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About 18 per cent of what we buy and pay for as butter is not butter at all, but just water, salt and casein.

As a general thing one cow to the acre of blue grass pasture is enough, while three can be as well or better pastured on one acre of alfalfa.

Every plant has its parasite, sometimes two of them. If it should happen that there was a single exception, a parasite would be created for the work.

The selling price of sirloin steak has much to do with the price of eggs. A dozen eggs are worth more for food than a pound of steak, and the people know it.

A Chinaman would get rich if he could have the privilege of using for crop production the waste corners and spots on most of our northwestern farms. How many acres of waste land have you?

The salvias as a flower for garden decoration have given us much satisfaction this season. A bed of them will give the most uniform and brilliant lot of cardinal red bloom from July until frost comes of any flower we have.

When farmers get to regard agriculture as a profession rather than as a vocation, a new type of agriculture will develop. Viewed as a profession, the benefits and necessity of agricultural education will be rightly appreciated.

The burning of thrashing machine separators, the cutting off of horses' tails and manes, the mutilating of cows' udders and the cutting of fences to let stock into cultivated fields are samples of a rural savagery and barbarism which should be met with such penalties of law as would exterminate the offender.

Four or five seasons of drought evidently stored up a lot of fertility in the soil and failed to make available the fertilizers which during that time were applied to the fields. This season's abundant rains have made all this harvest of stored plant food available and partly explains the prodigious growth of all vegetation.

There has been a good deal said in the agricultural press lately to the effect that a light frost would be a benefit to the belated corn crop in hastening its maturity. We do not believe that corn is ever under any circumstances benefited by freezing. Any interference with the natural processes of ripening is damaging to the crop.

We are asked about the vitality of weed seeds in manure. If the manure goes through a process of heating and fermenting—which, by the way, greatly lowers its value as a fertilizer—the vitality of the seeds contained in it will be destroyed. If it is simply allowed to decay and rot without such fermentation, the chances are that the vitality of the weed seeds contained in it are probably not impaired to any great extent.

A thing like this so rarely occurs that it is worth noting: A grain buying firm in a western state used to weigh their purchase from the farmers on a set of scales which were out of whack and which beat the buyers out of about 250 pounds on every load bought. The firm could not locate the evident leak in their business until they got an expert from the factory. Not a farmer who sold them grain peeped. If the boot had been on the other leg, Rome would have howled.

The co-operative farmers' concerns organized to handle their produce and give them staple commodities at cost price are now facing a new phase of the co-operative plan set in operation to exterminate them. The middlemen who are by the farmers' organizations displaced and deprived of their profits have organized, and in one case out of twenty commission houses which have formerly handled the consignments from the farmers' concerns all save one now refuse to handle their business.

The most important educational institution in this country today is the oleo college of fine arts, the professors of which propose to educate the masses to prefer the uncolored tallow of a range steer doped up with chemicals to the golden product of old bosy. This is a Reform movement with a big R, and while the college is endowed with millions and tuition free, the effort is a foredoomed failure from the start. The American people are not fools, and, while they may be got to use oleo by fraud, they can never be induced to use it in a legitimate way.

More farmers are gulled on the steel range swindle than on any other fake since the palmy days of the Bohemian oats fake.

Farms upon which flocks of sheep are kept are always clean farms and fertile ones. This fact deserves more attention than it receives.

The utter inability to secure good country schoolteachers at the old wages has compelled school directors to advance the wages of the teachers.

The crop of apples on an Illinois orchard of 125 acres was recently sold for \$11,500, while the property cost the present owners only \$11,000 last spring.

An agricultural paper published in an eastern city contains a picture of a man harvesting his wheat crop, using a mowing machine to do so. This sort of thing makes western men grin.

Every civil township should own a gravel bed if there is one to be had inside its borders. In all the black prairie country there is no way in which to improve the highways so easily and cheaply as to use gravel.

