



A Model Good Road.
An experiment in good road building that will prove of practical benefit to the State is the model dirt road which was built by the Government experts, Messrs. Harrison and Sheets, through the Louisiana State University campus.

This is an object lesson in roadbuilding that is receiving some attention from the parish officials. This road is built of no material except dirt and is practically no cost, but it is solid and firm, and the hard rains and the heavy hauling to which it has been subjected has not injured it in the least.

When the model good road was begun through the University campus, constructed of crushed brick and ground gravel, it was held that this road as an object lesson was valuable to the parish, for it would be impossible for the parish or the city to spend the sum of money that was being invested in this piece of road, and as the cost has figured up to about \$2000 this criticism has been founded.

The dirt road building by the Government experts is the first practical object lesson done in this section, and it shows what can be done at little cost with the native soil of the parish.

The road was built principally with the scraper and roller. The secret in the whole business seems to be in getting the right curve on the road and rolling it firm. The water does not stand on the road and heavy traffic even after a hard rain has made no impression on the surface. This dirt road was completed last week, and since that date the rain has fallen in torrents and the traffic over the road has been heavy, but the road has not been affected by either and stands as firm and as solid as the day it was completed.—Baton Rouge (La.) Times.

School of Road Building.
It is announced that the Iowa State Highway Commission will conduct the first good roads school in America at an extra session of the State College, at Ames. The Good Roads' Association has wisely decided to hold its annual meeting simultaneously with this session so that the attending members may have the benefits of the systematic, practical instruction which will be given in the fundamental and essential features of road building and maintenance. An extensive exhibit of modern road building appliances will be shown in operation by experts in the different lines of work, short sections of road being constructed during the demonstrations. The all important principles of road drainage for both surface and soil water will receive proper attention, and full detail plans for culverts and drainage systems will be available. Road surveying and profile map work are also included within the scope of the lectures.

Water the Greatest foe.
All practice and experience have clearly proven that the greatest foe to good roads is water. The draining of improved roads is, therefore, one of the first principles of road construction, and its importance should not be lost sight of. Water will make mud of any soil however hard, and unless it can be led away, mud must follow as the inevitable result. The fact has been stated so many times that it almost seems out of place to refer to it here.

Increases Land Values.
With first-class roads, over which two horses can draw two tons in a two-horse wagon 365 days in the year, irrespective of weather conditions, the land fifteen miles from town would be worth as much as it is now two miles away.

Reaches Our Islands.
The good roads movement is reaching Cuba, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Source of Pride and Profit.
A creditable public highway, owned and controlled by the people, could harm no one and would be a source of pride and profit to every class.

Away From the Rush.
"If you want to see real country life come with me and I'll show it to you, and within fifteen minutes' journey, too," remarked a friend of mine.

We crossed the river on the little ferryboat for Upper Rensselaer. The scenery is very fine at this time, and we enjoyed a long walk immensely without feeling the heat that was blistering Albany. On our way back we stepped into the tavern. We had to wait quite a while before we got served. The reason? The proprietor was having his portrait painted. This may sound extravagant, but he was having his picture painted, not "taken." In the middle of the barroom, surrounded by his paraphernalia for working, stood a typical traveling artist. Seated against the wall was the proprietor, and the likeness which the artist was painting in oil on the canvas was a really good one.

"The last time I witnessed such a sight," remarked my friend, "was years ago and away up in the heart of the Catskills."—Albany Journal.

Human Hair Industry.
In the rural districts of France the human hair industry is very active. The average price given for a full, long head of hair is from two dollars to two dollars and sixty-five cents for the best quality and color. Only very poor girls consent to sell their hair, and they stipulate that it shall not be cut short in front. The shorn portion at the back is concealed by a draped colored handkerchief.

RICHEST BOY IN THE WORLD.



WILLIAM ZIEGLER.
Fourteen years old and worth \$30,000,000.

BOY WORTH \$30,000,000.

A fourteen-year-old boy struggling to maintain his hold to the claim of the "richest boy in the world," and three women fighting equally hard for a portion of the wealth that gave him the title, is the situation disclosed in dispatches from Los Angeles, Cal., where Mrs. Henry K. Shields, a sister; Mrs. Arthur Little and Mrs. Russel Price, nieces of the late William Ziegler, began a suit to contest the will of the multi-millionaire, who bequeathed the bulk of his immense fortune to his adopted son and namesake.

They declare that they, closest of kin with the exception of Mrs. Ziegler, the widow, were completely cut off by the baking powder magnate and patron of Arctic expeditions, and ask that the law give them a share of the \$30,000,000, which represents the value of the Ziegler estate that young Willie Ziegler inherited.

