

Methods Applied in the South

of Interest to Planter, Fruit Grower and Stockman

Education in the South. Dairy education is making steady progress in all sections of the South. At the present time there is no State which has developed the dairy interests on a basis comparable with that of Wisconsin, and many of the other Commonwealths of the Middle West. Conditions are so essentially different between the South and the Northwest that it is not difficult for one who has studied the situation to realize why dairy education has not made greater progress in the past. King Cotton is responsible in large measure for less interest being taken in dairying. Cotton is the money crop of the Southern farmer. It means everything to him; more than the proverbial hog, which has been aptly called the mortgage lifter on our Western farms. It is the one great crop on which all the energy and all the interest of the South centers. In Wisconsin, on the other hand, the State's prosperity is based on dairying, and natural conditions have had much to do with its development, as the environment is not adapted for growing cotton, and the farmers had of necessity to turn their attention to some other industry as a means of livelihood. From this statement it must not be gathered that cotton growing and dairying are antagonistic, but natural environment has much to do with determining the relative position of an enterprise in a given community. Nature has varied our climate and soils so as to adapt one section for one particular crop, and another for some other form of agricultural activity.

The extensive cultivation of cotton has narrowed the public mind so completely that it has excluded the development of other enterprises which might have been associated with it to the immense benefit of the Southern farmer. It is not so long ago, in fact, when the by-products of the cotton plant were allowed to go to waste. Any middle-aged man will tell you that he recalls when the seeds were regarded as a nuisance. Before the advent of artificial ice it was exceedingly difficult to handle milk and other perishable dairy products satisfactorily or economically. There were thus natural conditions to overcome on the part of the farmer, which from his point of view might easily have seemed unremovable. The marvelous changes which science has made in all fields of industry, however, have shed new light on the dairyman's problems, and has shown the Southern farmer how he may now engage in dairy enterprises with profit and satisfaction, for ice may now be made in his own dairy and sold to his friends and neighbors profitably, and it will not cost him more probably than it does in the North to harvest the natural ice and store it.

Investigations in animal nutrition have shown that cottonseed meal remains unrivalled as a concentrate for balancing the ration for the dairy cow. The silo has made it possible for the Southern farmer to have an admirable substitute for grass at those seasons of the year when bluegrass is not available in the Piedmont section and when Bermuda can not be depended upon throughout the vast extent of the coastal plains region. These facts have been but recently realized by any considerable percentage of the people, but they are rapidly awakening to the possibilities which lie in front of them when all the aids which science brings to the dairyman are adopted and utilized in conjunction with a climate and soil which produce as great a variety of useful crops for the economic nutrition of the dairy cow as can be grown anywhere in the world.—Professor A. W. Soule.

Demand for Dairy Products.

One might be surprised on examining the animal statistics of the Southern States to find what a large percentage of dairy cows there are. Naturally, he might expect to find great creameries and cheese factories scattered here and there throughout the country. On examination he would find this to be an error, and would likely conclude that dairying had made but little progress. In this he would be right from one point of view, as the Southern farmer up to this time has been chiefly a "one-cow" farmer; that is, he has kept a cow to supply milk and butter for his family. Not having a supply of ice he is forced to churn every day, the product being consumed at home. As every other farmer and resident in the smaller towns and cities kept a cow, there was comparatively little demand for dairy products until within the last few years. Now, however, an industrial wave of phenomenal character has spread over the South and towns and cities are spring-

ing up an amazing rate and industries of every character are being established in the smaller centers of population, while there is a demand for dairy products at profitable prices which is not being properly catered to at the present time. This is not difficult to understand, however, as all new enterprises have made slow progress in the beginning, and it has taken time to demonstrate to the tiller of the soil that there were other forms of farming besides cotton growing which would prove remunerative. As a matter of fact, the most enthusiastic dairyman must realize that where the farmer can buy land cheaply and raise a bale of cotton per acre with the use of from 300 to 400 pounds of commercial fertilizer that it is difficult to find a more profitable type of farming when he can secure ten cents or more per pound for the staple. Five hundred pounds of lint cotton at ten cents brings \$50, and the seed is worth about \$10 more. There is plenty of land that can be bought at from \$25 to \$40 per acre that will do this under good management and cultivation for years in succession, and even if it costs six cents a pound to make the cotton, the profit per acre is still a handsome one on a crop that is non-perishable and can be held indefinitely for a better market if it is desirable to do so.—Southern Cultivator.

Plow the Garden.

The garden should be cleared of all rubbish and plowed as soon as possible after the crop is gathered. A variety of insects are at home in the garden and will hibernate in the litter that accumulates where the vegetables were grown. If this is gathered into heaps with the remains of the truck set on the ground and burned, the process will destroy many of the insect pests and their eggs which, in protected locations, will survive the winter and appear on the scene in the spring in good condition for business. Fire will end their life history and with them many fungus spores that are still clinging to diseased plants.