What may be termed the leavings and pickings of a farm can be more readily utilized by the sheep than any other animal. Aside from the scattered grain thus saved and used, a fence corner crop of weeds and grass is also turned into money.

Who ever heard before of making a roadbed out of straw? Out in Washington in order to get rid of the dust in the summer and the mud in the winter over 300 miles of highway have recently been covered with about a foot of straw, the straw being contributed by the farmers along the highway.

To get rid of two mice which had been seen in the house, one of which was killed with a broom, we have kept one uncouth old tomcat, his black cub, raised two batches of kittens, had the young wrens and robins all killed and been wowed with o' nights to beat the band. Give us the mice. We don't know very much.

There is one great advantage about the silo often overlooked, and that is that wet and catchy weather never prevents the putting up of the silage, nor does the rain in any way impair its quality. It is safe to say that one-half of the hay put up in the United States this season has been injured by rains to a greater or less extent.

It is worth mentioning that the cattle which brought the highest price paid for beef animals for twenty years on the Chicago market up to the middle of September were eighteen grade Hereford steers grown in South Dakota and fed for a year on soaked corn and oats, averaging 1,518 pounds and bringing \$8.85 per hundredweight, or \$134.34 per head.

The hardest job which the society journals have is to instruct the dear people how to eat sweet corn from the cob when in company with a becoming grace and gentility. The best way in which to serve it for company is to cut the corn from the cob before it is brought on the table, for no fine lady can sip just right when she has three big shelled ears lying by the side of her plate and her teeth fast in a fourth one.

So well satisfied are we that stuffing the young pigs with new corn and nothing else is a most provoking cause of swine plague and cholera that we would not feed a ration wholly composed of it even if it were furnished free. One or two ears of new corn a day, with a slop of ground rye, barley and oats and plenty of green food—rape or blue grass or clover—will push the pigs fast enough to be finished for market during the early winter on the new corn well matured.

A dairyman friend of ours is just now filling a 500 ton silo with the product of forty acres of field corn. The corn is so large a crop that he will hardly get it all in his silo. This silage will furnish him a most excellent dairy ration for 138 cows for six months, allowing forty pounds a day per cow. In no other manner is it possible to so easily and cheaply provide a desirable ration for a dairy herd. He will supplement this silage ration with well cured clover hay and gluten meal.

There is a whole lot of foolish stuff printed about corn growing so tall, just as though the height of the stalk in any manner indicated the prospective yield of the crop. Our own experience proves that it is not the tallest stalks which produce the biggest ears. We have been through fields of corn in Arkansas where the stalks would average twelve feet in height all over the field and where a good crop was fifteen bushels per acre. The diameter of the stalk rather than its height better determines the size of the ear and thus of the crop.

We are inclined to think that in the effort to do business on the largest scale possible the modern thrashing outfit has grown altogether too large for profitable work either for the owner of the machine or his patrons. In communities where these huge machines are at work every available hand from a dozen or more farms has to be drafted to operate it, and when the thrashing is interfered with, as it was this season by continuous rains, an immense loss results. Either the grain should be stacked as in the old way, which is always a good way, or a smaller thrashing outfit should be owned jointly by two or three farmers to do the work when needed at the proper time.

UNCERTAINTIES OF AGRICULTURE.

With modern machinery the aim is to so perfect it that raw material may be fed into one end of the machine and a finished product taken out of the other, the manipulation and varied processes of manufacture to be performed as nearly automatically and by the machine itself as possible. In many lines this has been accomplished, and the fact explains the exceedingly cheapness of our matches, steel rails, textile fabrics, watches and hundreds of other manufactured products. This theory, however, can never be applied to the farm and its work with any degree of success, for while the factory may depend upon the machines to always do perfect work a set of uncertain and ever varying conditions environ the farmer which it is beyond the power of mortal man to anticipate or foresee. The two items alone of variations of temperature and rainfall can easily work to his advantage and crown his labors with success or overwhelm him with failure. Then he has all the uncertainties of under or over production, supply and demand and the caprices of the market to guess at, and, as if this were not enough, a host of parasitic and epidemic pests ever lying in wait for him in the background, and so it comes that farming must be done largely by faith and its blessings and profits figured up by averages, of course all the time having reference to certain elemental facts and truths of culture, tillage and fertilizing which ever remain fixed. The condition of his business is such that it might be truthfully said that a farmer should never spend his money until he has got it in his jeans.

