



CREATING A DEMAND.

At a Nebraska fair last year the dairymen in a community organized and sent their best butter to be given away as samples, on crackers, as well as distributing circulars describing how the butter was made and the dairies managed. The result is that at the present time the demand is greater than the supply, and at prices higher than the regular market quotations.

LOSSES OF YOUNG CHICKS.

The losses of young chicks occur during the summer from so many causes as to sometimes cause astonishment. They seem to disappear without enemies. The fact is that dogs, hawks, rats and other predators carry them off. The most destructive enemy is the family cat, and the one that eats from the same dish with the chicks, allowing them to sit on her back, will take her share of young poultry when she is not observed; in fact, it is the kind and gentle cats that do the greatest damage.

SOWING SEED ECONOMICALLY.

The sowing of seed by hand is not an economical method, as more seed is required than when a drill is used, and there is a larger return from the drill, owing to better covering of the seed and greater uniformity of depth. The drill has been improved to a high degree of efficiency, and some have fertilizer attachments. In all experiments made to determine the comparative value of the drill and hand seeding a less quantity of seed, carefully drilled in, yielded more bushels per acre, in proportion to seed used, than seeding by hand.

OAT HAY AND TIMOTHY.

Oat hay makes very fair feed for horses, although it is not quite the equal of timothy. One hundred pounds of the digestible food in oat hay contains about 4.07 pounds of protein and 33.35 pounds of carbohydrates, while the timothy contains 4.82 pounds of protein and 46.83 pounds of carbohydrates. For milch cows there is no better rough feed than well cured clover hay which should contain nearly 7 1/2 pounds of digestible protein and 33 pounds of carbohydrates. As protein is an important feature in producing either muscle or milk, if entirely palatable, then the hay that contains the most of this material should be best suited for horses or dairy cows. We have been feeding oat straw to our horses all winter with good results, but now with the hard work of plowing they are feeding on timothy. Oat straw is not to be confounded with oat hay, for the latter is cured as hay and contains nearly four times as much digestible protein as the oat straw does. —C. S. Plumb, in the Indiana Farmer.

ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.

We used to think that ashes were a good fertilizer for potatoes because of the potash that they supplied, but we are not now so sure of it. They have the reputation of assisting in the growth of the fungous disease which causes the scab in potatoes, by the lime that is in them. If they have been applied two or more years before the alkaline property of the time will have disappeared so that the potash will show its good effects, as that neither evaporates nor fleaches away very rapidly. On strawberries ashes are reported as not being a desirable fertilizer unless the land is wet, cold and sour, or, in other words, contains too much acid. On good corn land, which is not wet and sour land, ashes seem to act favorably for the corn crop, or, indeed, for almost any grain crop. We need to learn much about the action of lime on our soils, not only in the ashes, but as the carbonate and sulphate of lime or of the lime in the phosphate. There is reason to believe that they are beneficial to some soils which are not apparently acid in character, but where they help to make other mineral elements available, yet we have little real knowledge of the facts or of the conditions under which lime or ashes containing lime do their best work.—The Cultivator.

POTATO SCAB.

As we have many inquiries concerning potato scab and its prevention, we will give our readers a method that is in general use in many sections. It has been proved that potato scab is a low form of fungus life. Some writers believe that there are two kinds of scab, the surface and the deep scab. But the two are almost identical as far as injury to the potato is concerned, and may be considered the same. If scab has made its appearance, new ground should be selected, if possible, for planting potatoes. The fungi of the scab will remain in the ground for years, and attack the potatoes whenever they are planted in the affected ground. Some have made the statement that the scab was worse where barnyard manure was used as a fertilizer. But this was found to be the case only where the stock had been fed upon scabby potatoes.

