

FARMERS' INSTITUTE!

PROCEEDINGS IN FULL

Of the Jasper County Farmers' Institute, held in Rensselaer, January 25 and 26, 1894.

Minutes of Farmers' Institute, held at Rensselaer, Ind., Jan. 25 and 27, 1894. The Institute convened at 10 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by President Yeoman. Invocation by Rev. Utter. Introductory remarks by President Yeoman. Mr. Yeoman was followed by D. W. Voyles, on the subject, "The Leach on the Farm and How to Stop It." Mr. Voyles' discussion of the above question was very interesting, and no doubt if carried out, would be of great benefit to many farmers. His views as given on many of the points involved in his subject, drew out many questions as follows:

D. H. Yeoman: "Do you deem it most profitable to depend upon yourself to make a full hand with your other day laborers?" Answered in the negative by Mr. Voyles.

As to fertilizers, Mr. Yeoman asks: "Which do you deem the most valuable fertilizer, barn yard manures, or manufactured fertilizers?"

Answer: "Barn yard manures."

As to best method of handling and marketing stock, Mr. R. B. Porter asks: "Is it most profitable to push a hog or steer, and sell the hog at six months old, and the steer at two years, or feed more moderately and keep to a greater age?"

Answered by Voyles in favor of short thorough feeding.

By James Tyler: "Is it not a fact, that you can fatten a steer with less feed at three years old than at two years old?"

Answered in the negative by Mr. Voyles.

As to fertilizers, question by Jared Benjamin: "Is clover the best fertilizer on a large scale?"

Answered in the affirmative.

Question by W. E. Moore: "Is clover a better fertilizer than rye?"

Answered in the affirmative.

By James Tyler: "Is buckwheat better than rye?"

Answer: "Yes, but like rye, is too expensive compared with clover."

Question by J. W. Cowden: "How do you apply barn yard manure, by top dressing, or by spreading on and plowing under?"

Answer: "The best method is to plow under."

Question by Mr. Morgan: "Which is the most valuable as a fertilizer, the leach, or the manure?"

Answer: "The leach, if it can be saved."

The following gentlemen were named by the chair as committee on resolutions: Wm. E. Moore, R. B. Porter and James W. Cowden. Committee to report Friday afternoon. Adjourned to meet at one o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Reading minutes of morning session by secretary. Then followed the discussion of the first question on the program: "Dairying as a Branch of Mixed Farming." Led by D. W. Voyles, whose arguments were very pointed and, in the main, very interesting.

As to cold storage for butter, D. H. Yeoman asked, "Is it profitable?"

Answer: "Yes, when the business is extensive enough to justify it."

A. McCoy followed Mr. Voyles, whose experience enabled him to give many valuable suggestions as to the best feed for cows, and the best way to feed it. Mr. McCoy recommended starch factory feed.

Mr. Voyles: "How long have you fed starch feed?"

"About one month."

"How do you feed it, wet or dry?"

"Wet."

"Where do you buy your feed?"

"At Hammond, Ind."

"How long have you kept it at any time?"

"About three weeks, others have kept it six weeks."

"What amount makes a carload?"

"A out fifteen tons."

"Have you ever tested the milk produced by this feed?"

"No."

W. E. Moore: "Do you think it will justify leaving teams stand idle, while the hired man attends to milking the cows?"

Mr. Voyles: "I do."

Mr. Voyles followed Mr. Mc-

Coy in an explanation of the advantages and of silos. The probable cost of one 20 feet high and proportionate otherwise is about forty-five dollars. He also stated that he had obtained better results from his dairy cows during the dry weather last summer, than at any other time. To obtain this, he cut up his green corn and fed to his cows. R. B. Porter followed Mr. Voyles in a very interesting explanation as to his manner of handling his dairy cows, and method of feeding and milking. Followed up with a tabulated statement of expenses and income for one year, which was very encouraging.

W. E. MOORE: "Do you put your cows in barn in summer?"

"Yes, cows should never be milked outside the barn."

"Do you milk while cows are eating?"

"No."

J. C. PORTER: "How many cows do you milk?"

"Twenty cows."

W. E. MOORE: "How do you fasten your cows in the barn?"

"By stanchion."

"Do your cows depreciate in value by age?"

