



The polled Hereford is a new type of the improved breeds.

No class of men are so thoroughly enthusiastic in their speciality as are the bee men.

The pork, mutton and beef which are made out of grass are the most cheaply made meat.

When a fat hog will bring as much in the market as a good cow, it is rather discouraging to the cow.

Count not that time lost which is devoted to an old fashioned family picnic, even if you could make \$4 or \$5 plowing corn.

It is a great comfort to be well enough fixed financially so as to be able at sixty to enjoy the rheumatism without a vision of the poorhouse ahead.

The May receipts of beef cattle at Chicago were \$3,509,995 pounds short, which does more to explain the high cost of beef than all the talk about meat trusts.

The southern mocking bird is this season noted in many places far north of its usual habitat. This bird would prove one of the most welcome things that the south could send the north, for no bird in America sings like this one.

One of the worst combinations of which we know is that of a friend who dearly loves strawberries, but who is prevented from eating them because they produce a skin eruption something akin to the itch. Here surely is a subject for pity.

A pair of wrens with a nestful of ten little wrens are the busiest individuals about our home grounds. About one fat grub or worm a minute from daylight until dark seems to be needed for that crowd, and it keeps the old birds on the fly all the time to provide them.

The sympathy which exists in bird life is confined almost wholly to those of their own kind. We notice that when a cat or hawk or snake menaces a brood of young robins none save robins comes in response to the call for help; it is the same way with catbirds, bluejays, crows and sparrows.

The very best thing in the world to do with a town boy as soon as the long summer vacation begins is to get him out on some farm. It will be good for his health, his manners and morals. He will get a lot of valuable experience and be removed from much temptation. Get him out in the country and let him work and play—anyhow, work.

Many men have made the mistake this season in trying a rape crop, sowing the seed with oats, wheat and barley, or sowing too many acres. They cannot possibly use all the feed which will be produced. This fact should be remembered about rape—it needs to be fed down close, then the young and new growth is always tender and appetizing. If not fed down, it soon becomes too coarse and rank for a palatable ration.

Abundant moisture during the season when the crops are growing and maturing brings trouble for the farmer just as does a lack of it, cyclonic wind, cloudbursts, so called, hail and interference with the work of cultivation—this just when the corn needs constant work and the clover needs cutting for hay. Then during such times the weeds have things about their own way and a war upon them becomes impossible.

Now complaint is coming to us that fields of barley and oats sown in the spring on which a pound or two of rape seed were sown with the grain are likely to be crop failures for the reason that favorable conditions of weather have induced to rank a growth of the rape and it will be impossible to cut, bind and save the crop of grain. This condition might have been obviated by delaying the sowing of the rape until the small grain was up.

The first mowing machine which we ever tried to operate was an old Hussey, along in 1855. This was before the guard for the cutter bar was invented, and the cutting arrangement was made up of two sickle bars working one over the other just exactly like a pair of shears. These by striking obstructions would become spread, and then you can guess the rest. As a diversion later in the season we had the old type of the McCormick reaper, hand rake, four horses, and all the old fellows will recall what a promoter that was of youthful plety.

The state of New York bids fair to harvest a splendid crop of apples this year.

In 1862 we sold a load of wool for \$1 per pound. Those were the days when it paid to keep sheep.

The first ear of new wheat from Texas was on sale at Chicago May 30. It brought 85 cents per bushel.

If you buy any butter after July 1, there is one comfort—you will know for sure whether a cow or a steer made it.

The good brood mare should never be sold from the farm. Properly cared for she can be made the most profitable animal on the farm.

If a man wishes to change the type of cattle kept upon his farm, it is better to sell out clean and start with the kind wanted rather than to attempt to cross breed into it.

There are plenty of counties in nearly every state where the number of dogs kept exceeds the number of sheep, and it is largely because of the dogs that so few sheep are kept.

Said a farmer to us the other day: "I don't have to pay \$1.50 per day for a hand to plow corn. My wife takes the team and cultivator and does as much work and does it as well as any hired man."

There are being prepared for shipment to South Africa 50,000 Texas cattle wherewith to restock the war railed plains. Cuba is also prepared to take a large number of the same class of cattle.

A friend of ours finds a very effective stump puller in his twenty horsepower traction engine. On all stumps partially decayed and live ones up to ten inches in diameter the engine does good and rapid work.

The northern range pasture land has never been better than this summer and that of the south seldom worse. Feeders are being moved by the hundred thousand from Texas to Montana and the Dakotas.

