Judge Cook on How to Teach.

"You had as well undertake to break a head of bull yearlings with small twines in the place of rope as try to control many hard headed boys in the public schools, white as well as colored, without allowing the teachers to use the lash," declared Judge James A. Cooke, in a unique charge to a jury in Wake Superior Court Friday. Counsel for the defense at the bar, a fifteen-year-old negro boy, charged with attacking his teacher with a knife, while she was administering punishment, had suggested to the court that there was a law in Wake County against teachers being permitted to administer corporal punishment. Judge Cooke declared that he had no sympathy for any limitation to the power of school teachers to control children under their training. The Judge said that the public schools were one of the finest demonstrations of the philanthropy of the people; everybody, whether they had children to educate or not contributing to the maintenance of the schools. The teachers selected by competent committees for each district were supposed to be competent in training, temperament and in other ways, and that when installed as teachers in the schools they were entitled to the fullest co-operation of the parents in maintaining order and promoting the best interests of the schools. The courthouse was packed with people during the charge, which seemed to make a profound impression, especially on the colored people, who were gathered to watch the progress of the case. The jury found the boy guilty of the assault.

32nd Masonic Picnic.

The annual Masonic picnic will be held at Mocksville on August 11 for the 32d time. Masons, their families and friends will gather from all parts of the State and assemble in the beautiful grove which is owned by the Masons. The picnic will be conducted as usual in the interest of the Oxford Orphan Asylum. Rev. N. L. Anderson, D. D., of Winston, will deliver the principal address and the orphans will render a program.

The home coming feature of the occasion will be emphasized and five minute speeches will be made by returning sons of Davie. Excursions will be operated from the different towns of the State and special rates will be given from all points.

Historical Celebration at Newbern.

Preparations for Newbern's bicentennial celebration, July 25-30, are being pushed rapidly forward. The celebration will be opened Monday, July 25, at 2 p. m. with a representation of the coping of the first citizens to Newbern. The settlers will sail across the mouth of Trent river, in ships rigged according to the style of the early eighteenth century. They will be met by the Indians who will be over several hundred strong. The part of the settlers will be taken by the Woodmen of the World and the part of the Indians will be taken by the Red Men. All will be properly costumed. This feature of the celebration will represent the first attempts of the settlers to locate a colony at the junction of the Trent and Neuse rivers, their treaty with the Indians, their quarrel with the natives, the outbreak of the great Indian war of 1711-13, ending with the capture of Baron DeGraffenreid, John Lawson, the surveyor of the province, and the execution of Lawson. Elaborate preparations are being made to make this feature of the celebration particularly striking as every part of it will be carried out in character.

Democrats Nominate Doughton in 8th.

Robert L. Doughton, of Alleghany county, was nominated at Statesville by the Democrats of the Eighth to oppose Representative C. H. Cowles, Republican, the incumbent. The nomination was made on the 53th ballot, when a deadlock seemed inevitable, through the withdrawal of one of the four candidates.

Sixteen Years to Restore Mind.

John C. Davis, the North Carolina attorney, who swindled Washington, D. C., people, mostly women, out of some two hundred thousand dollars gets sixteen years in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. The total alleged to have been appropriated by Davis is estimated at \$250,000. An appeal was noted by Davis and his bail announced at \$20,000 as he has been in custody since his arrest, more than a year ago. Davis was returned to the jail. The convicted man is a native of Beaufort, going from there to Wilmington.

Bully for the Dentists.

One of the most important actions of the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the North Carolina Society, in their convention at Wrightsville Beach, was the adoption at the closing session of a resolution heartily endorsing the proposition to establish in cities and towns of the State a free dental infirmary for the examination and treatment of mouths of all school and factory children.

NEWS OF NORTH STATE.

Late Important Events and Facts of State-Wide Interest Printed Here for Public Benefit.

Distinguished Lawyer to High Court.

Hon. Kope Elias, one of the most prominent figures in Western North Carolina Democracy, died at his home at Governor's Island, in Swain county, Monday morning, following an illness of several months.

He was a lawyer and a Democrat. Distinctly he was a Cleveland Democrat. He was a member of the Democratic convention that nominated President Cleveland for the presidency the last time, and always prided himself that his was one of the votes that helped to nominate Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Elias was 61 years of age and a great favorite, not only with his fellow lawyers at the bar, but with all whom he came in contact. There will be much sorrow in North Carolina at the news of his death.

Mr. Elias was the only representative of the State of North Carolina at a celebration in honor of President Cleveland just a few months prior to the latter's death.

\$200 For White—\$200 For Colored.

Governor Kitchin announces a reward of \$200 for Levy Maynard, wanted at High Point as an accessory to the killing of Bessie Thomason, through a criminal operation by Dr. Vestal, the publication of which outrageous affair stirred such a sensation throughout the State early in the month. Dr. Vestal and his wife are now in Guilford jail and Maynard has fled the State.