OBSTRUCTED WATERWAYS.

The past summer has taught some very expensive lessons both to individuals, corporations and municipalities in the matter of surface drainage. In order that the bridging and piling might be made more desirable by filling and streets be brought up to grade by the cities the natural outlets for storm waters (extraordinary rainfalls) have been so narrowed and restricted that in a season of flood and freshets like the present enormous injury has been wrought. Just as the value of a water power is largely based upon the minimum flow of water in the stream so the size of a bridge or culvert or the height of an embankment must have its safety point adjusted to the maximum flow of water. We know of one railway which, ignoring this factor of safety, has this summer lost enough in value of bridges, culverts and ruined roadbed to have properly constructed about every bridge and culvert upon its line.

THE OLD MAN GOT LEFT.

The story is a pretty good one and runs like this: A farmer had three boys, who were faithful little workers on the farm. Two years before he had given each of them a runty steer calf, telling them that if they would care for the animals they should have them for their very own. The boys made three nice steers out of their pets. One morning at breakfast the farmer said that Jones, the local butcher, had offered him \$50 each for the steers and that he guessed he would go down town in the evening and tell him he could have them. When he went into the pasture at night, he found the steers gone, and when his wife told him that the boys had sold them and each boy had \$50 in his pocket that man's feelings were too deep for utterance, and he went out to the calf stable and said something.

INEVITABLE WASTES.

The farm operations of the west, which include a large acreage, limited help and much machinery, involve inevitably a waste which gives a down east farmer the cold chills. Where horse and machine can secure five bushels it will not pay for the man to stop the team to save the half bushel, wanton waste as it seems to be. We have hardly seen a meadow this season where from 200 to 400 pounds of hay could not have been raked up and saved after the field was cleared, but in most cases it would have involved the loss of a ton of hay in the next field to have taken the time to be saved it. Some day this will stop. Land will become so valuable that the present wastes of the farm will have to be looked after.

CO-OPERATIVE COOKING.

Co-operative housekeeping is being tried in several communities with considerable success—that is, the eating and dishwashing part of domestic living. About \$2 per week per head for the family seems to furnish at a central dining hall meals well cooked and served and good enough for any one. This figures \$12 per week for a family of six persons, and if from this is deducted the wages of the hired girl kept under the old system, which is seldom less than \$5 per week, including her board, it makes the living expense of such a family very reasonable indeed and lifts a very heavy burden from the shoulders of the wife and mother.

A LONG WAY YET TO THE TOP.

Perfection in the creamery business is not yet reached. For every tub of butter made which will score 97 there are ten tubs which will score 85 or lower. The production of the 97 tub needs exceptional skill and conditions and marks a standard of excellence which the average creamery cannot very well approach, but where the dairyman and the creameryman work in intelligent union it should be possible to bring up the product of the average creamery to 90 or more.

J. S. Trigg

HOLDS AGAINST SCALPERS

Tickets in Hands of Others Than Purchasers Not Valid.

TICKET BROKERS ARE HARD HIT.

Enjoined From Dealing in Return Halves of Excursion Passes—Users, Apart From Original Holders, Held Liable to Prosecution for Forgery.

