

and cow peas "hogged down" will probably pay as well as in any other crop.

6. When October comes, or if favorable weather the latter part of September, sow rape again, for December and January grazing.

7. When December 1 arrives, the hogs grazed on the crops mentioned may be put up in a pen and fed for three weeks on a ration of 3-4 corn and 1-4 cottonseed meal, to harden the pork, when they are ready for the market or for slaughter to supply the home demands.

In this way hogs will be produced at from 3 to 4 cents a pound live weight, and there is no reasonable doubt but the profit will be 100 per cent.

How many of our readers are now ready to take advantage of this opportunity, and if not now ready, how many will start at once to get ready? Such an opportunity should not be lost.

Water as Important as Food, Humus as Important as Fertilizers.

WE HOPE THAT our "Fertilizer Special," if it did nothing else, at least, jarred one hoary falsehood out of the minds of thousands of our readers. We mean the old false idea that soil fertility is simply a matter of plant food.

The truth is that it is more a matter of humus—that is to say, decaying vegetable matter. There is always enough plant food in a soil to make a crop if it were only made available for plant growth. And the way to make it available is to put more humus—stable manure, cover crops, soiling crops—on the land.

What his bread and meat are to a man, that plant food (nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid) is to the plant: this is true.

The trouble is, that we have not recognized the other great truth, namely: **What water is to a man, humus is to the soil.**

If a person is dying of thirst it does little good to carry him bushels of the best victuals: what he needs is water. Similarly, the millions of acres in the South which are famishing and dying for lack of humus can never be rescued merely by piling fifty million dollars' worth of burning fertilizers on them.

They need fertilizers for extra food in addition to what is already in the soil, but most of all, they need humus to promote soil-moisture and bacterial life. A man cannot digest food without water; a soil cannot use fertilizers economically without humus.

Fake Fertilizer Formulas.

A CORRESPONDENT from Clark County, Mississippi, writes that agents in his vicinity are trying to sell to the farmers a recipe for making fertilizers. Once for all, let us again insist that there are no secrets in agricultural science and no man can sell you information or a formula that you can not get for nothing. In other words, any farmer can get for nothing, or for the asking, all the information any one has on the mixing of fertilizers. Moreover, let it be understood thoroughly, that the combining of materials in any way which these fake recipes may direct will not add one iota to the plant food which the materials originally contained. These agents are either themselves frauds, or they are ignorant and duped by others who are frauds. When a man proposes to sell a recipe for \$3, or any other price, for that matter, which will enable you to make a fertilizer worth \$20 for \$3.75 or \$4, you are safe in concluding at once that he does not know what he is talking about, or is a fraud.

A Thought for the Week.

THE CURSE of drink is the cause of more failure in life than anything else, and while it may be possible to surmount every other faulty habit, the man who is a confirmed drinker has not one chance in a million of success in life. Liquor will conquer you, a million chances to one, if you once give it sway.—Andrew Carnegie.

"What's The News?"

By CLARENCE H. POE.

The Week's Happenings.

THE LATEST RACE riot happened in Illinois: at Cairo, and the criminal was only a negro charged with purse-snatching. The incident is another illustration of the ineradicability of race feeling the world over. Another striking illustration of the same principle is found in the newly-published letters of Lafcadio Hearne. After living in Japan for many years and marrying a Japanese wife, he finally acknowledged that in spite of all his efforts he was absolutely unable to fellowship with the Japanese—although he excepted the Japanese women from his condemnation.

The fact that the North is sometimes guilty of mob violence itself, and the fact that even so cosmopolitan a man as Hearne could not overcome race feeling, however, should not be taken as justifying any policy of injustice toward the black man in the South. All the more credit to us if we deal more fairly with him than the North itself. A New Yorker stood with the writer in the seventeenth story of the Candler Building in Atlanta the other day, and looked out at negroes laying brick on a nearby building. "No negro in the North would be allowed to do work like that," he observed. "They might do the rough, crude labor, but they cannot enter the trades."