A \$200 reward is also offered for Claude Thomas, alias Buster Beal, negro railroad hand who mortally wounded Policeman J. M. Sing at Wadesboro Monday evening, shooting him five times as the officer was taking another negro to jail.

August 1 Dem. Ex. Com. Meets.

Monday evening, August 1, in the State Senate chamber, Raleigh, are the time and place for the next meeting of the State Democratic executive committee for organizing for the impending campaign, in compliance with the appointment of the new committee by the recent State convention of Charlotte. The call has been issued by State Chairman A. H. Eller, of Winston-Salem.

White Man Meets Death on R. R.

The mangled remains of a white man supposed to have been those of W. M. George of Charlotte, were found on the Southern Railway Tuesday morning by a section foreman a mile and a quarter south of Lexington. It is thought that the man was beating his way out No. 38 and fell. The head was battered off and portions of the body scattered for more than 100 yards up the track. On the clothes of the man were found a gold watch, smashed flat, a post card signed by W. M. George, a prescription written for Mrs. W. M. George by Dr. J. W. Summers of Charlotte. There were also some small photographs of girls and women.

Can't Lend Whiskey.

A new rule in the operation of the State prohibition law is just laid down by Judge Cooke, in Wake Superior Court, in that he directed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty of retailing on the admission set up as a defense by Ransom Baker, Wake Forest, that he loaned a friend a bottle of whiskey. The judge holds that the act of loaning the whiskey really constitutes a sale. Prof. N. Y. Gully, dean of law at Wake Forest College, was defending the negro when the rule was made. It is probable that the case will go to the Supreme Court to test this issue.

An Old War Horse.

Charlotte has had three Democratic conventions. One of the few men who has attended all these as a delegate is Col. J. N. Brown, of Concord. Col. Brown was at the convention of 1858, the convention of 1908—just a half a century afterward—and was present at the late convention. He is 83 years of age, but active in mind and body.

Will Investigate Big Insurance Deal.

Albert L. Cox, of Raleigh is named by Judge Connor of the Federal court as special master in the case of the Semole Securities Company of South Carolina versus the Southern Life Insurance Company of Fayetteville, his special duties being to investigate the sale of the Southern Life company to the Semole company and state the account for the convenience of the court in the pending litigation, which includes \$150,000 and more of bonds, and a big rake-off that C. J. Herbert, now in Tennessee to escape jurisdiction of the court, received in negotiating the deal.

"Biteth Like a Serpent."

Charles L. Register, a young farmer of Warsaw, Duplin county, who was assaulted Sunday afternoon by Walter Way, a young white man of Wilmington, died there Tuesday night at the hospital from the injuries sustained. The difficulty arose over a dispute concerning a 25-cent bottle of whiskey. Way is in jail.

NORTH CAROLINA EVENTS

Life in the Land of the Long Leaf Pine

Nominees of State Convention.

With enthusiasm unmarred by strife or slightest acrimony and without once resorting to a second ballot for the deciding of any contest, the Democracy of North Carolina in convention assembled at Charlotte Thursday registered its choice for the following officers:

For Chief Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court, Hon. Walter Clark of Wake, by acclamation.

For Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court, Hon. Platt D. Walker, of Mecklenburg, by acclamation.

For Justice, North Carolina Supreme Court, Hon. W. R. Allen, of Wayne.

For Corporation Commissioner, Mr. H. C. Brown, of Wake, by acclamation.

For Corporation Commissioner, Mr. W. T. Lee, of Haywood.

The balloting for Supreme Court Justice resulted as follows: Judge Allen, 526,978 votes; Judge J. S. Manning, of Durham, 434,972. Judge Allen's majority, 92,000 votes.

The balloting for Corporation Commissioner to succeed Mr. S. L. Rodgers, resulted as follows: Mr. W. T. Lee, of Haywood, 527,663; ex-Judge A. W. Graham, of Granville, 313,918, and Mr. John H. Pearson, of Burke, 120,348. Mr. Lee's majority was 93,397 votes.

Hon. Walter E. Moore, of Jackson was elected permanent chairman of the convention and Mr. C. C. Daniels of Wilson permanent secretary.

The State platform was unanimously and enthusiastically endorsed at the night session, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

Automobiles in North Carolina.

The following is a record of the number of automobiles in North Carolina by counties, as shown by the record in Raleigh, ending June 30, 1910.

The sum of \$5 is charged for each license. Of this amount \$3 goes to work the roads of the county to which the license goes. Mecklenburg gets \$22 for this purpose.