Washington, Oct. 14.—A decision of sweeping importance to ticket scalpers and the railroad passenger business generally was delivered yesterday by Justice Hagner of the equity court of the District of Columbia, who permanently enjoined thirty-three of the local ticket brokers from selling the Grand Army special excursion tickets issued by the railroads. The defense of the brokers was that they were pursuing a legal licensed brokerage business and that the railroads in combining in the establishment of a joint ticket agency here during the encampment for the vising of return tickets, etc., violated the Sherman anti-trust law. The court held that the tickets sold by the roads on account of the Grand Army encampment bore contracts signed by the purchasers in the presence of a witness and were absolutely void when used by any other than the original purchasers. The tickets distinctly read that any one except the original purchasers attempting to use them would be subject to prosecution for forgery.

HERBERT IS PRESENTED.

New British Ambassador Calls on President Roosevelt.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Sir Michael Herbert, the new British ambassador, was presented to the president yesterday by Secretary Hay. The presentation was made in the usual form, with the important exception that the president, though progressing rapidly toward recovery, heeded his physician's warning and remained seated, not undertaking to stand on his wounded leg. The ceremony was brief, consisting in the presentation of the new ambassador by Secretary Hay, delivery by the ambassador of his credentials and a felicitous speech by the ambassador expressive of the pleasure it gave him to return to Washington, and an appropriate response from the president. That was all of the ceremony, and when it was over Sir Michael, who is a long-time friend of the president, their acquaintance dating back more than ten years, accepted Mr. Roosevelt's invitation to be seated, and the two had a long personal chat.

Knights of Father Matthew Meet.

Kansas City, Oct. 14.—The annual convention of the supreme council, Knights of Father Matthew, began in Kansas City, Kan., yesterday. One hundred and fifty delegates, representing fifty-one councils, were present. In the absence of Mayor Craddock, Rev. Father Kuhls of St. Mary's Catholic church made the address of welcome. William H. O'Brien responded on behalf of the delegates. He said that the order had accomplished more during the last two years than in any time in its history, except the first two years after its organization. The subject of the revision of the insurance schedule was discussed, but not voted upon.

Troops Avert a Clash.

Washington, Oct. 14.—A serious conflict between partisans of rival candidates for the governorship of the Choctaw Indian nation, in the Indian territory, has been averted by the presence of federal troops, according to dispatches received at the interior department. The official dispatches received here show that the vote of the council for governor was counted yesterday. Green McCurtain had a majority of 689 and was duly sworn in. Agent Schoenfeld wires that the presence of the troops prevented a clash between contending factions and that he now anticipates no further trouble.

Death of Dr. Whitehead.

Denver, Oct. 14.—Dr. William R. Whitehead, a distinguished Presbyterian and author of many books on medicine and surgery, died here yesterday, aged seventy years. He was made a knight of the Imperial Order of St. Stanislaus by the czar in recognition of services during the Crimean war. He served with distinction through the civil war on the side of the Confederacy.

Spooner Makes Opening Speech.

Milwaukee, Oct. 14.—United States Senator John C. Spooner made his first speech of the Republican campaign in Wisconsin at Schlitz park. In this city, last night. A crowd of 3,000 people turned out in a drizzling rain to hear him. He received an ovation. During the course of his remarks he paid a magnificent tribute to President Roosevelt.

General Grant Coming Home.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The United States transport Logan arrived here yesterday, twenty-nine days from Manila, via Nagasaki. Brigadier General Frederick Grant is on board. The transport also brought six troops of the Ninth cavalry, 187 casualties, 55 discharged soldiers, 123 sick and a number of insane.

Laundrymen in Session.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The nineteenth annual convention of the Laundrymen's National association began here yesterday. More than 600 delegates were present. The convention may consider the question of a raise of prices for laundry work on account of the coal shortage.

FRENCH CHEER THE BOERS.

Botha, Dewet and Delarey Given a Most Hearty Welcome in Paris.

Paris, Oct. 14.—The Boer generals, Botha, Dewet and Delarey, arrived in Paris yesterday. Senator Pauliat and the pro-Boer committee received them at the railroad station. After speeches of welcome had been delivered the party drove to a hotel.

