

SOUTHERN FARM NOTES.

OF INTEREST TO THE PLANTER, STOCKMAN AND TRUCK GROWER.

Will It Pay?

Jackson, Tenn., writes: I want to know whether it would be profitable to grow corn in this section. I can get six cents for it, and have a market for it at six cents for the bushel. I see clover pasture. Which is the best? To sell now or feed six or eight weeks when I can probably get six cents or more net. Would it be best to grind the corn? What is the best ration for brood sows with six months old?

Answer: If you have good growing clover and are quite sure of getting six cents a pound for them in the course of six or eight weeks, there is no reason why you should not feed corn at six cents a bushel to them at a small profit. If the price of pork drop and you could not get more than five cents a pound, it would pay you best to sell the corn and the hogs. Of course by selling the hogs now you take a risk from the feeding, but four and a quarter cents is a low price for pork, and as you say you have good pasture there is no reason why the hogs should not make a gain of a pound to a pound and a half per day on clover and a ration of corn or corn and bran, though it is not so essential to feed bran when they are on a green crop. As a rule with a fair price for pork, which six cents would certainly be, it is best to finish the animals on the farm and get the top market price rather than to go to the expense of selling the hogs and corn separately. Then, if you feed the corn at home, you keep the chief part of the fertilizing elements contained therein on your land and that is a considerable advantage, more sometimes than we credit it with.

It would not be necessary to grind the corn for the hogs unless it is particularly old and hard. They will shell it for themselves, and if it is this year's crop digest it quite thoroughly because it is comparatively soft. Brood sows with pigs one month old can be fed to advantage on a mixture of one-third corn, one-third oats, barley and bran, and one-third middlings. A combination of corn and bran, or bran and middlings, or corn and middlings will prove satisfactory, provided the sows have the run of a good pasture, and you can be guided in the purchase of the foodstuffs largely by the market price. If you have any skim milk available let the sow have what she will consume, but do not allow her to gorge herself, and feed her several pounds of meal per day, according to her condition and the draft which the pigs make on her.—Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

Cotton Seed and Meal.

The cotton seed problem is now before the cotton growers. Shall they sell to the oil mills for cash, or exchange for meal, or keep on the farm? They will do one or the other. What is best? Consider some of the facts connected with seed and their products. The following figures are approximately correct:

A ton of seed, 65 2-3 bushels, will yield
740 pounds of meal,
300 pounds of oil,
900 pounds of hulls,
40 pounds of linters,
20 pounds of waste.

The cash value of these products at the mill, where the meal shows seven per cent. nitrogen, is about \$22.00. When the mill pays seventy-five cents a hundred pounds for seed it has a \$12.00 margin to work on.

Suppose the farmer should exchange his ton of seed for meal. How much should he receive? The usual price of meal at this season is about \$22.00 a ton cash—equal to the value of the products of one ton of seed. At that rate he would receive 1300 pounds of meal for his ton of seed. Is that a profitable trade, or not? The hauling both ways is worth \$2.00.

A ton of cotton seed contains
76 pounds of ammonia,
25.4 pounds of phosphoric acid,
23.4 pounds of potash.

The commercial value of that at a port is \$13.25.

The experience of many good farmers is that seed used as a fertilizer are more satisfactory than the meal, or commercial fertilizer. The commercial value of the plant food in one bushel of cotton seed is twenty-one cents. Should the farmer sell at that price he will lose his hauling and trouble. He will lose if he sells his seed for less than twenty-five cents a bushel. In exchanging for meal he should get at least 1500 pounds for one ton of seed. No farmer can afford to sell his seed for cash with the expectation of buying commercial fertilizer on time in the spring.

Chemists will tell you that the seed are worth as much as food for cattle as the meal. The mistake that most farmers make is that they give too much seed. By feeding the seed to cattle and saving all the manure the greatest benefit is derived. Let farm-

Current Happenings.

A persistent process server finally served a subpoena on H. H. Rogers in the suit of Missouri against the Standard Oil Company.

A blizzard which swept across the northern lakes and the Michigan peninsula caused much loss of life and property, particularly in vessels, and buried the country under 15 inches of snow.

ers test the value of seed and meal for wheat. Use thirty bushels of seed on one acre, and the same value in meal or commercial fertilizer on another acre, and see which is better.—Charles Petty, Spartanburg Co., S. C.

Food Value of Alfalfa.

Alfalfa will enable a farmer to cut down his feed bills. It is a great substitute for bran, oat and other mill feeds. It is the best feed for the dairy, for all kinds of young stock. Hogs winter well on it, with little grain. The following is a summary of a most interesting test by the State Experiment Station in feeding alfalfa to cows:

1—The cost of producing milk and butter can be greatly reduced by replacing part of the concentrates in the daily ration of the cow with some roughness rich in protein, such as alfalfa or cowpea hay.