"I do not keep them to an age to depreciate."

Mr. Wishard followed in a few remarks on the silo question.

W. E. MOORE: "How do you keep silo feed from heating and moulding?"

"It will not heat to hurt it."

Jared Benjamin followed on the question of feeding green corn.

Wm. WASHBURN: "Does it pay to heat water for cattle to drink in winter?"

Answered by A. McCoy in the affirmative.

Adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

Institute convened at 7:30 p. m. Song by Rensselaer glee club, followed by Mr. Voyles in the discussion of the question, "The advantages of tenantry farming over hired labor."

Mr. Voyles gave in a very plain and concise way, his views and experience on the subject, they being in the main in favor of tenantry. A. McCoy followed in a few words endorsing what Mr. Voyles had said. Also S. P. Thompson and Mr. Wishard followed in short speeches, in indorsement of tenantry over hired labor. Then followed the illustration of our agricultural college, by magic lantern, by Professor Plumb, of Purdue University, which was quite interesting. Adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., Friday.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Institute called to order by the President. Song by Rensselaer glee club. Invocation by Rev. B. F. Ferguson. Song by glee club. Proceeded to discuss the question, "The Past, Present and future of Agriculture in Indiana." Discussion opened by Senator J. A. Mount. Mr. Mount's remarks were very interesting and, no doubt, profitable and instructive to many.

Mr. Mount was followed by Jared Benjamin and Mr. Wishard in comparisons of the past with the present methods of farming, showing the progress taking place from year to year, in farming as well as other branches of business, which was encouraging and profitable.

The next question, "Does it pay to raise the improved breeds of poultry?" Discussion led by D. A. Stoner, who occupied all the time, the other speakers not being present. N. Warner said you could tell the high bred fowls from the common low bred fowls by the taste of the meat, when cooked. Peter Foulks dissented. Mr. Stoner clinched the nail a little closer and said you could tell the difference in the taste of the eggs. Mr. Foulks still dissented. Adjourned to meet at 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order by president. First order of business was the reading of a paper entitled, "The Hoosier Farmer," by John E. Alter, the author being Mrs. Charles Buckley, of Carroll county, Ind.

THE HOOSIER FARMER.

"Oh, the good times at the district school where the benches were high and the scholars' legs were short; where knowledge was frightened into the pupils through fear of the beech rod and the thunder of the school-master's voice; where the frozen dinners were eaten around the old fire place, and the big boy divided his turnip with the blue eyed girl he liked so well. Those were the days when the big boys chopped the wood that kept the flame alive in the old school house fire place, and the

little boys stretched their necks trying to peep through the greased paper window lights when they heard the cow bells and knew that a jumper was passing. Oh, halycon days of the Hoosier boy."

In a rude cabin far in the wilderness, the thoroughbred Hoosier farmer first saw the light of day, and the lullaby that the mother sang to her babe as he lay in his sugar trough cradle was just as sweet as the lullaby that the mother sings to her babe in his more expensive crib in '94. Born in poverty, reared amidst hardships, eternal push has been his motto, eternal grit the password that has opened the door to the different professions of life for him. The parents of this boy came from some other state, Ohio maybe, that they might have a spot that they could call a home for themselves and family. While the gaunt wolf, hunger, stared at them at times from their scanty board, the veritable wolves and panthers made night so hideous with their howls that the faithful watch dog, through very fear, left his post and crawled over the stick chimney into the cabin that he might be near to those that he had loved to guard in the dear old home. And here through prosperity, through privation and toil, through sickness, sorrow and death, they clung to Hoosierdom nor once regretted having left their native state and loved ones.

From the treetop by the cabin the lark sang to the boy and the song told of the noble aims and aspirations; the grass that rustled above his bare feet sang the same sweet song, while the balmy June breeze that fanned his brow whispered to him of progression. So the soul of the Hoosier boy was filled with longing to see and know more of the world than the little cleared spot in which the cabin stood. By the light from the home fire place he studied his Webster spelling book, while the spinning wheel furnished an accompaniment; by the flickering flame from the old grease lamp and the tallow dip he ciphered through his Pike's arithmetic with its double rule of three. Through the dark age of measles, mumps and whooping cough, through the reign of spice wood tea and dried apple pie, the boy lived, thrived and grew to manhood when he and his sweet-heart rode his father's old gray horse to church. The golden dawn of the summer time of life for the young Hoosier farmer.