The only way to destroy scab where the potatoes are fed to stock is by thorough cooking, as feeding raw has no destructive effect upon the germs. They pass into manure and are ready to attack the potatoes whenever an opportunity offers through the fertilizer. This scab also attacks beets in the same way that it does potatoes, hence to get rid of the disease no planting should be done where the affected vegetables have been raised. To prevent this disease, seed potatoes may be treated in the following way: Procure from your druggist one ounce of corrosive sublimate (mercuric bichloride) finely pulverized, and pour upon it one gallon of hot water. When it is dissolved pour into barrel and add six gallons of water. Stir it occasionally for four or five hours, then put the potatoes into it, letting them remain one and a half hours. They may be cut ready to plant, or left whole; if whole they should be dried before being cut. If more of the solution is needed at a time, the ingredients may be doubled, or kept in about the same proportion. Use no metal in connection with it. The potatoes can be put into a coffee sack, or something not closely woven, and immersed in the solution. Remove them and treat others in the same way; the liquid may be used many times. Care should be used in handling this solution, as it is very poisonous. All potatoes so treated should be planted or destroyed. There are other methods that are successful as a preventive of scab. One is the use of the Bordeaux Mixture, in which, as a weak solution, the potatoes are soaked for an hour. However our preference is for the first solution given, as we consider it better adapted to the purpose.—Agricultural Epitomist.

FARM NOTES.

The food for the cows should be of such a nature that no bad taste will be imparted to the milk.

For rust on bean vines spray with saltpetre water, one ounce of saltpetre to one gallon of water.

Stripped cucumber beetle may be checked by applying soot on the plants early in the morning while the dew is on.

For squash and cucumber bugs, dissolve a tablespoonful of saltpetre in a pail of water. Apply a pint to each hill.

Feed regularly, water regularly, milk regularly and treat kindly always, is the golden rule for caring for your cows.

Remove the milk of every cow at once from the stable to a clean, dry room, or where the air is pure and sweet. Do not allow cans to remain in stables while they are being filled.

To fatten animals quickly the fat elements of foods must predominate, but not to the exclusion of the proteins.

Horse blankets should always be used out of doors to protect sweaty horses from cold and rain.

No one should try to raise hogs without plenty of pasture throughout the season, but remember also that it takes grain to make a marketable hog, and to keep brood sows up to their work.

There is practically no difference between beets and ensilage as a succulent food for ewes rearing early lambs, there is nothing better than good clover hay.

Land Without Limit.

In Manitoba and Assiniboia there are 60,000,000 acres of rich arable land, which could support 6,000,000 persons. The present population is only 320.

Every man who has money is abused for not buying things other people want to get rid of.

BRITISH PREMIER WHO HAS RESIGNED.



Born	1830
Member of Parliament since	1853
Enters cabinet as secretary of state for India	1860
Chancellor of Oxford University	1869
Returns to cabinet as secretary of state for India	1874
Special ambassador to Turkey	1876
Minister for foreign affairs	1878
Attends Berlin congress	1878
Elected leader of conservative party	1881
First term as premier begins	1885
Second term as premier	1886
Third term as premier	1892
Began last term as premier	1895
Retires	1902

SALISBURY STEPS OUT.

British Premier Tenders Resignation

—Balfour His Successor.

Lord Salisbury has resigned as premier of Great Britain and Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour has been appointed to succeed him. Vague rumors of the premier's contemplated resignation have been ripe ever since the death of the Marchioness of Salisbury. These began to take more definite shape a few months ago, the end of the war, or the consummation of the coronation being mentioned as the probable time of resignation.

Mr. Balfour as premier will remain as leader of the commons. Lord Salisbury will attend the coronation as prime minister, such being the King's wish.

A representative of the Associated Press learns that prior to the acceptance of his new office Mr. Balfour first had an interview with Mr. Chamberlain and then consulted with his other cabinet assistants. This is regarded as assurance that the future relative positions of Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain will be satisfactory to both. Mr. Chamberlain's friends say he always recognized the reversion of the premiership to be Mr. Balfour's right as government leader in the House of Commons.

As to Lord Salisbury's withdrawal, the main reason is considered by practically all the best informed persons to have been simply a desire for a quiet life on the part of a man advanced in years, whose activities have been unusual, and whose scientific tastes predispose him to study and seclusion.

That the retiring premier's health has failed to some extent is undeniable; but this is not more than perhaps to be expected in a man of his years, and the close of the war in South Africa and the return of the commanding general there is considered to be an appropriate time for his withdrawal.