Coming so soon after the death of Mr. Ziegler this suit renews the wide interest in the lad who, though only fourteen years of age, is considered the wealthiest boy in the world, and one with a great future before him.

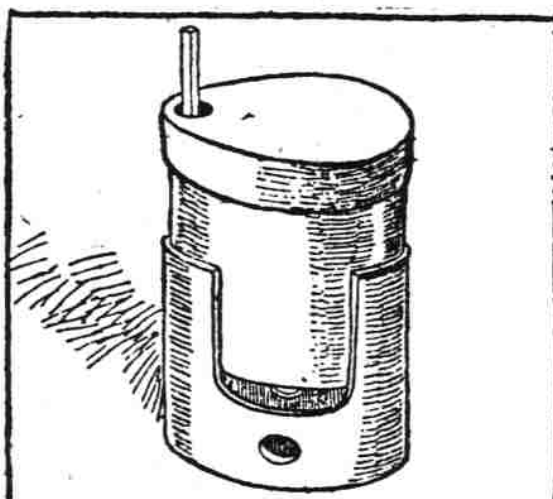
For it was an unwritten legacy left to him by his foster father that he must find the North Pole should the Fiala expedition sent out months before Mr. Ziegler's death fail in its attempt.

Mr. Ziegler died late last May after a long illness. Before his death it was known that he would make little William his adopted son, his principal heir. The story of young Ziegler's life, what it has been and what it holds for the future, is an extremely interesting one. The son of his foster father's brother, he was taken into the millionaire's household at a very early age.

Childless themselves, Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler determined to give him all the love and attention of parents and to this end they decided to legally adopt him.

AUTOMATIC MATCH-BOX.

In a recently patented match-box delivering one piece at a time, the match,



SHOWING THE END OF THE MATCH READY FOR WITHDRAWAL.

Instead of being forced out of the box head-first, is simply ejected a short distance and is then in position to be withdrawn by the hand. In the illustration here shown a portion of the box has been cut away to show the telescoping action of the two sections, and a match is seen projecting from the discharge opening ready to be withdrawn. To place the match in the position here seen it is only necessary to contract the telescoping sections in the hand, when the ejector engages the head of the match lying in the bottom of the V-shaped compartment inside the box and exposes the end of the stick a short distance without, however, igniting the head. The ignition is accomplished by the passage of the match head between two roughened surfaces located just inside the opening.

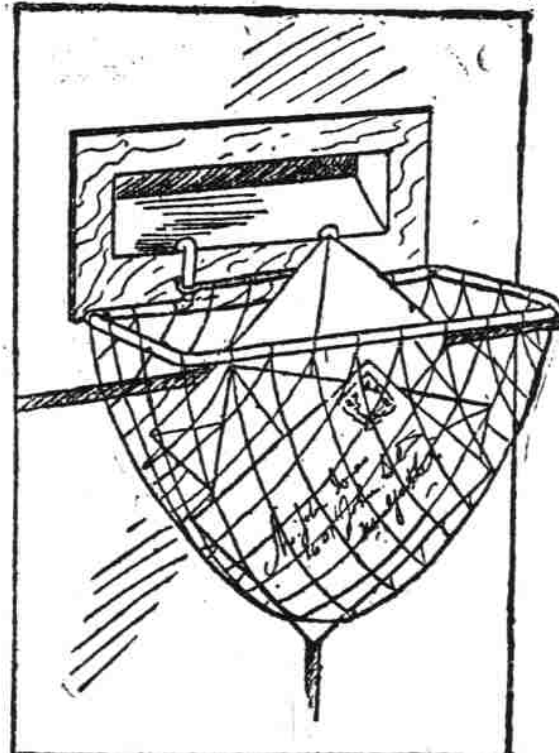
The Carthage (Mo.) Press says that a Joplin boy asked his Sunday-school teacher last Sunday if the James boys wrote the Book of James.

The Horrors of War.
The old gentleman in the smoking-car was declaring vehemently that, in his opinion, war was a disgrace to civilization. "War," he exclaimed, "is an abomination, a blot on the universe!" Upon which he rose and left the car.

"The old man seems to feel pretty strongly on the subject," said one of the passengers. "Has he lost some near relative through war?"
"Yes," answered a friend, "his wife's first husband."—Harper's Weekly.

TO CATCH THE MAIL.