When the clearing is completed give the garden a generous dose of well decayed barnyard manure. Spread it evenly and plow it under when the soil is in the pink of condition for such work. Invite all the chickens on the premises to a feast of worms while the plow is throwing them to the surface. A little grain will coax them into the garden patch for this purpose. Don't neglect the plowing of the garden until cold weather; you do the cut worms, wire worms, grubs, etc., will be in the ground so deeply that the plow will not reach them.

The pests named rarely ever trouble the garden that was plowed in the fall and given a generous dose of chickens during the operation. A disk and smoothing harrow will prepare the soil for early spring plantings. We hope all of our readers will enjoy the luxury of a good garden next season.—Southern Cultivator.

Generous Winter Feeding.

It pays to feed generously at all times, but it is doubly profitable to do so in winter. With the best of care and the most comfortable housing there is a little more demand for feed to supply the body in cold weather than when the weather is warm. If feed is withheld the cow not only does not give as much milk as she otherwise would but loses in condition, which will detract from her efficiency when spring comes again.

Do not hesitate to give the cows some corn meal if it is available. This grain has a high percentage of digestible carbon which is needed to warm the cow's body and keep up her energy. No cold-natured, lazy cow is worth her salt as a dairy cow. Corn meal is very appetizing.

The main grain feed for Southern cows should of course be cottonseed meal, which may be fed to fresh, hearty cows in amounts from four to eight pounds per day.

Wheat bran is very high in price, but still a small portion should be fed for variety's sake and for the cow's stomach's sake.

Cowpeas and Soy Beans.

Cowpeas and soy beans are rich in nitrogen, and poultrymen can grow both crops to advantage, as the seeds may be stored for winter use and the vines fed to the cattle. As a forage crop for poultry all that is necessary to harvest it is to turn the fowls into the patch of cowpeas or soy beans, and they will do the work, not missing many seeds. A separate crop should also be grown for winter, as the dry seeds may easily be failed from the vines on a barn floor.

"DANCE YE SON OF A GUN!"



—Cartoon by Warren, in the New York Telegram.

Says William J. Bryan: "Measured by the number of suicides caused by the New York Stock Exchange, Monte Carlo is an innocent pleasure resort by comparison. . . . The New York Stock Exchange has graduated more embezzlers than Fagin's school did thieves."

BRYAN ATTACKS STOCK GAMBLING

He Tells the Civic Forum That Stealing in Modern Times is Divided Into Petit Larceny, Grand Larceny, and Glorious Larceny.

Says Wall Street Has Turned Out More Embezzlers Than Fagin's School Did Thieves.

New York City.—William J. Bryan brought all his invective into play to tell what he thinks of the New York Stock Exchange and to denounce lawyers who "stand behind corporations who violate the law and tell them how to do it with safety."

Addressing the Civic Forum, in Carnegie Hall, he praised President Roosevelt and described the Clearing House certificates issued throughout the country to relieve the money stringency as "no-cent dollars."

He branded the Stock Exchange as worse than Monte Carlo. He declared its members use loaded dice and practice every form of gambling and swindling known. He asserted that the Exchange turned out more embezzlers than Fagin's school turned out thieves, and wound up his denunciation by the utterance:

"It is a mystery to me why the eight million people of this country do not rise in their indignation and drive these gamblers into honesty or out of the country."
Cheers that reverberated for two minutes through the auditorium greeted this sentiment, and they were followed by thunderous outbursts when Mr. Bryan attacked the monopolists who "reap rewards by cornering the necessities of life."
"It is time," he said, "that the masks of respectability be torn from these monopolies, and they be revealed in all their ugliness and ghastliness."

The subject assigned to Mr. Bryan was "Thou Shalt Not Steal," and he talked on the topic for two hours.

Mr. Bryan's Address.

Mr. Bryan said in part: "To steal or to commit larceny may be defined as the wrongful taking of another's property. Law writers have divided larceny into two classes—petit larceny and grand larceny—the former term being used when the property stolen is of little value, and the latter when the value is greater. There is a tendency in modern times to divide grand larceny into two classes, so that now we are inclined to think of larceny as petit larceny, grand larceny and glorious larceny. By glorious larceny I do not refer to the policy which nations have indulged in of taking the property of other nations by force—a act that is sometimes described as not only innocent, but even patriotic. I refer, rather, to that tendency, quite discernible at the present day, to regard stealing upon a large scale as less reprehensible than stealing upon a small scale. If a man picks your pocket, or enters your house in the dark, or accosts you upon the highway and takes from you a few dollars, you regard him as a vulgar thief. No one can have respect for such a person, and the punishments of the law are in such cases swift and sure, if the offender is caught."
"Even in the case of grand larceny, if the amount taken is not very great, the thief finds it difficult to escape, for he has no influential friends and he cannot hire skillful lawyers to present technicalities in his defense. If, however, he steals a large sum, it becomes quite a different matter, and the sum may be so large that we overlook the man's rascality in our amazement at the genius which he has displayed. As a rule, the man who steals a million dollars has a better chance of escape than the man who steals a thousand. So true is this that it has been suggested that we amend the commandment to read, 'Thou shalt not steal on a small scale.' We should attempt to cultivate a public opinion which will remove the distinction between grand larceny and glorious larceny and insure the enforcement of the criminal law against all offenders alike, regardless of the amount stolen and regardless of the social, business, or political position of the thief."