The precincts of the station and the route to the hotel were thronged with spectators, who heartily cheered the generals, although the crowds present and the enthusiasm manifested were nothing like the assemblages and the demonstration witnessed on the occasion of Mr. Kruger's arrival here two years ago.

The generals called at the Elysee palace, where they signed the register. From the palace they went to the residence of Premier Combes. They explained to Combes that they had been greatly touched by the courtesy of the French people and that they considered it their duty to express their gratitude to the French government. Combes thanked the Boers for these words and shook hands with them. The generals then proceeded to the foreign office, where they had a brief and similar interview with Minister Delcasse. As they drove about the city they were acclaimed by the crowds. A man outside the Elysee palace shouted, "Death to the English." He was arrested. With this exception there were no unpleasant incidents.

DINE WITH KING EDWARD.

Generals Corbin, Wood and Young Guests at Buckingham Palace.

London, Oct. 14.—Ambassador Choate and Generals Corbin, Wood and Young were the guests of King Edward at a luncheon in Buckingham palace yesterday in honor of Lord Kitchener, prior to the latter's departure for India, where he is to take command of the British forces.

General Corbin delivered to the king a message from President Roosevelt expressing the hope that King Edward would lend his assistance in creating interest in Great Britain in the St. Louis exposition. The king replied that he would answer the message personally in the same kindly spirit in which it was sent.

At the conclusion of a rather elaborate luncheon his majesty arose and proposed the health of President Roosevelt. The king spoke in most admiring terms of the president and expressed his delight at seeing such distinguished Americans present. Before any other toast could be proposed his majesty announced an adjournment to the smoking room, where he had a long talk with Generals Corbin and Wood, and personally expressed to them his gladness to see them in England. "because," he said, "I feel we are not only friends, but relations."

MOB WANTS TO BURN NEGRO.

Has Sheriff and His Prisoner Surrounded at Tenaha, Tex.

Nacogdoches, Tex., Oct. 14.—Jim Buchanan, a negro, has been arrested, charged with the murder of Duncan Hicks, wife and daughter. It is said he has confessed. Sheriff Spradley and his prisoner and the sheriff's posse are surrounded at Tenaha, where the streets are full of men. According to his confession, the negro subjected Miss Hicks to indignities and killed her with a target rifle barrel, after beating her into insensibility. He drove the end of the barrel into her head through one of her eyes. There is an expressed determination to burn the prisoner if he can be secured.

Sheriff Spradley tried to get a messenger through to the governor, telling him of the situation and asking for troops, but the messenger was intercepted. The mob is trying to persuade the sheriff to surrender his prisoner without bloodshed, but he has refused to do so. Sheriff Borders of San Augustine county has joined Sheriff Spradley and they are expected to move forward shortly.

GOVERNMENT AGAIN REPULSED.

Venezuela Rebels Gain a Decided Victory in Battle Fought at Corru.

Willemstad, Oct. 14.—The troops of the Venezuelan government have been repulsed while reattempting to again occupy Corru, capital of the state of Falcon, and sustained heavy losses. A schooner with sixty men on board was sunk. Another engagement was fought at Goyabo. The government was defeated, losing 112 men. The revolutionists have completely encircled Caracas.

Find Hull of Prison Ship.

New York, Oct. 14.—After lying buried for over a century, the famous English prison ship, Jersey, in which several hundred Americans were martyred while the British held New York in the days of the Revolutionary war, has been accidentally discovered at the Brooklyn navy yard. Historical associations have been searching for the Jersey for fifty years. The half burned hull of the ship is lying under twelve or fourteen feet of dirt and water and is in perfect condition.

Five Killed at Keota.

Macon, Mo., Oct. 14.—Word has reached here that the little mining town of Keota, six miles from here, was almost destroyed by the hurricane of Sunday night and two men, one woman and two children were killed. The general store of Edward Vail was demolished and Vail plinned under the timbers and badly injured.

Dies at a Bull Fight.