The bill of fare was extremely limited in those days and would read something like this: Buckwheat, hominy and greens, corn-bread, pig-bosom and beans, but it answered every requirement and was cheerfully accepted by a happy, contented people. Oh, the corduroy roads and the coon hunts, the log rollings and the corn huskings, the singing schools and the spelling bees, the apple-butter boilings and the good bake-oven bread, and best of all when the neighborhood congregated at one house to spend a winter evening and apples and cider and good cheer were passed around. When the feast was over the chairs were pushed to the wall, the old fiddle was brought out and the Mohawk and the old Virginia reel were indulged in, even by the older members. Those were the days when there was no rivalry, but every man was as good as his neighbor.

The year of '93 has been a memorable one to the Hoosier farmer. It has taught people that he is endowed with intellect that is worthy of cultivation, and is being cultivated, that he is no fool, that he never too old to learn and that he is on the road to progression. There is no profession, there is no branch of industry which dares say: "No farmer can enter here." But some people say all farmers are not progressive, all farmers do not avail themselves of the advantages of free schools. Most assuredly not. It is not the natural order of things that they should do so. Neither are all the lawyers smart, neither would all doctors like to swallow medicine of their own compounding, neither is the title of "professor," or "honorable" an indication that the person possessing either of those titles has any more brains than an ordinary mortal.

Cultivation of the intellect and rubbing up against the world are essential elements to true manhood and progression. And as the farmer fertilizes and cultivates his soil so he feeds and cultivates his mind, and as the people of his state are one, for the people make the state, so

Hoosierdom is what the people have made it. Tally one for Indiana's reputation as a wheat producing state, tally one more for her immense yields of corn, tally still another for her thoroughbred stock, then tally ten times one for her grand free school system. There is no other state, there is no other land where the people have that innate love of home that Hoosiers have. Wealth cannot buy it. No other state can produce it; it is an inheritance. In your homes near where "God bless our homes," and "Give us our daily bread," hang, we would like to see a third motto added and let it read, "Turn not the cold shoulder toward the agricultural editor." His days are not all pleasant and his dreams are haunted by night-mares. If his palms are hardened from guiding the plow, if his brow has been tanned from harvesting grain, you can trust him, he will be a guiding star to you and you can let your agricultural paper occupy a place beside the family Bible. The day is past when a difference of opinion in regard to politics, religion and dog fights will cause a neighborhood disturbance. The day has dawned when there is but little use for the man who would at and to his neighbors' affairs.

Just north of the cabin where the Hoosier boy was raised was the large pond around which he played for so many happy summers, while frogs croaked merrily. That place now produces waving grain. There is no mark to tell where the oak stump stood, astride of which the boy sat and with an iron wedge for weary, weary hours he pounded the corn that made his daily bread. Those were the times when the Hoosier boy wished he had never been born, or being born, that he had been a girl. There are no sorrows deeper, there are no heart pangs more acute than those caused by a separation from the scenes of early childhood.

Men whose heads are hoary from age, whose hands tremble as they write, are using the pen as the medium through which to warn the young farmers of the rocks on which their barks may founder, to impress upon their minds the fact that life is worth the living, and though the clouds of adversity hang heavy around them to never lose sight of the watchword, progression. And though the olden times were happy ones for these good fathers, though their early days were joyous ones, yet they would not exchange the present age, with all the conveniences and the improved methods of farming, for their early days and rude implements. Oh happy old age of the Hoosier farmer. And in after years should Hail Columbia and the Star Spangled Banner fail to arouse the enthusiasm in the hearts of the American people as it was wont to do and should a new song be desired that will awaken the sleeping love for their country, we believe the people of the United States with one accord will doff their hats and stand with uncovered heads while the want is supplied by a Hoosier farmer."