A hammock mail receptacle is a veritable novelty, which also deserves attention because of its many merits. In the first place, it is readily attached to or detached from the usual letter-drop opening, the advantages of which are obvious. In the second place, it shows at a glance whether there is any mail to be removed, and its character. In the third place, its ample proportions allow it to accommodate a large number of magazines or similar bulky articles of mail, and yet it does not over-



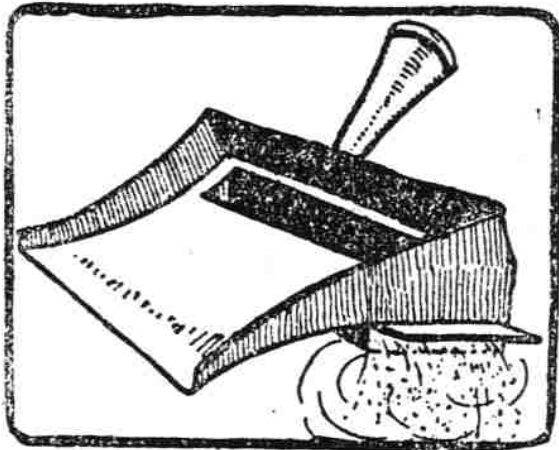
dinarly take up an appreciable amount of space. The common rigid box has to be made large enough for maximum requirements, while, as a matter of fact, these are only called into use semi-occasionally. The distension is accomplished by means of a wire framework from which the netting depends. The modern particular housewife, if appealed to, would probably lay some stress on the fact that a receptacle of this kind does not form a lurking place for an accumulation of dust.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mooning.

A man by the name of Moon got married, and that was a change in the moon; in due time his wife presented him with a daughter, and that was a new moon; then he went to town and got busy for joy, and that was a full moon; when he started home he had twenty-five cents in his pocket, and that was the last quarter; his mother-in-law met him at the door, and that was a total eclipse—he saw stars.—Concord Times.

IMPROVED DUST-PAN.

The following is an improvement on the dust-pan which has been in general use for a great many years. This heel



DUST-PAN WITH A HEEL.

answers a dual purpose, that, in the first place, of elevating the rear part of the utensil so as to facilitate the operation of sweeping the accumulations of the floor into it and also forming a convenient receptacle for the said sweepings, preventing them from being spilled or otherwise scattered after they have been once gathered. On one side of the heel there is a door through which the sweepings may be readily emptied.

An American heiress has married Prince Henry Roland de Bearn at Chalais de Paris.

Korea's Future.

The constant growth of the trade of Korea is somewhat remarkable in view of the unfavorable condition of the country, and it is explained only by a consideration of the comparatively large and but partially developed resources of the country. It is safe to assume that at the conclusion of the present hostilities greater development awaits her, and further expansion of her foreign trade.—Journal of the Society of Arts.

With the Funny

Fellows



The Young Man's Plait.
The hope of hoarding money
Is but an idle dream;
It used to go for oysters
And now it goes for cream.

The Place For Him.
"Notwithstanding what you say about Kraftie," said Goodart, "he seems to be a loyal fellow. He appears to keep in with his friends."
"He should be kept in with them," replied Crabbe. "Most of his friends are in jail."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Generous.

Jack—"Uncle John, do you believe in dreams?"
Uncle John—"Why?"
"I dreamed last night that you lent me a hundred."
"Keep it, my boy, keep it."—Translated for Tales From Meggendorfer Blaetter.

A Morning Dream.

Mrs. Skynfynt—"What are you chuckling about, Jonas?"
Mr. Skynfynt—"I dreamed I was going to give a Pullman porter a quarter."

Mrs. Skynfynt—"Shouldn't think that would make you grin."
Mr. Skynfynt—"Well, I woke up just as he was reaching for it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Good Old Days!



The Maid—"Unhand me, sirrah! If you attempt to kiss me, I shall scream for help."
The Man—"Trouble not, sweet one! I need no help."—Ally Sloper.

Manipulated the Scales.

"What did Van Osler say the fish weighed?"
"Thirty-two pounds and four ounces. He says he weighed it himself."
"Let's see—what's Van Osler's business?"
"He's a retail coal dealer."
"Huh!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Quick Choice.

"Why should we give so much attention to military science and naval equipment?" said the benevolent man.
"War is, at best, a terrible thing."
"Yes," answered the practical citizen, "but when it comes to a question of conquering or being conquered, it doesn't take me a minute to make my choice of two evils."—Washington Star.

The Psychological Moment.

"Yes," said the married man, meditatively, "when you see a woman hanging out a line of clothes, and the line slips and lets the blessed lot down in the mud, that, my boy, is the psychological moment in which to leave that woman alone."—Chicago Journal.

