

News of Surrounding Towns

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND.

Cambridge City, Ind., June 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Shirk of Constantine, Mich., and Rev. Roland Shirk of Indianapolis, were the guests of C. D. Wagar and family the latter part of the week.

A reception was given for Miss Hazel Bertsch last Friday afternoon by the Misses Elizabeth and Marguerite Haesemeyer of Richmond, whose guest she has been for the past week.

Dr. H. B. Boyd has returned from St. Louis after a week spent with his son, Olin and family, and also in attendance at the American Medical association.

Miss Eunice Steele of Linton is a guest of Miss Esther Coffin Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Buntin have returned after a visit of several days with relatives at Greensfork. Mr. Buntin left today for Huntington, W. Va., where he has a good position with a clothing firm.

Mr. and Mrs. John Page and children of Connersville, were the guests of Mrs. May Boden Sunday.

Mrs. H. B. Boyd went to Bridgeport Saturday to spend a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Hobbs.

Albert Crisp of Chicago, was the guest of Phillip LaFever and family of Mt. Auburn Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Harry Beck of Anderson, Mrs. Clementine Stigleman, Mrs. Eden Mardine and son Voyle, of Greensfork, and Mrs. Jesse Bond of Richmond, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hunt, the past week.

Miss Mary Dillon visited friends in New Castle Sunday.

Charley Nesbit of Indianapolis, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines was in Cambridge City Sunday in the interest of the K. of P. encampment to be held in Milwaukee.

Miss Gaynelle Hageman attended Decoration services in New Madison, O. Sunday.

Rev. J. A. Coulter conducted services at Laurel Sunday.

Rev. Robert Mosbaugh of Oxford, spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mosbaugh.

WHAT CLEAN BLOOD MEANS

They used to accuse Dr. A. B. Simpson, one of the famous physicians of Indiana, of having a cure-all because his great reputation was established largely on one prescription, the most effective alterative or blood-purifier known.

"No," he would remark, "it will not cure consumption, nor typhoid, nor any one of a hundred common diseases. It simply purifies the blood, but it does that very thoroughly."

What are the symptoms of poisoned, impure blood? They range all the way from the dreadful syphilis to a muddy complexion. They include inflammatory rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, eczema, erysipelas, pimples, boils, running sores, erysipelas, pimples, boils, and a number of similar afflictions. All these yielded readily to Dr. Simpson's treatment. And during the forty years this preparation has been on the market as Dr. A. B. Simpson's Vegetable Compound it has never failed in a single case. The very worst cases of syphilis have been cured as well as all the other blood diseases named above—and the same compound has always given clear, clean complexions to those, otherwise in good health.

It is sold at \$1.00 a bottle at all drug stores.

NEW PARIS, OHIO.

New Paris, O., June 13.—The Thimble club met Friday afternoon with Mrs. John Purvis, Mrs. Joe McPherson and Mrs. Purvis' hostesses. There was about twenty-seven present. A delicious luncheon was served and the next meeting will be held at the country home of Mrs. Edwin Middaugh, Mrs. Ed Reid and Mrs. Middaugh, hostesses.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Coblenz and family have returned to their home at Campbellstown after a week's visit here with relatives.

Mr. Will Potts of Eaton was a Friday guest of his sister, Mrs. James Kuth.

Mr. J. Williams of Portland is here visiting friends.

Mrs. George Thurston and Mrs. T. J. Samuels are sick with rheumatism.

Mrs. Newcomb of Richmond spent Friday with Mrs. John Purvis.

Mrs. Susan McKee and Mrs. A. D. Louck were Friday guests in Eldorado.

The Excelsior social circle will meet with Mrs. Elwood Coblenz on Wednesday afternoon June 15, Mrs. Ollie Newbern and Mrs. Coblenz hostesses.

The Plus Ultra club met with the Misses Horners on Thursday evening. The usual business was attended after which a social good time was enjoyed. The next meeting in two weeks at the home of Mrs. M. H. Pence.