El Paso, Oct. 14.—After witnessing a bull fight, in which two horses were disemboweled and gored to death, M. Murnane, a Chicago lawyer, died of a hemorrhage of the lungs. He was in El Paso for his health.

AERONAUTS FALL TO DEATH

Airship Claims Two More Victims at Paris.

WIRES BREAK AND CAR FALLS.

French Inventor and His Companion Crushed Beneath It—Balloon Disappears in the Clouds—Fatal Ending of Trial Trip.

Paris, Oct. 14.—De Bratski, the aeronaut, and a companion, Morin, were killed by falling from a dirigible balloon yesterday. The balloon started on the aerostatic station at Vaugrard, a suburb of this city, at 7:55 a. m. on a trial trip. After preliminary maneuvering with a rope attachment De Bratski released the balloon and proceeded southward at a height of 300 or 400 feet.

When the balloon arrived over Stains, the aeronauts called to some workmen in the fields, asking the direction of Pantin. De Bratski and Morin were seen moving about the car. Suddenly one of the wire ropes broke and then another gave way and the car, weighing 880 pounds, crashed to the ground, burying the aeronauts beneath it. They were crushed, their legs were broken and their faces were bloody, but they were not disfigured. The bodies were taken to St. Denis. The balloon disappeared in the clouds.

MEET DEATH IN COAL MINE.

Overcharge of Powder Ignites Coal Dust with Fatal Results.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14.—Two men were killed, four fatally and others seriously injured yesterday afternoon in an explosion at the Victor mine, Pawnee, eighteen miles from here.

The dead: W. V. Overcash, M. Yorja. Fatally injured: Peter Green, head and body crushed; John Burke, frightfully bruised; George Worley, bruised and burned; Frank Isaacs, breaker boy.

Others injured were Daniel Reese, John Dick, William Sparling, John Pick, Peter Cerovich, Jerome Sproul, Thomas King, Joseph Buchner.

The explosion occurred just before the day force of 190 men went off duty and was caused by too much powder in a blast, the concussion causing coal dust, which thickly overhung the mine, to explode with great force. Some idea of the force of the explosion can be learned from the fact that all these killed and injured were about 4,000 feet from the place where the shot was fired. Isaacs was hurled against the entry wall with such force that his head was smashed beyond recognition. Overcash was worth \$40,000 and had no relatives. He had been in town but a few days.

Students Clubbed by Police.

Emporia, Kan., Oct. 14.—Several hundred students of the Presbyterian college and the State Normal school of this city engaged in a free-for-all fight yesterday during the progress of a football game between the eleven representing the two schools and the police were forced to use their clubs freely to quell the disturbance. Muehnan, a Normalite, was struck on the head by a policeman and dangerously injured and many of the boys were hurt by the clubs of the officers. The Normals won the game by a score of 6 to 0.

Four Bodies Are Recovered.

Indianapolis, Oct. 14.—Four dead bodies were found yesterday tied in sacks in Georgia street and in the rear of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons. The finding of the bodies is thought to be due to the efforts of detectives who for several days have been talking with physicians not connected with any of the colleges to use their influence in having stolen bodies returned to the relatives. Seventeen persons are now under arrest for grave robbing.

Convicted of Murdering His Mother.

St. Joseph, Mo., Oct. 14.—William Coates, aged eighteen, was yesterday convicted of murdering his mother, Eliza Coates, three months ago. The boy had been anxious to obtain possession of the property held by his parent and choked her to death with the expectation that he would not be detected in the crime and would become the principal beneficiary of the estate.

Mourners in a Panic.

Beaumont, Tex., Oct. 14.—Lightning tore through the roof of a negro church on Wall street late yesterday afternoon while a funeral was in progress and killed one man and injured five others. The steeple was completely demolished and in the panic that ensued the mourners, who were at the bier of the dead man, deserted the corpse, leaving it to the elements.

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
No 51. bottle contains 2 1/2 times the 50c. size.