Snappy Talk.

Miss Antek (in open trolley car)—"Are you going to stop smoking? You must see how it annoys me."
Mr. Weed—"But, madam, these seats are reserved for smokers."
Miss Antek (scornfully)—"You're a gentleman, I must say!"
Mr. Weed—"And you, madam, are not, I regret to say."—Philadelphia Press.

Quasi Man.

Husband—"What! Do you mean to say you haven't decided yet what to do in that matter?"
Wife—"Just leave me alone for a few minutes. I want to make up my mind."

Husband—"Hum! I'm afraid you'll have to use a microscope."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Butcher is Humorous.

"Look here, butcher, this meat is half bone."
"You are mistaken, sir. That is good meat."
"Botheration! Do you suppose I don't know bone when I see it? I say this is bone!"
"Yes, certainly that's bone. The bone is bone but the meat isn't. You said the meat was half bone."—Chicago Journal.

Apprehensive.

The Czar was approached by the Yankee novelty concern.
"If we can't sell you a loving cup," said the agent, "let us sell you a rattle for the baby?"
But the Czar frowned.
"Don't talk to me about rattles!" he stormed. "I'm rattled enough without the baby being rattled."—Detroit Tribune.

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

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

Nitrogen Fertilizer.

Maryland station experiments with nitrogenous fertilizers are published in a bulletin that discusses the early use of nitrogenous fertilizers, the importance of nitrogen as a plant food, loss of nitrogen from the soil, general conditions indicating the need of nitrogen, quantity of nitrogen annually removed from Maryland farms, the origin and supply of nitrogen in soils, nitrification, sources of nitrogen, the use of the free nitrogen of the atmosphere by plants, and artificial inoculation.

The object was to compare different times of applying nitrate of soda, just before planting with or without lime, at period of most active growth, and one-half before planting and one-half at a time of most active growth, to test the comparative effects of nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia and of lime applied with mineral sources of nitrogen, to compare nitrate of soda combined with sulphate of potash with nitrate of potash, to compare different sources of organic nitrogen, including dried blood, raw and dissolved hair waste, bone tankage, dried fish, cottonseed meal and stable manure, and to test the effect of treating hair and leather waste with acid.

The materials were applied in amounts supplying thirty-two pounds of nitrogen per acre. The crops for which data are given are corn, wheat and hay.

The results in general favor the application of nitrate of soda before planting rather than after the crop is partially grown, and indicate that a topdressing of this substance pays well as a rule on wheat which for any cause, either poor land or from late seeding, is backward in the spring, although its use is of doubtful benefit on land which is well supplied with plant food.

Nitrate of soda gave uniformly and decidedly better results than sulphate of ammonia, both with and without lime.

Nitrate of potash gave better results than nitrate of soda combined with a potash salt (sulphate), but the advantage was not great enough to warrant the difference in cost which usually prevails.

The organic sources of nitrogen were not as active as nitrate of soda. Of the three principal forms tested blood stood first as regards effectiveness, leather second and hair last.

About Autumn Chickens.

Raising fall chickens, to some extent, is a pretty general custom, and a good one, too, we think. But, our observation is, that as a rule they are started too late in the season—the setting of hens, we mean. For, like spring hatches, the earlier ones are the best.

Most people wait until September to set fall eggs, when the best time is six weeks earlier. In fact, the chicks that come out between the twenty-fifth of July and the first of September make the best progress, the most rapid and the largest growth. Last year we set eggs from the first of July until the first of October with a view of raising late chickens; and the truth is, that, while the July and early August hatched chickens size up in weight, etc., almost with the spring hatched, and are still developing, those that were hatched in September and October are noticeably smaller—the eggs from the pullets being decidedly undersized. Plumage plays an important part in the matter of growth with the late-hatched chicken, and the chick that comes out early enough to get a fairly good coating of feathers while the weather is still mild, will continue an uninterrupted growth during the winter; while those that are hatched so late as to be still unfeathered when the chilly blasts begin to blow will still be undeveloped when the spring shall have come again, for it is certainly up-hill business for an ill-feathered chicken to make rapid growth in cold weather.

In view of these facts, we advocate early autumn and fall hatching, for one early August brood is really worth another hatched as late as October. Another thought, the person who aspires to raise chickens for market now, should hatch them off as soon as possible. It is possible to begin now and raise a number of late chickens up to the frying size, and market them long before the season is entirely gone. Hatched by the middle of August or first of September, they would have eight to ten weeks in which to grow while it should be mild and pleasant. Indeed, as we view it, based upon past experience, now is an auspicious time in which to hatch and develop early autumn chickens, either for market, or for utility at home.—H. B. Geer, in Southern Cultivator.