Mr. Willie Barber spent Thursday with his parents.

MILTON, IND.

Milton, Ind., June 13.—Charles Benner of Richmond, visited his aunts, Mesdames Callaway, Sills and Barton last week. He was enroute to San Francisco, Cal.

Florrie Wissler, a young farmer living five miles west of here on the Oliver Thornburn farm, killed a white crow. The bird was very large and much of a curiosity. Mr. Wissler sent it away to have it mounted.

Lacey Sipple and Miss Agnes Parker of Ft. Wayne, were guests of his father, and his sister, Mrs. Fred Murley and family.

Mrs. Fanny Kramer of Doddridge, sold 25 head of yearling cattle Saturday. They averaged 700 pounds weight. Several of them would not be a year old until August.

Mr. and Mrs. Oran Bragg were called to Indianapolis Saturday because of the death of Mrs. Bragg's sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Shannon.

Dr. Gentle authorizes the Palladium correspondent to announce that he and his family will move to their new

Of Interest to the Farmers

MAKING WAR ON THE RAT.

Government Advises Farmers to Use Concrete in Building Construction.

The United States department of agriculture, discussing the extermination of rats, strongly advocates the use of concrete for the construction of every class of building. The importance of this precaution cannot be overestimated. When the immense loss caused annually by these vermin is considered the need of stopping their depredations is more clearly realized. It has been repeatedly stated on good authority that every rat in the country causes an annual property loss of over \$1. The total cost of this pest to the country will never be known, as their number cannot be even roughly estimated. The department of agriculture says:

"The best way to keep rats from buildings, whether in the city or in the country, is by the use of cement construction. In constructing dwelling houses the additional cost of making the foundations rat proof is slight as compared with the advantages. The cellar walls should have concrete footings, and the walls themselves should be laid in cement mortar. The cellar door should be of medium rather than lean concrete, and all water and drain pipes should be surrounded with concrete.

"Rat holes may be permanently closed with a mixture of cement, sand and broken glass or sharp bits of crockery or stone. The space between the sheathing and lath to the height of about a foot should be filled with concrete.

"Granaries, corncribs and poultry houses may be made rat proof by a liberal use of concrete in the foundations and floors. For a rat proof crib a well drained site should be chosen. The outer walls, laid in cement, should be sunk about twenty inches into the ground. The space within the walls should be thoroughly grouted with cement and broken stone and finished with rich concrete for a floor. Upon this the structure may be built. Even the walls of the crib may be of concrete. Corn will not mold in contact with them provided there is good ventilation and the roof is water tight."

FOE OF THE POTATO.

Head Tongs, Long Exposures and the Ordeal of Looking Pleasant.

An event was the taking of the first photograph in the olden days, when photography was still hampered by pitchforks and long exposures. There are few good baby pictures of our fathers. The fond mother and father sit bolt upright, frozen or petrified, while between them is a very starthy little dress surmounted by a very blury little spot which represents a composite of several partial likenesses of the hopeful.

But it was with the child of ten or twelve years that the old time photographer succeeded best, the child that has reached the age capable of feeling the tremendous responsibility of having a picture taken. Every old album, such as used to grace the center table in the front room, parades before you long array of these conscientious young people undergoing the terrible ordeal of "sitting." Loving mothers spent hours combing those smoothly plastered locks tightly back and binding them uncompromisingly behind with irreproachable ribbon bows. At the last moment, after the operator has screwed the iron fork tight up behind the trembling head and has pushed the huge camera here and there, ducking in and out under the black cloth in a most awe inspiring manner, mother has slipped into range and given just one more pat to the starthy skirts and one more tug at the big sleeves. Then there came the awful command, "Look pleasant," which the victim did by a remarkable effort of will, usually attaining somewhat the expression which comes over the face of a strangling cat. Five minutes later the "artist" announces that "that will do," and the family feels the same relief that comes to friends with the announcement that the "patient" has survived the operation and is resting comfortably."—Detroit News-Tribune.

