

# OLD LIMBUCKLIN ON THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLED By ODIE READ

At a party over at old Brizintine's one night they were talking about the progress of the world. There were present all of the wise men of the community. Medicine was represented by "Doc" Peters, horse surgeon; the law by Anthony Fotts, justice of the peace; sculpture by Hufe Goodall, stone quarry man; art by Miss Nancy Hodge, drawer of a map of the county; literature by Stephen Blue, writer of for sale notices and epigrams; the industry by Rev. Gustavus Nudge—agriculture by Limuel Jucklin. So, it may be seen, here was assembled a goodly twentieth century company, prepared by experience and stimulated by education to discuss upon any subject.

"The tire revolves faster than the hub," said the minister, Mr. Nudge, "and it is but natural that we, now on the outer rim of time, should move with more accelerated motion than our forefathers, who were nearer the center, so to speak. Ah, Brother

"But you must agree," Mr. Nudge interposed, "that our young men have been inspired with a spirit of unrest."  
"Yes, I acknowledge that," said Lim. "And a spirit of unrest is the first step toward advancement. The young fellows saw that they needed a better, a more practical education, and they set about to get it. If there is a better teacher than experience it is example. Error is generally understood may be a bad thing, but it is active error that makes the world move forward. The drummer brought stories with him. They illustrated life. A community that has only old stories lives in the past. The drummer's new stories quickened the intellect. They made the mind jump. Trade—"

"Ah," Mr. Nudge broke in. "I thank you for the timely introduction of that well-worn word. You would place trade above everything."  
"Well, I wouldn't place it below everything. Trade is the exchange of materialized ideas. It is the circula-



There Were Present All the Wise Men of the Community,

Jucklin, what changes have taken place since we can remember?"

"Yes," replied old Lim, "a good many. I can recollect when we had to go of a mornin' to a neighbor's house for a chunk of fire. Want'n any matches?"

Miss Nancy Hodge, elevating her eyebrows, exclaimed: "For pity sake."

"Yes," said old Lim, "and the chances were that the feller that was sent after the chunk of fire would be drunk before he got back. Everybody kept liquor in the house, and if a feller stopped and heeled at the gate they'd ask him to get down and take a drink."

"In the matter of whisky there has been great reform and, I may therefore say, progress," remarked Rev. Mr. Nudge.

Limuel nodded assent. "But," said he, "the reform has been with man and not with liquor. The greatest good that whisky has done is to be so mean that nobody wants it. But I can remember when it was the milk in the coconut of—of paradise, I tell you. In comparison to what it is now, parson," he added, to soften the remark, which he was quick to observe had somewhat disturbed the countenance

ing blood of a nation. Art is a sort of fever and marks disease. Literature is a prescription, and if it don't help life falls to do it any good. I want to tell you, a drummer first set me to readin'. Of course I knew what books were. But I thought that when a man got along well in life he ought to think of everything except books. They were for boys and girls. But this drummer that stayed all night at my house said that the greatest books had been written by old men. Therefore they ought to be read by old men. He opened up a new view of life. He showed me that as long as a man lived and kept his health he could develop and expand. He left a book with me, and it wasn't long before I discovered that I had just begun to live. This man sold things—and in meeting men came away from them with a better knowledge of human nature. Knowing so much of the weakness of man, he could better admire his strength or pardon his faults."

"But you are forgetting the Gospel," said Mr. Nudge.  
"Oh, no. The drummer is a good exemplification of the Gospel. He goes into all the world. The Gospel was never commanded to stand still. It is a running stream. Stagnant water breeds pestilence. The Saviour of



"He Has the Progress of the World Buckled Up in His Sample Case."

of the preacher, "but, parson, do you know what has done more toward the civilizing of us all than any other agency?"

Moderately restrained Mr. Nudge from mentioning what, in his opinion, was the real cause, so he hazarded the one word "education."

"That's all very well," said Lim, "but there's a shorter way of gettin' at it. I should say the—drummer."

The minister winced as if he had suddenly bitten into a sour pickle.

"Yes, sir, the man that goes about and sells goods," said Lim. "He has the progress of the world buckled up in his sample case. He is the circuit rider of trade. He not only brings what the people already want, but reaches them to need things; and the man that shows us what we need moves forward a good many degrees. Take out town over here. For more than fifty years the churches had been in—full blast—pardon the expression—and the schools had been in operation; and yet the hotels were so bad that a hungry dog might be excused for giving it the goby. Why, white leather was as tender as a lamb's tongue compared with the bestestest.