2—A ton of alfalfa or pea hay can be produced at a cost of \$3 to \$5 per ton, whereas wheat bran costs \$20 to \$25. As a yield of from two to three tons of pea hay and from three to five tons of alfalfa can be obtained from an acre of land, it is to see the great advantage the utilization of such roughness, in the place of wheat bran, gives the dairyman.

3—In substituting alfalfa hay for wheat bran it will be best in practice to allow one and one-half of alfalfa to each pound of wheat bran, and if the alfalfa is fed in a finely chopped condition the results will prove more satisfactory.

4—When alfalfa was fed under the most favorable conditions a gallon of milk was obtained for 5.7 cents and a pound of butter for 10.4 cents. When pea hay was fed the lowest cost of a gallon of milk was 5.2 cents, and a pound of butter was 9.4 cents. In localities where pea hay grows well it can be utilized to replace wheat bran, and in sections where alfalfa can be grown it can be substituted for pea hay with satisfaction.

5—These results, covering two years' tests with different sets of cows, furnish proof that certain forms of roughness rich in digestible protein can be substituted with satisfaction for the more expensive concentrates, and should lend encouragement to dairy farms.—G. W. Koiner, Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond, Va.

Pertinent Question For Farmers.

How much do you suppose it costs you a year to repair your wagons and your harness on account of bad roads? How much does it cost you a year for shoes and clothing that are ruined by your children wading through the mud to school? How much does it cost you a year for medicine to cure your children's colds contracted in wading through the mud to school and church? How much of a damage a year to you is the mud that prevents your children from attending school, or damage to them, rather, in the loss of an education? How much damage to your old road in preventing your reaching market with your produce? You are perfectly willing to spend plenty of money in the buying of reapers and mowers and other farm machinery. You are willing to purchase fine carriages and harness. At the price potatoes are today one load would be the average farmer's tax for ten years for good roads; at the end of that time the roads would be good and you could vote to rescind the law if you wanted to, and you would have good roads and no tax for thirty or forty years, the balance of your life.—H. A., in Southern Cultivator.

Leaving Clover With Too Much Top.

J. A. L. Tazewell, Va., writes: "I have a fine clover lot and the roots are full of nodules. The second growth is heavy, and my purpose is to let it fall on the ground. Will this smother out and kill the clover for next crop? Is the fact that this land is well suited to clover any assurance that it is also in-oculated for the successful growth of alfalfa?"

It is not advisable to let second crop clover remain on the land during the fall and winter, as it is almost certain to smother out the crop. It would be better for you to cut it for seed and thresh and feed the straw and chaff to sheep and lambs during the winter. They will do well on it, and there will then be little danger of smothering out the stand. The fact that the roots of your red clover plants show a large number of nodules is not an insurance that the soil is inoculated for alfalfa. It seems that there is some specific difference between the bacteria which inoculate red clover and alfalfa, and so far as we know at the present time the one will not act favorably on the roots of another plant. It would therefore be wise and expedient for you to provide special inoculation for you intend to sow this land to alfalfa.—Answer by Professor Soule.

Only 1400 Russian pilgrims went to Jerusalem this year.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

It is true that the average man would be satisfied with enough—but he never gets it.

If a man wants to marry a girl it is a sign that she thinks a lot of others do.

Most anybody seems to be able to catch a crook, but the best lawyers and the sternest judges don't seem to be able to hold him.



For the Younger Children....



HOW THEY CELEBRATED.

Said the bell: "Clang! Clang!"
Said the crackers: "Rap! Rap!"
Said the brass cannon: "Whang!"
Said the torpedoes: "Smag!"
Said the skyrockets: "Whizz!"
Said the candles: "Sh! PEE!"
Said the small pinwheels: "Fizz!"
Said the big ones: "Whir! Whir!"
Said grandma: "There, there!"
Said father: "Boys! Boys!"
Said mother: "Take care!"
Said cook: "Such a noise!"
Said Gus: "Gracious me!"
Said Towser: "Bow-wow!"
Said Susie: "Wee-ee!"
Said Will: "Hurrah! Oo!"
—St. Nicholas.

GUNDA THE GOOD.

