

PROGRAMME

of the Jasper County
FARMERS' INSTITUTE,

To Be Held at Rensselaer, on Friday and Saturday,

MARCH 9th and 10th, 1894.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

10:00 A. M.—Music.....	GLEE CLUB.
10:15 A. M.—Invocation.....	Elder W. R. NOWELS.
10:25 A. M.—Introductory Remarks.....	PRESIDENT.
10:30 A. M.—Discussion, "The Best Methods of Preparing Ground for Oats and How to Sow."—F. W. Bedford, Wm. Day, Wm. Hoover, Jasper Kenton, O. K. Ritchey and others.	

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:00 P. M.—Discussion, "Tile Drainage."—Harvey Wood, Henry Grow, Luther Ponsler, and others.	
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Appointing Committees.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

10:00 A. M.—Song.....	GLEE CLUB.
Invocation.....	REV. BAECH.
10:30 A. M.—Discussion, "Which is Most Profitable, to Feed Your Corn to Stock, or to Sell it Direct in the Market."—W. E. Moore, S. R. Nichols, James Yeoman, Granville Moody, Dexter Jones, H. O. Harris, and others.	

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:00 P. M.—Discussion, "The Best Time to Sow Grass Seed, and how to Cure Clover Hay Successfully."—John McFarland, F. W. Bedford, A. Parkinson, Sr., Wm. McDonald, and others.	
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Reports of Committees.

D. H. YEOMAN, President.

OUR MILK CHURCH.

Devoted to the Dairying Interests of Jasper County.

What to Feed.

There is no question so hard to answer as this. Sometimes we think we have answered it, but the next time we pick up a dairy paper we find a report from some experiment station and lo, our food ration is all wrong, won't do at all. Next report says it is all right, and so it goes. As we have said before, the best way is to use your own judgment. After a fair trial the result will be the only safeguard to go by. Starch food has proven to be a good dairy food, but the supply is limited, and if it could be had when wanted it would have to be handled immediately on account of its wet condition. Thereby requiring a fresh supply oftener than would be practicable. We notice that wheat is becoming a favorite food for dairy cows as well as other stock. It is claimed by those who have tried it that fed to hogs, bringing five cents per pound, will net 80 cents a bushel. The value of wheat, when ground, fed to cows has been variously estimated from 60 to 90 cents a bushel. We think it is worth more as cow feed than to sell at present prices. It is a settled fact that oil meal should be a part of the ration. It should be fed to the horses as well, as it will pay a larger per cent. profit than any other food.

DAIRYING VS. POLITICS.—If the good people would give as much time and attention to the building up of a dairy industry in our community as they do political parties we would soon have the best dairy district in the state. Of course it is all right to attend to your political duties in the right way, but it is strange how much time and money we spend in political work and get nothing for it. Better get down to business and give it the best part of your time and money, then you will be better qualified to vote.

SALTING.—Salt the cows regularly three times a week, or what is better, keep it where they can get it whenever they please. It is important for them to have it, for several reasons. It will increase the flow of milk, and make the cream churn quicker, and make better butter.

Silos.—We are informed that Bro. F. W. Bedford contemplates building a silo the coming summer. We would like to have him tell us, through the dairy column, something about the plan, size, material to be used, shape, round or square, what he is going to fill it with, etc.

RELATIVE COST OF BUTTER AND BEEF.—This is a subject that we would like to have discussed thoroughly as it has a direct bearing on the dairy industry of Jasper county. Does it cost more to produce a pound of butter than a pound of beef?

Dentistry.

When wanting new teeth see Dr. Horton, the old reliable. He can make a plate of any kind—gold, platinum, aluminum, etc. Perfect fitting plates guaranteed. Over LaRue's.

Guess Work.

There is no need of guessing at the profit or loss in the dairy business. Get a memorandum book and carry it in your pocket.

Corn for Sale.

Good, sound, yellow corn by the wagon load, two miles southwest of Lawson bridge. Would exchange corn for a few shoats. 33¢ eow. J. F. LAWRENCE.

Gravel Road—Ditch.