The biscuits were just about as digestible as door knobs. The salt pork might properly have been labeled the enemy of mankind. The butter looked as if it had been made of the milk of a cow that had just seen a ghost. What's the name of that place where they used to torture folk—the inquisition? Yes. Why, if a man had been snatched out of the inquisition and put into that hotel he would have complained of the change. And the stores around the square. Here big pens, ornamented by a dry goods box outside. Such was the state of affairs found by the drummer when he came along. Mind you, no other reform had been able to touch it; and why? Because the people didn't know any better. But the drummer showed them that the other parts of the world wouldn't live that way."

man was the most liberal man that ever lived. He had no home. The drummer is liberal because his home is the world. He meets a local prejudice and turns it into a national liberality. He demands a place where he may spend his leisure hours, and public libraries mark his course. The unrest you speak of has stimulated travel, and travel is the picture that goes in the book of education. The drummer must be active and therefore he must be sober. His achievement over drunken competition is the greatest, the most vivid, temperance lecture ever delivered. It makes sobriety a business rather than a mere inactive virtue. What are you fetchin' on here, madam? Lemonade? We'll drink it to the drummer."  
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**IF ONE WERE HONEST.**  
I cannot give you all the love  
And heart's devotion  
That poets call "the measure of  
The plumbless ocean."  
I can be loyal, tender, true,  
And love you solely,  
But none—no, dear, not even you—  
Can own me wholly.

I think of you each hour, of course,  
But if this matters  
I also think each hour, perhaps,  
Of other matters.  
You get a minute of the time,  
My daily task, all  
The rest, say, does this prove that I'm  
A heartless rascal?

I'd grieve if you should leave me—ay,  
Weep for a season;  
And yet I'm sure I wouldn't die,  
Or lose my reason.  
I love you—well as any man  
Can love a woman.  
But I'm built on the common plan—  
Normally human!

**His Little Scheme.**  
The Bachelor—I'm going to move  
into a furnished flat.  
The Benedict—Do you think you will  
like it?  
The Bachelor—Oh, not necessarily;  
but it will enable me to get used to  
doing without a home.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH FEED FOR FATTENING CATTLE

Rations Used Consisted of Shelled Corn, Cotton-Seed Meal and Clover Hay—Older Animals Making More Rapid Gain.

During the past three years the Animal Husbandry department of Purdue university, Indiana, has been conducting a series of tests to determine the influence of age on the economy and profit in fattening cattle, in which three lots of cattle, one of calves, one of yearlings and one of two-year-olds were used last year. This year the ration used consisted of shelled corn, cotton-seed meal and clover hay. The results were similar to those secured in previous years and published by the station in Bulletin 129. The older cattle consumed more feed per head, made a more rapid gain, attained a higher finish, increased more in value per pound while in the feed lot and returned a greater profit for feed consumed, writes W. A. Cocheil.

The sole roughage consists of corn silage, without dry feed in any form except in concentrates. While these results were secure under normal conditions and indicate that silage may profitably be used in large quantities for fattening beef cattle, the work will be duplicated next winter before final conclusions are drawn.

This one test has shown a decided advantage in the use of silage in the place of clover hay where corn and cotton-seed meal are used as concentrates, followed very closely by the use of a ration where one-half of the clover was substituted with silage. The points of advantage indicated by the work are in a cheaper and more rapid gain, a smaller necessary selling price and a larger actual value, a



Steers Fed Shelled Corn, Cottonseed Meal and Corn Silage.

in Farmers' Review. The calves made gains at a cost of \$3.95 per hundred less than the two-year-olds. While they were worth 20 cents per hundred more than the two-year-olds at the beginning of the test, they were worth 35 cents per hundred less at the close.