His retirement was practically arranged at an audience of Lord Salisbury with the King a month ago, to be coincident with the coronation, but the King's illness interfered with these plans and compelled Lord Salisbury to wait till the ruler was sufficiently recovered to attend to state business.

Though alert mentally, the retiring premier's physical condition, especially since the death of his wife, has not been satisfactory. That loss seemed to affect him greatly, and since that time he has done little entertaining beyond purely official annual dinners and receptions. In a social aspect, however, Mr. Balfour's accession is not expected to make much difference, neither Mr. Balfour nor his son, who acts as his hostess, being fond of study and seclusion.

Although Lord Salisbury's resignation does not necessarily involve the reconstruction of the cabinet, it is believed there will be some changes. It is not considered unlikely that some of the ministers will be made peers in order to make room for new blood in the cabinet. It has been the idea that Mr. Balfour would be elevated to the peerage, leaving Mr. Chamberlain to lead the House of Commons, the notion being that this arrangement would be the best to conciliate the divergent interests of the cabinet, but it is understood that, at any rate for the present, Mr. Balfour will continue to lead in the Commons.

It is learned that Lord Salisbury, in resigning, expressed the desire that no new title or honors should be conferred on him.

Sparks from the Wires.

: A new oil well has been opened at Cherryvale, Kan.

The University of Kansas now has 1,877 graduates.

William Bennett Lent of New York, author of "Halcyon Days" and other books, died at his summer home at North, Conn., aged 60 years.

Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson delivered a lecture before the Chautauqu Assembly at Winfield, Kan. His subject was "The American Navy: Its Traditions and Victories."

Every man who has money is abused for not buying things other people want to get rid of.

MINISTER CONGER'S NIECE MARRIES A LIEUTENANT.



MISS MARY C. PIERCE.

CORN DEAL CLOSES.

BIG STRIKE IS OFF.

CHICAGO FREIGHT MEN ABANDON THEIR FIGHT.

Handlers Accept Plan of the Mediators for Settling Grievances on an Individual Basis—Teamsters Are Blamed for Failure.

The strike of the Chicago freight handlers came to an end at noon Wednesday. At a mass meeting the men voted to go back to the freight yards in body, ask for reinstatement and on receiving it, try to make such terms as they could with the officials. The result of the strike was a bitter disappointment to the men. They knew that the end had come when they received authentic information that their ranks were broken and that many strikers, acting individually, had gone back to the freight yards and asked for work.

President Curran opened the mass meeting and made a long speech, in which he bitterly assailed President Young of the Teamsters' Union. He took occasion also, without mentioning any names, to say that some members of the freight handlers' executive board had played him false.

The whole blame for the failure of the strike is laid by the freight handlers at the door of the officers of the Teamsters' Union. President Young's order to his men to live up to their agreement and to haul freight of all kinds marked the freight handlers' executive board had played him false.

President Curran told his men that they had no cause to lament the forming of their union. "Since we organized only a short time ago," he said, "we have secured, through the strength that lies in unionism, two advances in wages. The third time it appears we have failed, but through no fault of our own. In its infancy, as our organization is, it has already given \$700,000 additional to the families of the freight handlers. If you vote to go back to work, go back with the full determination to stick to your union through good and through ill."

The decision of the men to go back to work in a body was largely the outcome of a meeting between President Curran and the members of the State board of arbitration held Tuesday night. Wednesday Chairman Job and the other members of the board saw the officials of the union again and told them frankly that the men could not hope to secure work unless they went back as the board suggested and went back at once. The State board had felt the pulse of the railroad officials and knew that if the freight handlers did not go back Wednesday they could never go back.

Chairman Job, immediately following the decision of the strikers to return to work, communicated with the officials of every railroad in Chicago, and asked personally that all the strikers be taken back. The replies were in the main favorable, the general managers saying that they would provide for all that they possibly could.

The State board of arbitration was first called into the controversy, and after trying to effect a settlement it was side-tracked by the Chicago board of arbitration. This board failed to effect a settlement, and the State organization took hold once more.