That firmness and kindness combined will easily govern many wild animals that by nature are fierce and unruly finds a notable illustration in Gunda, the young elephant which daily amuses hundreds of youngsters at the Bronx Zoological Gardens in New York City. Gunda was captured wild in an Indian jungle just a little over a year ago, and purchased for the Zoological Gardens by Hagenbeck, the famous animal trainer whose Zoo is one of the wonders of Berlin. He was shipped in the care of an Indian-keeper, Hassan Bey by name, as it was supposed that the young elephant would be far less homesick when attended from the beginning of his captivity by a native with whom he was familiar.

Kunda was brought over in a strong crate, and finally lodged in the elephant quarters. From the moment he was taken from the crate Gunda was sullen, fierce, wickedly inclined, and considered dangerous. Hassan Bey took little interest in his charge, and finally became so indifferent—spending most of his time sighing for his faraway home—that Director Hornaday discharged him, with the gift of a steamship ticket, and sent him back to Ceylon.

Hassan Bey had remained only a month, and during that time Gunda's only mission in life seemed to be the destruction of everything within reach of his trunk. He wrecked his stall, threatened his keeper, and gave many evidences of being a genuinely bad elephant, like Central Park Tom and others who became murderers and met a murderer's fate. But at the earnest request of young Frank Gleason, Gunda was placed in his charge the day Hassan Bey took his leave, and a marvelous transformation began at once. Gleason, who is only twenty-eight, has spent most of his life among wild animals, principally elephants, and has the natural love for his beasts that is the first requisite of a successful trainer. He had watched Gunda from the day of his arrival, and had been thoroughly convinced that the whole trouble was due to the native Indian keeper, whom Gunda did not really like.

"Gunda's heart is in the right place, and I think I am the boy to reach it," young Gleason told Director Hornaday. His appeal was so earnest that Dr. Hornaday, somewhat against his own better judgment, finally decided to give Gleason a chance. Originally, Gunda was purchased for the mission he is now fulfilling, that of carrying people on his back about the park. Gleason took charge of him at a time when the powers higher up had about decided he should go the way of all bad elephants. He told Director Hornaday he would have Gunda safe and ready for work inside of a week, but his confidence only excited good-natured raillery and a statement that if he had Gunda tamed in two months it would be highly satisfactory.

The young keeper believed in himself and believed in Gunda. Director Hornaday was astonished when, two days after Gleason had taken charge, he appeared outside of the elephant in front of the director's office and announced that Gunda was "good" and ready for business. The wicked young elephant had become not only good, but really obedient, for he obeyed Gleason's commands with an accuracy and willingness that made the Bronx officials marvel. Within a week Gunda was ambling about the park loaded down with gleeful children, and getting just as much fun out of it all as the youngsters on his back.

Now he is as gentle and lovable as one could wish, and the especial pet of the children who flock to the park during the spring and summer months. It costs fifteen cents to ride on Gunda's back, and, generally speaking, there are not a great many youngsters of those who visit Bronx Park who can spare fifteen cents for an elephant ride. But all are allowed to feed him peanuts and sweetmeats, and Gunda has grown fat and good-natured on the generous morsels he has received from his young friends.

When the young elephant came to the park, he behaved like a frightened child when first taken out of his stall into the highways and byways. He would stand and tremble all over at the sight of a little dog, while the sight of a donkey or horse would almost give him a fit. Now he is not even afraid of the largest and fiercest looking automobile. He climbs over fences, calls on the other animals quartered in his neighborhood, plays with any dog that comes along, and allows the children to pull his ears and pat his sides to their hearts' content.

Gunda's best friends, with the exception of his keeper, are Mr. and Mrs. Schwarz, of the Rocking Stone Restaurant, where Schwarz is chef and his wife assistant. The chef knows what tidbits Gunda likes best, and always has a supply waiting when Gunda ascends the steps leading to the res-

taurant and thrusts his trunk through the kitchen door or kneels down at Gleason's bidding and "begs" for his breakfast. Gunda calls at the restaurant daily.

Gunda has the greatest faith and confidence in his young master, and no terrace is too high for him to climb at Gleason's bidding. He has made rapid progress in the English language and understands many words. Besides being an unusually intelligent elephant, Gunda promises to become a monster of his kind. Elephants grow until they are past thirty, and Gunda is only eight. When he reached the Zoo he weighed 3740 pounds, and in March he weighed 4500, a gain of nearly 700 pounds in a year. In the same time his height increased from six feet seven inches to six feet eleven and a half inches. His tusks are nineteen inches long, and are said to be the finest that any captive elephant of his age can boast.—Helen D. van Eaton, in St. Nicholas.

MAKING A PANTOGRAPH.

An instrument that can be used to copy maps or drawings, or to enlarge or reduce them, is called the pantograph, and you can make one yourself with just a little care.