In the experiments carried on to determine the relative value of different rations four lots of ten two-year-olds each were used, designated as Lots 1, 4, 5, and 6. These were high grade Angus steers mainly, purchased in Lawrence county, Indiana, and made a good showing in all lots. Lot 1 was fed shelled corn, cotton-seed meal and clover hay; Lot 4, shelled corn, cotton-seed meal, and corn silage; Lot 5, shelled corn, cot-

higher degree of finish and a greater profit per head in the silage-fed lots. The values used in making these comparisons are as follows: Shelled corn, 60 cents per bushel; cotton-seed meal, \$28.00 per ton; clover hay, \$8.00 per ton, and corn silage, \$3.00. These values are in all cases higher than actual cash values upon the local market and proved conclusively that with the prevailing prices of feeds and of cattle a very liberal profit may be secured from feeding steers. The values of cattle were determined by commission men and buyers upon the Chicago and Indianapolis markets at the beginning and close of the experiments. Another feature of the work is shown by comparison of Lot 1, fed on shelled corn, cotton-seed meal and clover hay,



Steers Fed Shelled Corn, Cottonseed Meal and Clover Hay.

ton-seed meal, clover hay and corn silage; and Lot 6, shelled corn and clover hay. The silage fed steers made the most rapid gain, consumed the smallest amount of grain, made their gains \$1.91 per hundred cheaper than those fed on a similar ration with clover hay as a roughage, and \$3.20 per hundred cheaper than those fed on shelled corn and clover hay without a nitrogenous concentrate. The same steers cost \$6.26 per hundred in comparison with \$6.68 in the shelled corn, cotton-seed meal and clover lot, while their market value was 15 per hundred higher. The results secured by the Purdue station this year would indicate that it is possible to feed cattle when

with Lot 6, fed on shelled corn and clover hay. The same advantages as to rate and cost of gain, finish and market value of the cattle are noticed here in favor of using cotton-seed meal with clover hay. Similar results were secured during the preceding year with these feeds, which would indicate that it is profitable to use a nitrogenous concentrate in connection with corn at prevailing prices. The tabulated results of the past winter's work affords a valuable study for all farm beef feeders. The work carried on at the station has been based on general corn belt conditions as prevail on most Indiana farms. Consequently the results mean something to the average feeder.

## GUARD AGAINST FOREST FIRES

Railroads Are the Largest Producers of Conflagrations, With Unknown Causes Next.

According to a bulletin issued by the Massachusetts forester's office, the state might easily be devastated if its forests by fire in 92 years if preventive steps and replanting were not undertaken. The report says: "Railroads are the largest producers of forest fires, with nearly 40 per cent. of the total. Next comes the unknown, with 25 per cent. Then there is eight per cent. caused by

smokers and seven per cent. from burning brush. If some of the unknown fires could be traced out, probably smokers would figure more heavily in the total.

"Incendiary fires and boys setting fires maliciously, which we imagine is much the same thing, together make 11 per cent. It ought to be noted that of all the 1,239 fires, five—which were set by lightning—were the only ones which were absolutely preventable. The rest in large part could have been prevented if the people would go to the same lengths that they do in cities."

There is no excuse for neglecting the poultry for a single day. Eggs will be eggs as long as the world lasts and there is good money in them year in and year out.

## RAPID STRIDES OF TUBERCULOSIS

Great Need of Immediate Testing by Farmers Strongly Urged to Check Disease.

By killing four healthy looking cows which had reached to the tuberculin test and by killing a pig that had been fed upon the quart of milk from a tuberculous cow, Dean H. L. Russell, at Madison, Wis., demonstrated to 2,000 farmers at the farmers' course the ravages of the disease in animals in which its presence ordinarily would be unsuspected. The tuberculin test, Dean Russell declared, was the only reliable method of determining the presence of the disease, since the appearance of the animal and physical examinations have been demonstrated to be untrustworthy. The great need for immediate testing by farmers themselves or by qualified tests was strongly urged.

The loss consequent upon disregard-

ing the value of the tuberculin test was illustrated by the experience of the farmer in whose herd of 49 cows 12 reacted to the tuberculin test made by a short-course student. As a result of neglecting to take the precautionary steps to eliminate the disease 67 out of his herd of 100 reacted later when he was compelled to test the herd.

The danger of spreading tuberculosis rapidly among pigs by feeding them skimmed milk from infected cows was clearly shown by the demonstration of the presence of the disease in the digestive tract of a pig fed on a quart of milk from a tuberculous cow.

**A Curiosity.**  
A horticultural curiosity is to be seen in the garden of Gloucester Lodge, Portsmouth road, near London. A gooseberry bush, a currant bush and an elderberry tree are growing high up on a willow tree, to which they have by some means become grafted. All are flourishing and fruit is forming on the gooseberry and currant bushes.