CORN DEAL CLOSES.

The Price of July Option Falls Like Leaden Plummets.

The July corn deal is over. The shorts, a Chicago dispatch says, settled with Harris, Gates & Co. Tuesday for millions and millions of bushels. Gates is believed to have received close to 80 cents. The market broke sharply when the settlements became known. It was at first believed that Gates had lost and let the market get away from him.

With bounds and jumps the price of the grain dropped down from 80 cents to 53 1/4 cents. When the news spread over the board the panic grew worse and prices continued to drop. Purchasers of corn in the country are left high and dry. They lose both ways. The prices they paid are far above what they will now be able to get.

Gates, according to the Chicago dispatch, has made \$3,750,000 by the best calculation that can be stated. He himself is authority for the statement that his holdings comprised 25,000,000. Sam Scott, his manager, said that 65 cents was the highest figure in any of the contracts made by the firm. With the settling price at 80 cents there would be a profit of 15 cents on the 25,000,000, or \$3,750,000.

Gates never lost confidence when the shorts were fighting him the hardest and when men of millions entered the pit against him he retained his easy bearing and offered to bet \$20,000 that July corn would go to 90 cents. Then, when no one would take his wager, he sent the price there just to show his power.



If food products continue to go up we shall all be tempted to try Mayor Jones' fast food.

Some day the long-suffering public might go on a strike if it could think of any way to do it.

This is the season of the year when the overcruised excursion steamer takes long chances.

Chicago packers are preparing to ship wienerwurst to Austria. Then the favored people of that country can have the Yankee peril for breakfast every morning.

Aginaldo on the lecture platform might draw in Boston, but in the rest of the country the dime museum would fit him as though it had been cut to measure.

A man may figure that he is growing old when it is disinclination rather than dignity that prevents him from getting on the picnic merry-go-round and taking a spin.

Jessie Morrison, the Kansas murderess sentenced to prison for twenty-five years, thinks she should have still another trial, but she has had three more now than she gave her victim.

RECORD OF THE WEEK

INDIANA INCIDENTS TERSELY TOLD.

Kills His Wife and Wounds Himself—Buried in Well for a Day—Misfortune Drives Fourth Bent Man to Suicide—Hunter's Fatal Fall.

John Feninger, a coal miner aged 46, shot and killed his wife at Evansville, shot at his daughter and son-in-law and then mortally wounded himself. Feninger and wife separated several weeks ago. The other morning his wife went to the home of her daughter, Feninger also went there and, breaking into the house, began to shoot. She escaped into the street. Feninger followed and shot her in the left temple, killing her instantly. He then shot himself in the mouth, breaking both jaws and severing several small arteries. He is not expected to live. He is said to be an anarchist and is charged with having often threatened to kill various public officials.

BURIED IN A WELL TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Buried in a well for twenty-four hours, with twenty-five feet of stone and dirt heaped on top of his head, James Chitwood was found near Dublin in a standing position. It is miraculous that Chitwood was still alive and able to talk. Chitwood contracted with Lane Townsend, a neighboring farmer, to clean out an old well. After reaching a depth of forty feet the curbing began caving at the bottom and filling up until he was buried twenty-five feet deep. The tedious task of uncovering him occupied far into the night, and not till morning was he taken out.

DRIVEN TO DEATH BY MISFORTUNE.

Pursued by misfortune in the way of numerous fires, as well as by several defalcations, culminating in bankruptcy, Charles G. Hodson, one of the oldest manufacturers of South Bend, drowned himself near the scene of his manufacturing activity. He was 72 years old. He began the manufacturing business in South Bend in 1855. He leaves a widow and eleven children. It was his second suicidal attempt.

FATAL FALL FROM A FENCE.

William H. H. Genins, an attorney of Nappanee, met violent death while out hunting. He was to join a companion, William Grass, but did not reach the rendezvous. Grass found him lying beside a fence with his neck broken. Evidently the rails had slipped as he was climbing the fence, throwing him on his head. He was 67 years old.

WILL BUILD