This interesting paper was followed by Mr. Mount in the discussion of the question, "The corn crop, how to grow it, and how to utilize it." The discussion of this question was listened to with unusual interest, it being a subject that every farmer, no matter how poor he may be, is interested in. Mr. Mount was equal to the occasion and did great credit to his subject. Mr. Mount was followed by J. W. Cowden and F. W. Bedford, who also gave some very practical suggestions on corn raising, the best methods of preparing the ground, also the best methods of cultivation. Mr. Mount was in favor of deep cultivation the first and second times. Mr. Bedford in favor of deep breaking and thorough pulverizing before planting, then shallow cultivation to not destroy the roots. He thinks he gets the best results in that way.

W. E. MOORE: "Did you cultivate this way last year?"

"Yes and got good results. I could go into my fields any time during the drouth and kick up moist dirt."

PETER FOULKS: "What makes our great drouths?"

Answered by S. P. Thompson by scriptural quotations, followed by Mr. Wishard and Mr. Bedford on drainage.

R. B. PORTER: "What time would you sow clover? In the spring?"

MR. MOUNT: "I am favorable to early sowing, say in February." Mr. Bedford would sow in March.

Report of the committee on resolutions was called for and read by W. E. Moore, chairman of the committee. The resolutions adopted as read were as follows:

1. We, the committee appointed by your honorable body, do report the following preamble and resolutions for your consideration: Whereas, there is rapid progress being made in all of the various pursuits and avocations of life and believing that agriculture or farming is of paramount importance to any and whereas we believe farming will have to be conducted on intelligent and scientific principles in order to produce the best possible results; be it therefore

Resolved, 1st, that in our opinion it would greatly promote the general welfare of the farming interest of Jasper county by a permanent organization by electing a President, Secretary and Vice-President from each township, and that an institute should be held twice each year; where farmers may meet and discuss various problems pertaining to our profession.

2nd, That we favor an increase in the appropriation by the state legislature for the purpose of aiding in institute work to the amount of \$1000.

3rd, That the President and Secretary should be allowed a reasonable compensation for stationary and services to be determined by the society.

4th, That we return to the citizens of Rensselaer and vicinity our thanks for their generous hospitality and interest manifested in our work also to Revs. Utter and Ferguson for ministerial services and the glee club for furnishing music.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the intelligent and interesting services rendered by Dr. Voyles, Professor Plumb and Senator Mount and vote them our thanks.

Whereas, we have heard, with sorrow, of the loss of the Hoosier shops at Purdue.

Therefore Resolved, that we express our sadness at the great loss, not only to Purdue, but to our entire state.

Resolved, that we commend the efficient work of President James H. Smart in the securing and furnishing of the building at Purdue.

(W. E. MOORE, COM.; JAMES COWDEN, F. B. PORTER.)

Rensselaer, Ind., Jan. 25, 1894.

The election of officers being next in order, D. H. Yeoman being placed in nomination for president, and on vote being taken was declared elected for the ensuing year. F. W. Bedford was chosen Vice-President, C. D. Nowels, Secretary, and Wm. Hoover, Treasurer.

On motion and seconded it was agreed to meet the second week in March, on Friday and Saturday.

On motion and seconded it was agreed to have a committee of five to draft a program for our next meeting. The chair to name the committee, which is as follows: C. D. Nowels, Wm. Washburn, Bruce Porter, Mr. McFarland and Edward Biggs. Adjourned. D. H. YEOMAN.

C. D. NOWELS, Pres.

Secy.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale on the old Alter Mill site, 8 miles northwest of Rensselaer, and 2 miles east of Parr, Jasper county, Ind., beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., on

Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1894,

the following property, to-wit: 9 head of milch cows, all either fresh or springers, 1 holstein heifer, 2 work horses, 1 brood sow, 1 fat hog, 250 bushels seed oats, 25 tons timothy, clover and mixed hay, wagon, buggy, riding plow, mowing machine, hay rake, check row corn planter, harrow, seeder, barrel tank, gasoline stove, set harness, 6 8-gallon milk cans, 3 stands bees, shovel plows, hay ladders, sleds, household and kitchen furniture, and numerous other articles. Refreshments on the grounds.

Terms of sale: 10 months credit will be given on all sums over \$5, purchasers giving notes, with approved security, without interest if paid when due; if not paid when due 8 per cent. interest from date of note. Eight per cent. discount for cash on sums over \$5. Sums of \$5 or less, cash in hand.

ISAAC F. ALTER.

SIMON PHILLIPS, Auctioneer.

BUCKLIN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by F. B. Meyer.