Given immunity from late spring frosts, good cultivation and sufficient moisture during the blooming and fruiting season, we find the strawberry by all odds the most certain crop producer of any of the long list of fruits commonly raised.

The general introduction of the rural mail route is working a great change in the status of the American farmer. He is writing more letters, reading more papers and is brought thus more closely in touch with the busy world outside, which to him before has been little save a market.

A man who planted the locust for a windbreak and timber belt has this to say of the tree: "It never makes a decent tree, suckers terribly, breaks down badly, its black pods look horrible, it leaves out in the spring tardily and parts with its leaves prematurely. I hate it thoroughly."

We have drilled all of our corn this year. Those who have tried it claim that so planted the yield will be increased from six to ten bushels per acre over the old way of planting in hills. It looks reasonable that stalks of corn growing one foot apart in the row should produce larger and more uniform ears than if grown in hills.

Altogether there are about 250 buffaloes left in the whole of the United States. While these, which are nearly all in captivity and partially domesticated, will breed to some extent, the greatest care will have to be exercised or the bovine which once could be counted by millions will become utterly extinct, as in the case of the passenger pigeon.

A drove of 100 two-year-old steers running on a good clover and timothy pasture and on full corn feed during the last half of May and the first half of June made the remarkable gain in weight of 119 pounds each in the thirty days, or nearly four pounds per day. This happened near the writer's home, where he saw the cattle and the certified weights.

Thousands of farmers during the past four years have changed from farmers into bankers—that is, they have their savings (no small sums either) invested in the stocks of their home banks—and they are now able to see the world from the standpoint of the capitalist as well as the producer, and thus they are more conservative than they were when corn sold for 10 cents a bushel.

A part of the casein which contains the protein elements of the milk should be in some way worked into the daily ration of the family instead of letting the hogs and the calves have all of it. The ice separator milk makes a delicious summer beverage. It may be worked into the bread ration or johnnycake, eaten as cottage cheese and in various ways enter into the daily rations of the family.

The improvements in the manner of distribution of the products of the farm have been fully as marked and of as great importance as have the improvements in the line of producing them. The modern elevator system for the handling of grain, the modern packing house for the slaughter and curing of meats, the cold storage system, which prevents any glut of the markets and equalizes prices on perishable products throughout the year, and the refrigerator car, which makes possible the transportation of meats and fruits anywhere and everywhere, are marked instances in this line.

SALT FOR CATTLE.

We have asked how it comes that if salt is such a necessity for the well being of domestic cattle the millions of buffaloes which once ranged the prairies of the west managed to get along without it. A partial explanation may perhaps be found in the fact that through much of the territory ranged over by the buffalo there were salt and alkaline lakes furnishing enough of the desired element to satisfy their needs. The salt licks of the timbered regions of the country were all well known to the early settlers as favorite resorts of the deer and elk. Then it is more than probable that where an animal has unrestricted range of a vast territory furnishing a great variety of food there would be less need of salt than to one confined to a pasture of one or two sorts of herbage.

READ YOUR POLICY.

This man had built a big barn and prudently had insured it in his local farmers' insurance company. He failed, however, to read the conditions of his policy over very closely. He violated these conditions by fitting up a feed cooker in the barn. Lightning hit the barn, and it burned up, and the company refused to pay because of the feed cooker business. When you buy a policy of insurance, take five minutes and carefully read over all the provisos whereby you may be prevented from recovering your insurance in case of a loss. It is always better to find these things out before the fire than afterward.

LIGHTNING RODS.

The old query of whether it pays to put lightning rods on the farmhouse and barn is up again, as it always is at this season of the year. Theoretically a building properly rodged and the rods given a perfect earth connection should be immune from damage by lightning, but the work is so often poorly done and the earth connection allowed to become so imperfect that such rods become a source of danger rather than protection. Of the two we would prefer reliable lightning insurance rather than the ordinary system of rodging.

DRAINAGE SOMETIMES NECESSARY.

The rainfall has been unusually heavy and the resulting floods very destructive through a large section of the west and northwest this summer. Tempted by the series of dry years, large areas of bottom or slough land have been brought under cultivation without other than a surface system of drainage. During such a flood season as the present these lands have been so much of the time submerged that a crop is impossible this year. The same sort of soils where tile drained are all right and will produce fine crops.

THREE TIMES FAKED.

We know of one man, a pretty substantial sort of farmer, who has been caught three different times by fake schemes—one a grocery deal, one a cloth peddler's fake and the other a lightning rod experience. Ordinarily, if a man would turn such propositions over to his wife, he would not get caught, but in this case the wife got him into the deal in groceries and the cloth business, and we mistrust that this couple have quite a time reviewing their experiences when there is no company in the house.