Whole Milk Calves Profitless.

Of course when there is no sale for cream or butter it is no expense to raise calves on a whole milk diet. But on the other hand, there are many others doing very much the same thing

as is described in the following from the Family:

An object lesson in daily management was furnished me recently, which helps to prove a common error among a certain class of farmers. This farmer sold to the butcher two very young calves that had been with their dams getting all the milk for seven months. They weighed a little over 1000 pounds and sold for \$31. The farmer was pleased with the transaction, and remarked that he was making some money. Upon investigation I learned some facts which will illustrate what I have in mind. The cows were good grade Shorthorns, above the average as milkers.

They were fed on fine blue grass pasture, and I estimated that while these calves were following them they gave at least fifteen pounds of milk each per day for the seven months' period. Thus the two calves consumed at least 6300 pounds of milk, which at a very moderate estimate would have been worth \$30 to \$34 if sold at the shipping station in the form of cream. It is not surprising that the calves were very fat, fed on such expensive food. At a moderate estimate and with good care the farmer should have sold at least \$25 worth of milk and cream from each cow and raised a calf worth \$10 on the skim milk, or as much profit from one cow as he received from the two.

This is but a concrete example of what is taking place on hundreds of farms where the old idea is still held that it pays to raise calves by giving them the entire milk of the cow. One of the greatest profits to be made from the combined dairying and veal raising is because of the fact that skim milk will produce calves of almost as high quality as will whole milk and at a greatly reduced cost.

Preparing Land For Corn.

L. G. B. Catawba, writes: Where I turn under rye and crimson clover for a corn crop and then use forty to fifty bushels of rock lime to the acre would 300 pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate do. Expect to work the same land in corn again next year.

Answer: You are certainly preparing your land well for corn by plowing under rye and crimson clover. Crimson clover is to be preferred because it is a leguminous crop and will thus add largely to the available supply of nitrogen in the soil.

By rock lime you possibly mean the ground rock before it has been burned. Caustic lime is much more effective and is to be preferred on that account, and I do not presume there is very much difference in the cost of the two. Fifty bushels of rock lime is not a heavy application, however, as it becomes very slowly available in this form. Twenty-five bushels of burned lime will be a good application and it should not be made more than once in three to five years. Three hundred pounds of sixteen per cent. acid phosphate is a liberal amount to use of one of the very necessary elements needed in a corn crop, for you recognize that phosphorus has largely to do with the formation of grain, and as a rule there is not very abundant supply of it available in our soils. You might add fifty pounds of muriate potash to your mixture with advantage for corn.

While land treated as you propose will grow good crops of corn for several years it is not advisable to bring corn on your land year after year unless it is absolutely necessary. Put it down in clover and grass for a year or two and then grow some other cereal, such as wheat, oats or barley, and give it a rest from corn, and the land will continue to improve and grow larger crops from year to year.—Knoxville Journal.

Feeding Grain to Horses.

Many horses have a bad habit when fed oats, shelled corn, or dry ground feed, of filling the mouth with the food and then turning the head away so that much of it drops out upon the ground and is wasted. On a large farm where all the grain is home grown, and there are chickens running at will through the stable, the real waste is not great. But in the case of those who have to buy all their feed and whose chickens can not pick up the dropped grain, the loss is a serious matter.

We know a case where the loss has been prevented by putting the feed into a nose-bag and slipping the cord over the head back of the ears. The bag used in this case is a regular feed bag such as is used by draymen and teamsters in cities to feed without hitching. They are made of heavy canvas with a wooden bottom, there are holes in front for ventilation while the horse is eating. They can be bought at any harness store for about seventy-five cents. It is a little more trouble to feed in a bag than just putting the grain into a box, but the saving is ample pay for all the trouble.—Florida Agriculturist.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Sacrifice always looks most attractive when it is too late to give it. Better is it to be able to make friends than to build up finances.

The greatest place of honor is the one that duty gives.

Repentance does not undo the power of evil example.

You cannot increase short weight with heavy words.

Shot Husband For Burglar.

Royston, Ga., Special.—Ex-Senator and County School Commissioner W. H. Cobb, of this place, was fatally shot by his wife for a burglar. He was unconscious until his death at 1:30 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Cobb was shot twice, one shot taking effect in the head, the other taking effect in the abdomen.