Soles Are Coming Down.

Half-soling used to be 75 cents; now 60. Ladies' half-sole used to be 60 cents; now 45 cents. Nailing, per pair, 25 cents, now 15 cents. Other work in proportion. Also handle ladies' and gents' overgaiters. S. HEALY.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to make loans through a New York firm of \$1,000 or over 5 years, 4 per cent.; 10 years, 3 per cent, first mortgage security. Make your applications early.

T. H. GEER, V. S.

Notice.

I wish to inform the public that, I have disposed of my livery stock. I am now making feeding and boarding horses a specialty. Please give me a call. ROBERT RANDLE, 33-3t

Horsemens, if you want bills printed for the coming season, we would be glad to give you prices.

Mistakes of Moses.

Is what don't look plausible to the Jews, but look, here is something more astonishing to the Gentiles.

A good double washboard . . . 24c.

Plug tobacco, full 16 oz. per pound 25c.

Gun powder tea per lb. . . . 33c.

Crackers 3x butters per lb. . 67c.

Lamp chimneys com. No. 1. 04c.

" " " " " " " " 2. 06c.

Kitchen lamp complete . . . 35c.

Best liquid stove polish per bottle 10c.

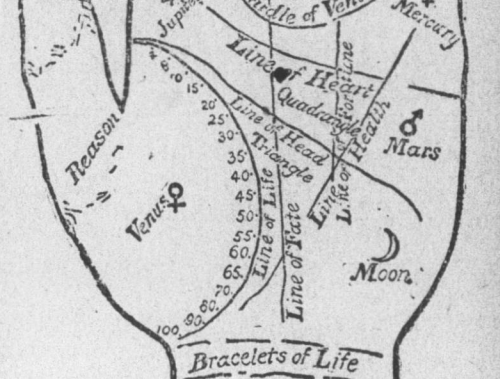
Perfection coal oil per gal. . 13c.

Burbank potatoes per bu. . . 90c.

King's Old Stand south of depot.

C. E. Hershman.

YOUR FUTURE



IS IN YOUR OWN HAND.

Palmyra assumes to tell what the lines to you indicate. It will amuse you, if nothing more. The above diagram almost explains itself. The length of the LINE OF LIFE indicates probable age to which you will live. Each BRACELET represents thirty years. Well-marked LINE OF HEAD denotes brain power; clear LINE OF FORTUNE, fame or riches. Both combined mean success in life; but you must keep up with modern ideas to win it. You will find plenty of these in Demorest's Family Magazine, so attractively presented that every member of the family is entertained. It is a dozen magazines in one. A CLEAR LINE OF HEART bespeaks tenderness; a straight LINE OF FATE, peaceful life; the reverse if crooked. A well-defined LINE OF HEALTH spurs you doctors' lilies; so will the health hints in Demorest's. No other magazine publishes so many stories to interest the home circle. You will be subject to extreme nervousness, or any other ailment if you have the GIRDLE OF VENUS well marked; keep up your spirits by having Demorest's Magazine to read. By subscribing to it for 1894 you will receive a gallery of exquisite works of art of great value, besides the superb premium picture, 17x22 inches, "Pam Daisy," which is almost a real baby, and equal to the original oil painting which cost \$300; and you will have a magazine that cannot be equaled by any in the world for its beautiful illustrations and subjects matter, that will keep you posted on all the topics of the day, and all the facts, and different items of interest about the household, besides furnishing interesting reading matter, both grave and gay, for the health family; and while Demorest's is not a fashion magazine, its fashion pages are perfect, and you get with it, free of cost, all the patterns you wish to use during the year, and in any size you choose. Send in your subscription at once, only \$2.00, and you will really get over \$25.00 in value. Address the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York. If you are unacquainted with the Magazine, send for a specimen copy. A large QUADRANGLE means a long life; a large TRIANGLE, generosity; long FIRST DIVISION OF THUMB, strong will; LONG SECOND DIVISION, reasoning faculty. THE MOUNT OF JUPITER beacons ambition; that of SATURN, prudence; the SIK, love of splendor; MARS, courage; MOON, imagination; VENUS, love of pleasure; and MERCURY, intelligence. Take out your lines at once and you will be sure to possess the last and most valuable reality.

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