Mr. Taft has let Congress know that he will be satisfied if only four of the special measures advocated by him are adopted. These four measures include very mild regulation of the injunction evil, amendment of interstate commerce laws, Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico, and legislation to validate the withdrawal of public lands for conservation purposes. The party leaders in Congress are delighted that Mr. Taft has yielded his other demands, but the people will probably take it as indicating a spirit of concession he has already carried too far. One of the officials in Washington acknowledged to us the other day that the general feeling there has become one of pity for the President. His absolute unwillingness to make a fight appears to all the worse advantage when contrasted with Roosevelt's aggressive spirit. "It was hard to serve in Roosevelt's Cabinet," said this official, "because of his fighting proclivities, but it is harder to serve in Taft's because he wobbles so."

The strike of the street-car workers in Philadelphia is one of the most serious of recent industrial troubles. Mingled with the grievance of the striking workmen, there is undoubtedly some flavor of almost anarchistic rebellion against the present industrial system. It could hardly be otherwise in a city like Philadelphia where the shameless corruption of the city government is an evil only less striking than the special privileges which the great Pennsylvania industries have had from the National Government.

The English situation has improved rather notably by reason of the vigorous action of Prime Minister Asquith. Not allowing himself to be bullied by the over-zealous Irish, he has wrung victory out of an ominous situation, and there is now strong prospect that David Lloyd-George and Winston Churchill will work out their great measures for giving the poor of England a square deal and making wealth bear the heavier burdens of taxation.

Hattiesburg, Miss., and Columbia, S. C., are the first two Southern cities east of Texas to try the commission form of government. (Columbia has

not yet voted on the matter, but the result of the election is said to be a foregone conclusion.) When the Galveston flood came several years ago the affairs of the city were taken out of the hands of the ward politicians and party bosses—who had long controlled there as in most other American cities—and the government was vested in a commission of able business men. The results in the way of economy, enterprise, and efficient government were so satisfactory that the temporary plan was continued, and the idea has spread from city to city until it now bids fair to become one of the most notable developments of twentieth century politics in America. We hope to see a great many other cities adopt the idea, and we should like to have some plan worked out whereby the same principle might be applied to county government. Senator Aldrich has just declared—and rightly—that a good business commission could save \$300,000,000 a year in our present National expenditures.

A recent poll of Republican editors in the West as to their choice for President in 1912 showed Roosevelt in the lead, Taft next, and La Follette third. The new tariff bill was condemned by 2,666 of these Republican editors and approved by only 812.

The price of pork is still rising, a gain of 2½ cents per hundred weight for the day being the latest report from Chicago.

The Legislative Committee of the National Grange met recently and adopted resolutions in favor of (1) National aid for highway improvement, (2) the parcels post, (3) postal savings bank, (4) agricultural extension work, (5) election of United States Senators by direct popular vote, and (6) the conservation of timber and mineral lands. Resolutions were also adopted opposing the ship subsidy, the weakening of the oleomargarine law, and the centralized bank. And this is a good legislative program for farmers everywhere.

There will be general gratification over the unexpected improvement in Senator Tillman's condition. It is now thought that he will effect a fairly complete recovery.

There is a feeling of relief that the long Senatorial deadlock in Mississippi has ended. Whoever may have been the reader's personal choice and however sure the reader may be that this candidate was abler and worthier than any other, it must be gratifying to all Mississippians and all Southerners that the successful candidate is at least among the ablest and worthiest living citizens of the Commonwealth. It is the opinion of the outside press that Williams and Percy will give the State the strongest representation of any Southern State except Texas—and Texas has had to take a son of Mississippi in order to beat her! The farewell speech of Col. James Gordon in retiring from the Senate Thursday won golden opinions for him.

There are conflicting reports from Nicaragua. One report indicates victory for the revolutionists, another for the government. The outlook indicates no early ending of the struggle.

A warm political fight is expected to begin in Georgia soon. Four years ago, it will be remembered, Hoke Smith was elected Governor of the State. He removed Joseph M. Brown from the Railroad Commission, bringing charges against him, and for vindication Brown ran against Smith for Governor, defeating him. Now Smith also wants vindication, and it is said that the two will oppose each other for the next gubernatorial term. The contest naturally promises to be one of the most exciting of Georgia's many exciting campaigns.