"Mr. Bryan's peroration was devoted to the Stock Exchange.

Rush of Unemployed To Join the Army.
New York City.—The army recruiting officers have had all they could do enlisting or rejecting members of the "army of the unemployed" who showed up at the various recruiting offices to enlist. It is said that at least 8000 of them have offered their services within the last two months. There has been an increase of nearly 300 per cent. in the average of applicants. At no time since the Spanish War have recruiting officers had so many applications.

Women Claim Right to Jury Duty in France.
Paris.—Jurymen have ever been the subject of criticism, but the service has always been considered a burden. The French law forbids wage earners to serve on a jury, and an attempt is being made to extend the panel to them, the authorities stating that the regulations were framed with the view to excluding domestic servants and retainers in social conditions no longer existing. Women are now claiming the right to sit on juries. Critics hope it will be granted.

TO BE NO EXTENSION

The Status of the 9 Hour Day to Remain Unchanged

"GOOD CAUSE" IS NOT SHOWN

Inter-State Commerce Commission Turns Down Request From Operating Vice Presidents of Railroads for Suspension of Nine-Hour Law.

Washington, Special.—An important announcement was made by the inter-State commerce commission respecting its attitude toward the request recently made by the operating vice presidents of the railroads of the United States that the so-called nine-hour law, relating to the employment of train dispatchers, telegraph operators and tower men be suspended by the commission until such time as the law could be amended to meet the desires of all concerned. The commission holds in brief that it has no authority to extend the time or suspend the operation of the law, except in a particular case of cases in which a hearing has been held and good cause shown for the extension asked. Following is the text of the commission's announcement:

Thousands of letters and telegrams received within the last few days indicate widespread misapprehension as to the power of the commission to "extend the law," which goes into effect March 4th next, limiting the hours of service of employes engaged in the movement of trains upon inter-State roads.

The only authority in this regard is expressed in the law as follows: The inter-State-commerce commission may after full hearing in a particular case and for good cause shown extend the period within which a common carrier shall comply with the provisions of this proviso as to such case.

The proviso referred to is that part of Section 2, which provides that no employe who handles train orders by telegraph or telephone shall be required or permitted to be on duty more than nine hours out of the 24 at offices continually operated night and day, nor more than 13 hours out of the 24 at offices operated "only during the day-time," except in case of emergency, when four additional hours may be required on not more than 3 days in any week. No other provision of the law can be extended or modified by the commission.

The power to extend under this proviso is extremely limited. This is evident from the plain import of the language above quoted, from the context to which it relates and from the obvious purpose of the entire enactment. It seems clear to us that nothing more was intended than to authorize the commission in exceptional instances where conditions are unusual or unforeseen, to enlarge somewhat the time allowed to prepare for compliance. Conditions which are common to many railroads or to a substantial percentage of telegraph stations are conditions which must have been taken into account when this law was passed and do not constitute "a particular case" for relief of the commission.

We are therefore of the opinion, without deciding more definitely in advance of "full hearing" upon such applications as may be made, that "good cause" for extension is not shown when it is merely alleged or made to appear that the law ought not to be enforced at certain stations or classes of station, because the number of train orders handled is small and there is no need of increasing the force of employes. Neither would it be good cause, as we believe to show that additional operators cannot be obtained at the wages now or heretofore offered, if it appears reasonably certain that higher wages would procure the requisite number. These are purely questions of legislative policy which must have been and were determined by the Congress adversely to the carriers and the commission has no right to postpone the taking effect of this law merely because its observance will involve inconvenience and financial hardship.

We are also of the opinion that such power as we have must be exercised before the law takes effect. It is the power to extend the period allowed for preparation, not the power to suspend after the law has become obligatory. Therefore we can afford no relief after the 4th of March except in the particular cases where extensions may have been granted prior to that day.

This announcement is made for public information and to the end that all interested parties may be fully advised.