THE MAN WHO LAUGHS.

We know of one man who had the enterprise to invest in three registered Shorthorn heifers five years ago. They cost him \$100 apiece. He took good care of them, and he today has a herd of fine Shorthorns, which are not only pleasing to look at, but are very profitable to him. The man on the next farm, who kept scrub cattle and laughed at our friend for fooling his money away, as he termed the buying of these heifers, still has his herd of scrubs, but is not laughing at his neighbor any more.

BIRD STUDY CLUBS.

One of the most commendable and useful organizations which we have come across is that of a bird study club, a local association made up of all those, both old and young, who love the birds. The spring and summer weekly meetings of the club become rambles over field and forest bird hunting with a fieldglass and camera, while the winter meetings review the summer's work and include readings from the many choice works on bird life. There should be more of such associations.

DON'T KNOW WHEN TO LET GO.

We all like a stayer when he gets his sense in hanging on, but there is reason in all things, for here in almost every community there are a few stayers who, having straw, hay and potatoes to sell, would not let go at the almost famine prices which these commodities brought the past winter and spring, and just as new potatoes and new hay are becoming abundant and cheap are seeking buyers in vain for their old stock. Some men never know when to let go.

ESSENTIALS IN DAIRYING.

There are two fundamental essentials in any sort of dairy business, which apply with just as much force to the small one cow dairy as to the large ones, and these are cleanliness in milking and the immediate cooling of the milk so as to extract the animal heat from it. With either one of these factors in dairying missing, it matters not how well all the other details may be looked after, there will be failure to secure the best results.



STRIKE OF FREIGHT MEN

Handlers on All Railroads in Chicago Go Out.

NEW MEN JOIN STRIKERS' RANKS

Teamsters Threaten to Go Out in Sympathy—Effect of a Prolonged Struggle is Feared by Business Men. Little Freight Can Be Moved.

Chicago, July 8.—Hopes of a speedy settlement of the strike of the freight handlers' union, which was declared Monday, are entertained by officials of the union and by members of the state board of arbitration. The officials of the union at a conference last night told Chairman Job of the board of arbitration that they were willing to permit employees of the different companies to meet officials of the same to discuss the wage scale, providing a joint conference should be held at which officials of the union would be permitted to act as advisers to the men. The arbitration board is now working on the matter in an effort to bring about a conference between the railway managers and committees representing the men. As the railroad officials have favored this step from the beginning of the controversy there is little doubt that the strike can be settled satisfactorily to both sides, if the conference shall be arranged.

Federation of Labor Ignored.

Lack of unanimity already permeates the strike. The Chicago Federation of Labor was ignored when the order was issued to the men to quit work and its executive officers are somewhat offended and are inclined to let the freight handlers fight out their battle in their own way.

There are 12,000 freight handlers in and about the various freight houses of the twenty-four railroads centering in Chicago. Of this number more than 9,000 are now involved in the strike. Some of the men who quit work did so under protest.

The sudden suspension of customary operations by the freight handlers occasioned considerable trouble in and about the various railroad warehouses and depots, but the inconvenience and delay were but a drop in the bucket to what will happen later in the week if the strike shall not be settled sooner.

Teamsters Threaten to Strike.

To add to the present difficulties of the railroads, the teamsters and truck drivers' union threatens to join in a sympathetic strike. If this shall occur it will affect all incoming and outgoing freight of every kind. Every railroad in Chicago accepted all freight offered. While it was confessed by several railroad officials that freight was not being moved as expeditiously as heretofore, yet it was said the largest part of it was being handled reasonably well. The various freight houses and yards, however, disclosed a considerable accumulation of unmoved freight and cars loaded with freight, a portion of it, marked "perishable," filled the sidetracks of all the railroads.

New Men Join Strikers.

There was no trouble or disorder in or about any freight house. Anticipating the possibilities of such a strike, the railroad companies had brought to Chicago a considerable number of men to take the places of the strikers. These men were intercepted by pickets of the strikers and most of them were induced to join the freight handlers' union.

CAR BUILDERS NOT TO STRIKE.

Accept Piecework With Premium to Most Rapid Workmen.

Omaha, July 8.—The car builders over the Union Pacific system will not strike if those of the Omaha shops can prevent them. The local car men decided yesterday afternoon to accept the company's proposition and continue at work under its provisions for one year. The proposition which the car builders agree to is the same as that entered into with the officials two weeks ago, except that it contains a piecework proviso. The company guarantees that every man shall make at least as much as he did under the old daily wage scale and will get a premium for all over \$3 a day.