EDITOR PILOT:—Another Reader spelled my name right four times in your paper last week, in what he calls a "Solid Gravel Road Discussion." This reading and writing sprite, who is ashamed of the name his mother gave him, can make figures which, I was taught won't lie, to lie so big that I have been surprised that any of my friends should believe their maker. For short I will call him "John." I own 160 acres of land and haul manure from town to help me raise crops. I want better roads so I can haul it any time of year. A portion of my land would be helped if there was a channel cut straightening and deepening the Iroquois river. I believe better drainage and better roads would both be good for all who are situated as I am. There is George M. Robinson, Frances M. Parker, George W. Burke, William P. Baker, William R. Nowels, Luther Ponsler and other better and smarter men than I, with lands situated much as mine is, that are not actively working for either the gravel road or drainage. I have tried to study out why this "snake in the grass, John" should mention me rather than these other elder settlers and wiser men. I read that the funds needed for a public ditch can not be used for any other purpose. The funds needed for a gravel road cannot be diverted either. Neither

project can be made to cost more by reason of the other. It may be a little harder on us who expect to have to pay for both. I suppose this John wants wet lands and wet roads and by hiding his identity, he also shows that he is a "wet dog."

The move for better lands cannot hurt the move for better roads. The move for better roads is a wholly independent matter. Cheaper material may reduce the \$31,000, estimate of gravel road cost and if it does each of the 720 voters of whom I am one, will share that financial blessing. The soul of this cheap John is so shriveled up, however, that he would reject an offered blessing if he believed any of his fellow men would be helped by the same providence.

A lawyer and doctor are mentioned with me in John's little sally of fine writing. I find the lawyer's land over fourteen miles from the "rock" over which John would have you stumble. His land is also six miles from any part of the proposed gravel roads. Even the doctor's land is less favorably situated than mine. In his disordered bump of mathematics this John makes for me a "bonanza," a regular ophir, out of the gravel road.

What bothers me is, if it is such a big thing for me and all of us stand alike, those not in the swamp receiving a double shower of the golden shower. Why should not the whole 726

lay awake of nights and tear their shirts and tumble over each other in getting to the polls to vote for the same. I look around and find men who love to get and save money, wiser men than I, acting as if what a late student in a law office calls a "money making scheme" was a mere myth. I wish the students in the high school would take the problem John did and see whether John got the right answer in my case. As I understand him if I am assessed to remove the rock, fifty dollars and procure myself also to be assessed one hundred dollars for a gravel road that this movement for a gravel road will, in some "fiat" way, not only pay both assessments but leave me \$2,320 dollars in cash clear gain.

I am simply a farmer and can't see it. I suppose that you do not wish to be one "that maketh or believeth," as the Bible tells us all the power of the gospel cannot save such, for "He that maketh or believeth a lie shall be damned."

JAMES W. COWDEN.

Gravel Roads.

ED. PILOT:—In your last issue appears an article purporting to be on the "Gravel Road Question," but is wholly made up of low-flung personalities.

I take it for granted that no one person could have put together such a mass of silly twaddle, and that it must have been the joint product of two heads, fairly bursting with peifit up ideas, in a state of fermentation, the one head furnishing the mathematical details and the other those choice literary tidbits. This double has discovered an immense murree's nest with many large eggs. The first discovery is, that roads, ditches, etc., are wholly philanthropic in their design, whereas, most of us have been under the impression that such works were purely business enterprises. Of course those of us whose names are so conspicuously displayed in that article, will consider ourselves utterly annihilated by the array of Arabic figures and screed of personal spite.

The whole argument, if such childish gabble can be called argument, is based on the groundless assumption that the contractors and builders of the proposed roads will be compelled to buy their material from the Iroquois Drainage Co., regardless of cost or convenience. Now every man of common sense knows that these contractors will get their material where it can be obtained at the least cost. These people should agree upon some plan of campaign, and not circulate so many contradictory stories in their crusade against the tide of ruin and distress which their imaginations have conjured up as the result of a plain, simple and cheap method of obtaining a long desired and much needed improvement.

If the contractors find that crushed rock from the river bed will fully answer their purpose, it is hard for any reasonable person to understand why they should not have that privilege, or how to prevent them from exercising that right, or how any person can be injured thereby. Again the mathematician has figured in his imagination how certain shrewd individuals can and will make a clean profit of \$33,000 on material furnished to build these roads, when the whole cost of the roads cannot exceed \$39,630.74. This beats the world. Mr. Thompson and I will be vastly pleased if our lands are increased in value to the extent set forth in that article. I find that all the physicians in Rensselaer plead equally guilty with me in desiring and advocating better roads. In this they are supported and endorsed by all the enterprising and public spirited business men of the town, and all enlightened and progressive farmers in the country.