You can use four flat pieces of wood, as shown in the illustration, or four plain flat rules, which you can buy for a cent apiece. The rules are better, for they have the inches and smaller divisions already marked on them, whereas if you use the pieces of wood you will have to make those marks yourself. The four pieces must be so fastened together at B, C, G and H that they can turn freely on each other, and the parts of the pantograph must be supported at the same distance from the table, so that the motion will be an even one. If you use ordinary screw eyes to fasten the joints G, B and H from below, they will lift the pantograph to an equal level.

A lead pencil is fastened at A, and a screw eye should be put in from underneath, just next to it, to hold it level also. At C a steel nail is used

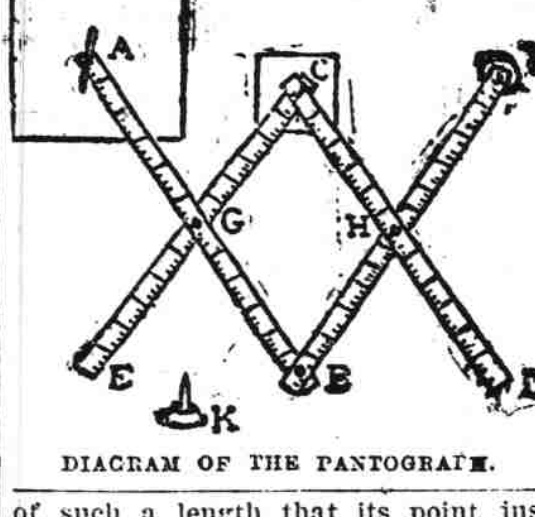


DIAGRAM OF THE PANTOGRAPH.

of such a length that its point just clears the table when the pantograph rests on the screw eyes. F is fastened to a block of wood screwed on the table, by means of a steel nail, on which it must move freely. It is well to shape this block like K, so that the screws which hold it on the table will not prevent the stick from moving freely on the nail at F.

If you now place a map or a picture under C, and a piece of blank paper under A, and then move the steel nail at C along the lines of the picture, the pencil at A will draw a similar picture twice the size of the one at C. If you put the pencil at C and steel nail at A, the picture drawn will be one-half the original size.

The proportions may be made different by changing the position of the joints G and H, where the pieces of wood are fastened together, but the opposite sides of the figures CG and HE must be kept equal.

You can regulate the size of the drawing by remembering that the line drawn by A will always be as much larger than that drawn by C as the line AB is larger than CH; so that if you wish to enlarge the picture or map to four times its size move the hinge half way up to C. And since the opposite sides of the diamond must be kept equal, G must also be moved half way down to B.

If you make the pantograph carefully it will more than repay all your trouble.—New York Evening Mail.

The French President.

President Loubet will be the first chief of the third republic to retire under normal conditions at the completion of his term. Thiers resigned, so did MacMahon, and though M. Grevy completed one term he had to quit before the expiration of the second term. Carnot was murdered, Cassin-Perier left the Elysee in disgust and Felix Faure's career was cut short by his sudden death.

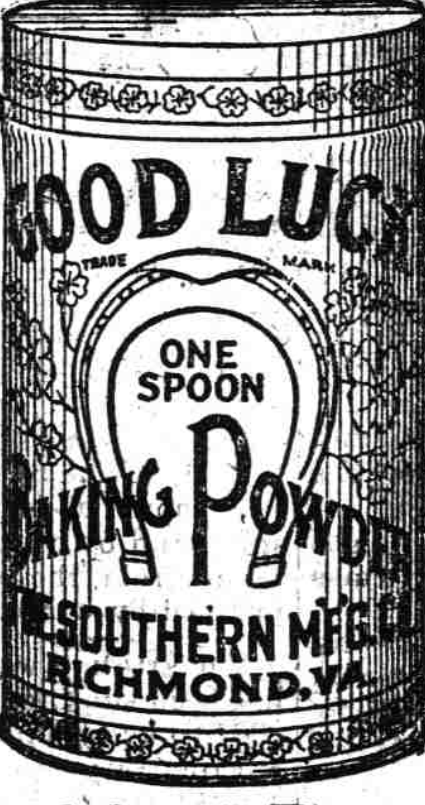
Too Much Cornstarch.

Little Johnnie doesn't like to be kissed, but sometimes he is compelled by some gushing friends of his mother to submit to the ordeal. The last time they called he went through the operation as gracefully as possible, but after their departure he remarked, vigorously rubbing the powder from his face: "Mamma, I don't like to have them kiss me. It tastes just like kissing a marshmallow."—Lippincott's.

Queen Alexandra has in all fifteen ladies in personal attendance on her, the first being mistress of the robes, then the ladies of the bedchamber and maids of honor.

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