The striking machinists, boiler-makers and blacksmiths, while disappointed at the action of the car builders, are still hopeful for success.

Officials of the company express satisfaction with the situation and say operations are going on as usual.

Force at Armstrong Increasing.

Kansas City, July 8.—Two hundred and eighty-three men are working in the Union Pacific shops at Armstrong. The force has been gradually increased day by day since Wednesday, when 263 men were employed inside the fence. All the gates to the big yard are guarded and watchmen see all who enter or leave. The union men have an equally strong picket system. These pickets watch the gates as closely as the railway's guards, and if a nonunion man is seen he is at once approached and asked to join the strikers. Thus far there has been no threats of violence at Armstrong.

Revolution in Nicaragua.

Panama, July 8.—Government advices received here from Nicaragua are to the effect that a revolutionary expedition of over 1,000 men has landed near Bluefields, Nicaragua, and has been joined by a large number of conservatives. The landing of this expedition is said to be the beginning of a strong movement against the government of President Zelaya.

DATE SET FOR CORONATION.

King Edward Will Be Crowned Between Aug. 11 and 15.

London, July 8.—The following bulletin on King Edward's condition was posted at Buckingham palace: "The king had nine hours' natural sleep and his progress continues to be uninterrupted. The wound is discharging freely and is less painful to dress."

King Edward will be crowned between Aug. 11 and 15. His recovery has been so rapid and satisfactory that the above decision was arrived at today. The pageant through the streets and the ceremony at Westminster Abbey will be much curtailed from the original plan. Their majesties will drive from Buckingham palace to the abbey through the Mall to the white house, and thence to the abbey, the same route as taken at the opening of parliament.

CHAMBERLAIN IN ACCIDENT.

Falls Through Glass Front of a Cab and is Badly Lacerated.

London, July 8.—The colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, was somewhat severely cut on the head yesterday afternoon as the result of a cab accident in Whitehall. The secretary's hansom was passing through the Canadian arch when the horse slipped and Mr. Chamberlain was precipitated forward with great violence. His head struck and shattered the glass front of the cab.

When extricated it was seen that Mr. Chamberlain's head was badly lacerated and bleeding profusely. A policeman helped the secretary into a cab and accompanied him to a surgeon's office.

Mr. Chamberlain's injuries, although not dangerous, are likely to detain him in the hospital for the remainder of the week.

Death of William Clark.

Newark, N. J., July 8.—Word was received here that William Clark, the thread manufacturer, died yesterday in England. Mr. Clark was one of the largest manufacturers of thread in the world. He was born at Paisley, Scotland, in 1841. He came to this country in 1864 with his brother George, and in a small way began the manufacture of cotton thread in a little building on the banks of the Passaic river, in the upper part of this city. From that beginning there grew the great works, having a branch in Paisley, Scotland, and covering with immense buildings many acres on both sides of the Passaic in this city.

Found Dead on Track.

Carbondale, Ill., July 8.—Two sons of Stanley Beggs, a prominent farmer of Johnson county, aged respectively ten and fourteen years, and a cousin were found yesterday near the tracks of the Illinois Central railroad, the two former dead and the last in a dying condition. The boys ran away from home on July 4. It is supposed they had gone to some Fourth of July celebration and were returning home and becoming weary, lay down on the railroad tracks to rest.

Botha, Dewet and Delarey Coming.

London, July 8.—The Daily Mail's Pietermaritzburg correspondent says: Louis Botha, in the course of a conversation, said after a visit to Europe that he, Dewet and Delarey intended going to America, but their precise tour would have to be determined by circumstances. Their object was to collect funds for the relief of Boers ruined in the war. He is arranging for an official history of the war from the Boer side, written by himself, Dewet and other leaders.

Aguinaldo is to Lecture.

Boston, July 8.—According to an announcement made here, Aguinaldo is coming to the United States, and his departure from Manila for San Francisco is expected. It is said, at any time. He will come direct to Boston to join his former secretary, Sixto Lopez, and will then start on a tour, delivering a series of lectures on the conditions in the islands and making a plea for the independence of his countrymen.

Unknown Man Is Shot Dead.

Connellsville, Pa., July 8.—During the night an unknown man entered the house of Lud Pritts, a mountaineer living near Rockwood, Pa., and proceeded to the apartments of Pritts' young wife, evidently supposing her to be alone. Her screams aroused her husband, who was in another room, and hastily grasping his Winchester, he shot the intruder dead as he started to run from the house.

Kills Wife, Friend and Self.