J. H. LOUGHRIEDE.

Queries on Gravel Roads.

"Hello, Neighbor Jones, I am glad to meet you. There seems to be great excitement about the building of gravel roads in this township, and they want me to vote for it, but there are a few things I do not understand and I know you can explain or answer questions correctly, concerning them, you being somewhat versed in the law."

"Very well, brother Dewey, if I can, I will be glad to enlighten you, especially since I see you wish to do unto your neighbors as you would have them do by you. So proceed, friend Dewey."

"Well, Neighbor Jones, if these gravel roads are built, how will they be kept up?"

"Friend Dewey, the law says by taxing the people of Marion Township."

"Then I suppose Carpenter Township has to keep up her road, does it not?"

"Oh, no, the county keeps it up; therefore, we have to help do it, and are taxed accordingly."

and all other gravel roads that may be built in the county under any other law than the one we are voting under, will have to be kept up by the county, and this township will pay her proportion."

"Well now, Neighbor Jones, suppose they build gravel roads through our adjoining townships under the old law, can they assess any of the land in this township?"

"Yes, they can come two miles in the township on north, east, west and south."

"What? After we have built clear through our township?"

"Yes, I am sorry to say they can."

"Well, Neighbor Jones, do you think they will make us build this big Iroquois ditch?"

"Yes, I think they will if they can."

"Well, that will tax the most of the land in this township, will it not?"

"Yes."

"What is your assessment on your quarter section, Neighbor Jones?"

"I do not know. I have asked to find out several times, but they will not tell me."

"Well, Neighbor Jones, this seems to be very strange to me."

"So it is, Neighbor Dewey, but it is the facts."

"Well Jones, I hear they are going to tax the people of the county to pay the expenses of the Waukarusha ditch. Can they do this?"

"They can if the people will let them; if not, they cannot. It is not just and I don't think the people will stand it."

"Well, Neighbor Jones, I shall vote against the gravel roads, and I believe if it is understood this way, it will be defeated. Very glad I met you. Good bye."

"Good bye, friend Dewey."

A Slick Scheme.

Mr. Poor Man how do you like the looks of that printed circular you received through the mail telling you how to vote on the gravel road question and showing in bold type just what your taxes would be?

It was very kind of the two rich young gentlemen who got this circular out to go to all this trouble and expense all for you.

If these young men ever earned a dollar by hard labor no one seems to have discovered it.

Yet they are very free to give you who have made all you have in this world by hard work, advice as to how you shall vote.

It is not "hard times" with them, and never was; they don't know what "hard times" is to the poor man, and we question much if they care if they accomplish their purpose.

Now if these two young gentlemen referred to are honest, as they claim the anti-gravel roads men are not, and are not acting as the tools of their uncle, Simon Parr Thompson, in the matter, why did they not sign their names to these statements, so that the tax-payer might judge for himself whether it was self-interest, or whether they were working as the tone of their statements would indicate, wholly for the public benefit. Let the tax-payers solve this question for themselves.

Washington's Birth Day at the College.

College students always anxiously look forward to holidays. Besides giving a rest from regular class work they usually bring with them some special feature to render the day attractive.

Washington's Birth Day was no exception to the rule. The celebration of the day begun at 9:30 a. m. by a military drill in the gymnasium. The boys acquitted themselves handsomely.

After the drill a series of games, which had been planned by Capt. Eberle, took place. They consisted of potato race, tug of war, and several other contests of a similar nature, and caused a great deal of merriment.

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. 07c.

Lamp chimneys com. No. 1. 04c.

" " " 2. 06c.

Kitchen lamp complete 35c.

Best liquid stove polish per bottle..... 10c.

Perfection coal oil per gal. 18c.

Burbank potatoes per bu. 90c.

King's Old Stand south of Depot.

C. E. Hershman.

Non-pull-out

is an arbitrary word used to designate the only bow (ring) which cannot be pulled off the watch.

Here's the idea

The bow on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the case, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

It positively prevents the loss of the watch by theft, and avoids injury to it from dropping.

IT CAN ONLY BE HAD with Jas. Boss Filed or other watch cases bearing this trade mark

All watch dealers sell them without extra cost. A watch case opener will be sent free to any one by the manufacturers.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

New Meat Market

A. C. BUSHEY, Proprietor.

Shop located opposite the public square. Everything fresh and clean. Fresh and salt meats, game, poultry, etc. Please give us a call and we will guarantee to give you satisfaction. Remember the place.