Favors Investigation of Charges.
Richmond, Va., Special.—The committee of courts of justice of the House reported in favor of an investigation of the charges against Judge Blackstone, of the eleventh circuit, and the charges were read in the House. They include gross immorality, neglect of duty, incompetency and intoxication on the bench.

Had His Sympathy.
"Yes," said Miss Jiltum, "he was an old flame of mine. And when you told him I was to be married next week, did he seem sorry?"
"Yes, he admitted that he felt very sorry," replied Miss Gabbie.
"Did he, really?"
"Yes, although he said he didn't know your fiancee personally."

Pert Paragraph.
Credence should be given to one skilled in his particular profession.
Private rights must yield to public convenience in case of necessity.
He who doeth iniquity shall not have equity.
A green winter makes a fat churchyard.—Old Saying.
In the British Columbia Parliament it was declared the residents of Vancouver might arm against the Japanese.

PURE FOOD
No Food Commissioner of any State has ever attacked the absolute purity of Grape-Nuts.

Every analysis undertaken shows this food to be made strictly of Wheat and Barley, treated by our processes to partially transform the starch parts into a form of Sugar, and therefore much easier to digest.

Our claim that it is a "Food for Brain and Nerve Centres" is based upon the fact that certain parts of Wheat and Barley (which we use) contain Nature's brain- and nerve-building ingredients, viz., Phosphate of Potash, and the way we prepare the food makes it easy to digest and assimilate.

Dr. Geo. W. Carey in his book on "The Biochemic System of Medicine" says:

"When the medical profession fully understands the nature and range of the phosphate of potassium, insane asylums will no longer be needed."

"The gray matter of the brain is controlled entirely by the inorganic cell-salt, potassium phosphate."

"This salt unites with albumen, and by the addition of oxygen creates nerve-fluid, or the gray matter of the brain."

"Of course, there is a trace of other salts and other organic matter in nerve-fluid, but potassium phosphate is the chief factor, and has the power within itself to attract, by its own law of affinity, all things needed to manufacture the elixir of life. Therefore, when nervous symptoms arise, due to the fact that the nerve-fluid has been exhausted from any cause, the phosphate of potassium is the only true remedy, because nothing else can possibly supply the deficiency."

"The ills arising from too rapidly consuming the gray matter of the brain cannot be overestimated."

"Phosphate of Potash, is to the mind, the most wonderful curative agent ever discovered by man, and the blessings it has already conferred on the race are many. But 'who shall the harvest be' when physician everywhere fully understand the part this wonderful salt plays in the processes of life? It will do as much as can be done through physiology to make a heaven on earth."

"Let the overworked business man take it and go home good-tempered. Let the weary wife, nerves unstrung from attending to sick children or entertaining company, take it and how quickly the equilibrium will be restored and calm and reason ascend her throne. No 'proving' are required here. We find this potassium salt largely predominates in nerve-fluid, and that a deficiency produces well-defined symptoms. The beginning and end of the matter is to supply the lacking principle, and in molecular form, exactly as nature furnishes it in vegetables, fruits and grain. To supply deficiencies—this is the only law of cure."

Please observe that Phosphate of Potash is not properly of the drug-shop variety but is best prepared by "Old Mother Nature" and stored in the grains ready for use by mankind. Those who have been helped to better health by the use of Grape-Nuts are legion.

"There's a Reason."

BRAIN POWER
Increased by Proper Feeding.

A lady writes who not only has done good literary work, but reared a family, found in Grape-Nuts the ideal food for brain work and to develop healthy children. She writes:

"I am an enthusiastic proclaimer of Grape-Nuts as a regular diet. I formerly had no appetite in the morning and for 8 years while nursing my four children, had insufficient nourishment for them.
"Unable to eat breakfast I felt faint later, and would go to the pantry and eat cold chops, sausage, cooking doughnuts or anything I happened to find. Being a writer, at times my head felt heavy and my brain seemed to stop.
"When I read of Grape-Nuts I began eating it every morning. It gave it to the children, including a 10 months old baby, who soon grew as fat as a little pig, good natured and contented."

"I wrote evenings and feeling need of sustained brain power, began eating a small saucer of Grape-Nuts with milk, instead of my usual digestive hot pudding, pie, or cake, dessert, at night.
"I grew plump, nerves strong, and when I wrote my brain was active and clear. Indeed, the dull head pain never returned."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd.,
Little Chalk, Mich.

News Notes.

When the provisions of a later statute are opposed to those of an earlier statute the earlier statute is considered repealed.

Don't be too proud of your iron will until you have found out how much pig-iron there is in its composition.

William J. Bryan made another address in New York.

Some Business Maxims.

It's better to be laughed at than cried over.

If kissing is a crime it must be a capital one.

A man who acts small makes a big mistake.

There were no "dry" towns in the days of Mr. Noah.

A woman's reason for loving a man is that she does.

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