## BEGINNING OF FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES



When did the United States begin the practice of forestry? Few persons can answer this question correctly. Most people are of the opinion that the best of very recent origin, and that the first step in that direction was taken among the mountains of the far west. Neither is correct.

While Washington was serving his first term as president of the United States, a recommendation came to him that the government ought to buy live oak islands on the coast of Georgia to make sure of a supply of ship timber for war vessels. The idea appears to have originated with Joshua Humphreys, whose official title was "Constructor of the United States Navy," although about the only navy then existing was made up of six ships on paper, and not one stick of timber to build them had yet been cut. The vessels were designed to fight the north African pirates.

Five years after the recommendation was made congress appropriated money to buy live oak land. Grover and Blackbeard islands on the coast of Georgia were bought for \$22,500. They contained 1,950 acres.

Louisiana was bought soon after, and in 1817 the Six Islands, of 19,009 acres, and containing 37,000 live oak trees, were withdrawn from sale, and set apart as a reserve. In 1825, congress appropriated \$10,000 to buy additional live oak land on Santa Rosa sound, western Florida, and subsequently other Florida timberlands, aggregating 200,224 acres, were reserved.

Up to that time nothing more had been done than to buy or reserve land for the timber growing naturally upon it; but the work was to be carried further upon the Santa Rosa purchase. The plan included planting, protecting, cultivating, and cutting live oak for the navy. The timber was then considered indispensable in building war vessels. Much had been said and written of the danger of exhaustion of supply.

Young oaks were planted on the Santa Rosa lands. Difficulty was experienced in inducing young trees to grow. The successful transplanting of the oak is not easy, unless done at the proper time and in the right way. The plantations at Santa Rosa were generally unsuccessful; but large quantities of acorns were planted, and a fair proportion of them grew. But the chief efforts were directed to pruning, training, and caring for the wild trees. Thickets about them were cut away to let in air and light.

What the ultimate success of the forestry work would have been cannot be told. The civil war brought a complete change in war vessels by substituting iron for wood. Forestry work stopped. The timber reserves were neglected. Squatters occupied the land. After a number of years all the reserves except some of the Florida land, were opened to settlement. Mr. Gifford Pinchot, United States forester and chairman of the national conservation commission, addressed the National Irrigation congress recently held at Spokane, Wash., in the course of which he said:

"The most valuable citizen of this or any other country is the man who

owns the land from which he makes his living. No other man has such a stake in the country. No other man lends such steadiness and stability to our national life. Therefore, no other question concerns us more intimately than the question of homes. Permanent homes for ourselves, our children, and our nation—this is the central problem. The policy of national irrigation is of value to the United States in very many ways, but the greatest of all is this, that national irrigation multiplies the men who own the land from which they make their living. The old saying, 'Who ever heard of a man shouldering his gun to fight for his boarding house,' reflects this great truth, that no man is so ready to defend his country, not only with arms, but with his vote, and his contribution to public opinion as the man with a permanent stake in it, as the man who owns the land from which he makes his living.

"Our country began as a nation of farmers. During the periods that gave it its character, when our independence was won and when our union was preserved, we were preeminently a nation of farmers. We cannot, and we ought not, to continue exclusively, or even chiefly, an agricultural country, because one man can raise food enough for many. But the farmer who owns his land is still the backbone of this nation; and one of the things we want most is more of him.

"The nation that will lead the world will be a nation of homes. The object of the great conservation movement is just this, to make our country a permanent and prosperous home for ourselves and for our children, and for our children's children, and it is a task that is worth the best thought and effort of any and all of us.

"To achieve this or any other great result, straight thinking and strong action are necessary, and the straight thinking comes first. To make this country what we need to have it we must think clearly and directly about our problems, and above all we must understand what the real problems are.

"Equality of opportunity, a square deal for every man, the protection of the citizen against the great concentrations of capital, the intelligent use of laws and institutions for the public good, and the conservation of our natural resources, not for the trusts, but for the people; these are real things as these the perpetuity of this country as a nation of homes really depends. We are coming to see that the simple things are the things to work for. More than that, we are coming to see that the plain American citizen is the man to work for. The imagination is staggered by the magnitude of the prize for which we work. If we succeed, there will exist upon this continent a sane, strong people, living through the centuries in a land subdued and controlled for the service of the people, its rightful masters, owned by the many and not by the few. If we fail, the great interests, increasing their control of our natural resources, will thereby control the country more and more, and the rights of the people will fade into the privileges of concentrated wealth."