New York, July 8.—Karl von Boeckmann shot and killed his wife, fatally wounded O. F. Farrell, a friend of his family, and then sent a bullet through his own head. The shooting occurred at the home of Mrs. von Boeckmann, in the upper part of Manhattan.

Six Killed in a Wreck.

Lisbon, July 8.—The Madrid express was derailed yesterday owing to some unknown cause near Guarda, Portugal. Nearly all the cars were wrecked. Six persons were killed and twenty-seven were injured.

Ninth Week of Coal Strike.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 8.—The ninth week of the suspension of anthracite coal mining shows no change in the situation, there not being the slightest indication that either party to the controversy is ready to quit.

Freeman Lowers Record.

Pittsburg, July 8.—At the Coliseum Howard Freeman broke the world's bicycle record last night for twenty miles, by going the distance in 29:08 4/5, as against Harry Elkes' time of 29:19.

RAILROADS ARE HARD HIT

Tracks Washed Out in Nebraska by Destructive Floods.

KANSAS HARVESTS DELAYED.

Republican River Breaks All Flood Records and Heavy Losses Result to Crops—Storm Damage in Western New York is Great.

Lincoln, July 8.—Nebraska railroads have been hit hard by floods, South of Fairbury the Rock Island has several breaks in its tracks along the Blue river bottoms. The St. Joseph and Grand Island road has several small washouts near the state line, not far from Endicott. The Burlington is troubled with miles of soft track and all trains are late. The Union Pacific has a half mile of track under water near Beatrice, while the Northwestern reports high water along its Black Hills line.

Gage county was visited by a cloudburst yesterday morning. The Blue river and its tributaries rose rapidly and soon flooded the bottom lands. The river is still rising and fears are entertained of another disastrous flood in that locality. Crops will be badly damaged as a result of the storm.

Topeka, Kan., July 8.—The Republican river, near Concordia, has broken all flood records, and much of the surrounding country is under water. Immense damage to the crops is being done. The Missouri Pacific track is under water for several miles. Many farmers have been compelled to abandon their homes. Near Yuma, Neb., 500 feet of Missouri Pacific track was washed out. A heavy rainfall in Saline county has delayed the harvest.

FLOOD HAVOC IN NEW YORK.

Further Details of Storm in Western Portion of State.

Rochester, N. Y., July 8.—News from the flood-devastated districts in this section of the state are coming in slowly. Reports from Medina show that a cloudburst struck that place, doing great damage. Today there are evidences of a great flood and wreckage is piled up along waterways which have been dried up for a month.

Mount Morris reports the Genesee broke through its banks east of the village and has ruined thousands of dollars' worth of crops on the fertile flats below here. Many fine farms have been entirely ruined.

Nunda reports the greatest flood in the history of that section. Large fields of growing crops have been washed away, ground and all. Dalton has also suffered greatly. Portageville, Pike, Lamont, Roseberg, Fillmore and many more towns have been under water since Sunday morning. The farms all about Portageville are laid waste and no field crops can be saved. Houses, barns and live stock are being swept down the river. The tracks of the Pennsylvania are washed away and a new road will have to be laid at many places before trains can be moved. Pike reports the loss of a large iron bridge, the postoffice building and opera house.

Every iron bridge between Billis and Pike, eight in number, is down, almost every small bridge and sluice is gone and highways are torn up, making travel impossible.

Five Killed by Lightning.

Offerman, Ga., July 8.—Three white men and two negroes were killed and one white man and a negro injured in a severe thunder and lightning storm here yesterday. The white men killed are: M. C. Hawkins, F. B. Studer and A. H. Rymer of Alexander, N. C. The men were employed in the construction department of the Southern Bell Telephone company and were stretching wires. They were working in two sections, about five miles apart, but one lightning bolt killed the five and injured the two.

Rocks Boat and Both Drown.

Peoria, July 8.—While four boys were boating on the river here yesterday Frank Case rocked the boat to frighten Frank Cannon, who could not swim. The boat capsized and the boys sprang into the water. Cannon locked his arms about Case's neck and they went to the bottom. When found three hours later Cannon's arms were still locked about Case's neck. The other two boys swam to the shore.

patrick of the United States circuit court yesterday appointed George D. Hallock receiver of the Bay State Gas company of New Jersey and Henry L. Holmes and E. J. Patterson receivers for the Atlantic N. Y. C. company of Camden.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure Digests what you eat. This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. Is unequalled for the stomach. Children with weak stomachs thrive on it. Cures all stomach troubles. Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. Each \$1.00 bottle contains 2 1/2 times the 50c. size.