Alamance, 32; Alexander, 3; Alleghany, 0; Anson, 5; Ashe, 0; Beaufort, 17; Bertie, 13; Bladen, 3; Brunswick, 0; Buncombe, 108; Burke, 10; Cabarrus, 31; Caldwell, 19; Camden, 2; Carteret, 0; Caswell, 0; Catawba, 25; Chatham, 3; Cherokee, 2; Chowan, 11; Clay, 0; Cleveland, 6; Columbus, 12; Craven, 23; Cumberland, 18; Currituck, 2; Dare, 0; Davidson, 17; Davie, 0; Duplin, 1; Durham, 54; Edgecombe, 40; Forsyth, 105; Franklin, 8; Gaston, 40; Gates, 0; Graham, 0; Granville, 4; Greene, 0; Guilford, 135; Halifax, 26; Harnett, 15; Haywood, 0; Henderson, 11; Hertford, 3; Hyde, 0; Iredell, 34; Jackson, 1; Johnson, 32; Jones, 1; Lenoir, 8; Lincoln, 10; Macon, 0; Madison, 0; Martin, 2; McDowell, 1; Mecklenburg, 174; Mitchell, 0; Montgomery, 0; Moore, 10; Nash, 23; New Hanover, 2; Northampton, 2; Onslow, 0; Orange, 9; Pauline, 3; Pasquotank, 11; Pender, 0; Perquimans, 1; Person, 1; Pitt, 15; Polk, 2; Randolph, 4; Richmond, 16; Robeson, 57; Rockingham, 14; Rowan, 34; Rutherford, 3; Sampson, 6; Scotland, 64; Stanly, 6; Stokes, 0; Surry, 11; Swain, 0; Transylvania, 3; Tyrrell, 0; Union, 8; Vance, 38; Wake, 58; Warren, 5; Washington, 7; Watauga, 0; Wayne, 38; Wilkes, 11; Wilson, 44; Yadkin, 2; Yancey, 0.

North Carolina P. M.'s Convention.

The postmasters of North Carolina or more than one hundred of them, will meet at Winston-Salem in their annual meeting, September 23 and 24, and already it is assured that prominent officials of the Postoffice Department at Washington will be in attendance.

State Association of Commissioners.

Charlotte will be host on August 10 to the State Association of County Commissioners of North Carolina. Several months ago the executive committee, meeting in Greensboro, selected Charlotte as the place. The time is fixed by the rules of the association, which assigns the second Wednesday after the first Monday in each August for the annual coming together.

Patents Secured for Carolinians.

Harold M. Chase and M. F. Gouverneur, Wilmington, stabling means for aeroplanes; Samuel V. Laughinghouse, Grifton, ventilating apparatus; John N. McCrary, Lexington, releasing device.

Church Erected Like Magic.

The record for quick building of a church was very probably broken at Pineton, about ten miles from Washington, when during a three weeks' revival meeting held by Rev. Mr. Tingle, a church was erected, entirely completed and dedicated—before the close.

No More Sales of Seized Moonshine.

There will be no more government sales of seized liquor in Raleigh. Instructions have been received at the revenue office from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that hereafter, in deference to the State prohibition law, there be no sales of seized liquor and that where the stock on hand is not of sufficient value to ship to non-prohibition territory, it be destroyed.

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AGRICULTURAL TRAINS.

Great Interest Displayed by Farmers in the Agricultural Trains as Conducted by Southern Railroad.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—That farmers of the Southeastern States are anxious to take advantage of every opportunity offering them information tending to bring about better methods of farming and more profitable agriculture, such as the agricultural trains which it has become the policy of the Southern Railway to run over its lines in the various States which it penetrates through its Land and Industrial Department connection with State departments of agriculture or agricultural colleges, is shown by the interest displayed by farmers in Piedmont, Virginia, over 2,000 of whom attended the meetings along the route of the train which recently spent a week in that section. The train was in charge of Hon. G. W. Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture for Virginia, and bore a corps of experts who gave instructive lectures on subjects of particular interest to farmers of the various communities visited. The train was out six days and sixteen meetings were held between Alexandria and Danville.

At nearly every stop the two passenger coaches, which were used as lecture rooms, were filled and at some places it was necessary to hold outside meetings to accommodate the crowds. Farmers' wives turned out in large numbers and showed as much interest as the men. At the close of the meetings at almost every stop farmers remained to ask questions about topics which interested them especially. At every stop appreciation of the work done by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and the Southern Railway company was expressed, at a number of points votes of thanks being given.

Immediately after the tour of the train letters began coming to Commissioner Koiner and the Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway company, from farmers requesting that information be sent them. At all places where meetings were held the names and addresses of farmers in attendance were taken and to these the Virginia Department of Agriculture and the Southern Land and Industrial Department will in the future send special information referring to crop growing or to other subjects on which these farmers especially desire instruction. In this way the influence of the train will be made permanent.

Soil improvement, crop diversification, more attention to live stock, and improved methods of culture have all resulted from attending farmer meetings under the auspices of the Southern Land and Industrial Department. So. 29-10.

Two Hunters.

Two Irishmen were out hunting, with one gun between them. The man with the gun saw a wild turkey, and took careful aim at it.

"For the love of heaven, Mike!" shouted the other hunter, "don't shoot! The gun ain't loaded."

"I've got to," yelled Mike, "The bird won't wait!"

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