## Church as Smugglers' Cave.

Owing to the presence of the fleet in the Thames, Canvey Island has had a great influx of good class visitors. Everybody visits the one little church with its many stained glass windows, which is famous for some amazing smuggling exploits.

The present vicar, the Rev. Watson Hager, M. A., relates how within the last half century, before he was appointed, the church was served from the mainland village of Benfleet. The bishop of the diocese had arranged for 26 services to be conducted during the year, intending of course that they should be held fortnightly.

Instead, however, they were held consecutively, so for six months of the year the church was never opened. Taking advantage of this extraordinary state of things a band of smugglers used the building as a very safe hiding place for storing kegs of rum, barrels of tobacco, laces and other contraband goods.

Some of these daring smugglers are still living on the island.—London M. A. P.

## A Professional Clock Winder.

In one of the big jewelry stores in Maiden Lane, New York, there is a man who rents desk room and makes a business of winding clocks for the wealthy New York families. He has wound the clocks in one house in upper Fifth avenue for 15 years, and now, though the family is abroad, he goes regularly every eight days, and keeps the timepieces going. He has several families who have as many as a dozen clocks in the house, and every one is attended to personally by him. On his list there are several year clocks, which are wound on the anniversary of the owners' wedding, and he has to keep track of these pieces very carefully. For 25 years this man has been building up his business until he has a very tidy income.

## Would Puzzle a Prophet.

"It's hard to see a future president in a village yard with cowhide boots and high water pants."  
"Think so? Seems to me that's just as promising material as a city dude with sunset socks and a clamshell cap."

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## All in Fight Against Tuberculosis.

Prevention of tuberculosis versus dividends is the proposition which some of our largest insurance companies are now trying to establish. The Metropolitan Life recently applied for permission to erect a sanatorium for its policy holders and employees afflicted with tuberculosis, but the application was refused on grounds of illegality by New York State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss. The company is, however, conducting an active educational campaign by distributing 3,500,000 pamphlets among its policy holders. The Provident Savings Life Assurance society has also established a health bureau, where its policy holders may receive free medical advice. Several fraternal orders, notably the Modern Woodmen, Knights of Pythias, Royal League, Royal Arcanum and Workmen's Circle, have already established or are contemplating the erection of sanatoria for their tuberculous members.

## A Noble Love.

"Is the contract of dowry properly drawn up, signed and witnessed?" asked the count of Castile—the king.  
"Yes," sighed Gladys Golden.  
"There are no loopholes through which your wise lawyers of Philadelphia might creep?"  
"Not a loophole," said the fair Gladys.  
"And your father's holdings in Amalgamated Whalebone, American Cheese and Macaroni and Tin Soup-Plate & have not been affected by the recent depression?"  
"No, dearest," answered Miss Golden, firmly.  
"Then I love you," said the noble count; and two fond hearts beat as one.—Puck.

## About Time.

Dorothy—Can I have some water to christen my foil; mamma?  
Mother—Oh, no! I don't like you to play with water.  
Dorothy—Well, can I have some wax to waxinate her? 'Am sure she ought to have something done by now I've had her three months.—Windsor Magazine.

## IT WORKS

The Laborer Eats Food That Would Wreck an Office Man.

Men who are actively engaged at hard work can sometimes test food that would wreck a man who is more closely confined.

This is illustrated in the following story:

"I was for 12 years clerk in a store working actively and drank coffee all the time with much trouble until after I entered the telegraph service."

"There I got very little exercise and drinking strong coffee, my nerves went unsteady and my stomach got weak and I was soon a very sick man. I quit meat and tobacco and in fact I stopped eating everything which I thought might affect me except coffee, but still my condition grew worse, and I was all but a wreck."

"I finally quit coffee and commenced to use Postum a few years ago, and I am speaking the truth when I say, my condition commenced to improve immediately and today I am well and can eat anything I want without any bad effects, all due to shifting from coffee to Postum."

"I told my wife today I believed I could digest a brick if I had a cup of postum to go with it."

"We make it according to directions boiling it full 20 minutes and use good rich cream and it is certainly delicious."

Look in pigs for a copy of the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

"There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.