Pain and Sudden Death.

In angina pectoris, agony spasms of the heart, there are two chief features—pain and sudden death. The pain is coming and going, intense, peculiar, strange, awful, usually in the chest around the heart and spreading into the shoulders and abdomen. Death, which comes in a higher percentage than in any other known disease, for few ever get over it, is usually sudden, often, as the poet says, "life struck sharp on death." There are indeed in this disease many mysteries remaining to be cleared up. A father and his four children have died of angina pectoris.—American Agriculturist.

At Sea.

A man was discovered one evening by a friend leaning disconsolately over the rail of a transatlantic steamer.

"Are you waiting for the moon to rise?" asked the friend facetiously.

"No," was the savage reply. "I have not swallowed the moon."—Los Angeles Times.

A Fine Distinction.

A small boy in the village school when writing a composition on "Quakers" wound up by saying, "Quakers never quarrel, never get into a fight, never claw and never scratch." Then he added, "Paw is a Quaker, but I really don't think maw is."—Delinquent.

Where He Bluffs.

"Does Bliggins ever bluff when he plays cards?"

"Never until he gets home and explains where he has been."—Washington Star.

True friends have no solitary joy or sorrow.—Channing.

SAVING GIRDLED TREES.

Bridge Grafting a Remedy For Injuries Caused by Rabbits.

The injury done by rabbits to fruit trees in many orchards is discussed by J. G. Moore of the University of Wisconsin in the County Gentleman.

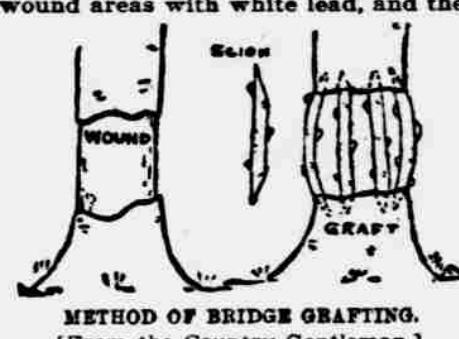
When the girdle is only three or four inches wide the tree may be saved by

bridge grafting. Trees with large patches of bark removed entirely around the trunk cannot be successfully treated, though these not too badly injured may be saved by special treatment.

Bridge grafting should be done in early spring, scions from healthy trees being selected. The torn edges of the wound should be cut off smooth and all badly loosened bark removed. The scion should be cut half or three-quarters of an inch longer than the wound and the ends of the scion pointed.

The scion may then be inserted under the edge of the bark, care being taken to have the cut on the scion made rather slanting, to give considerable space for it to unite with the bark of the tree. Several of these scions should be put in around the tree at intervals of not more than one and one-half inches. On small trees, three or four scions will be sufficient.

It is a good practice to paint over the wound areas with white lead, and they



METHOD OF BRIDGE GRAFTING.
[From the Country Gentleman.]

may further be protected by binding with cloth. Care should be taken, however, to see that the twine that holds the cloth is not so tight as to girdle the newly set scions. After the scions have become firmly established the cloth may be removed.

The scions will continue to increase in size, and as they approach each other the union of one scion to the other may be accomplished by shaving the sides of the scions. In time the whole girdled area may be entirely healed over in this way.

In some cases bridge grafting will not be necessary. If the inner bark has not been removed by the rabbits the tree may be saved by immediately protecting the girdled area before it has had time to dry out by wrapping with cloth which has been treated with grafting wax. The inner bark will then form an outer bark without serious injury. Where it can be used this method is better than bridge grafting.

Trees on which the bark has been removed along the sides and not entirely around the trunk will be benefited by painting the wound. Before this is done, however, the rough edges of the bark should be removed so as to facilitate healing.

This fungus does not ordinarily attack healthy, vigorous potato leaves,



POTATO LEAF BLIGHT.

After setting out cabbage the plants require shallow, level cultivation until the crop matures. Too much cultivation cannot be given, and especially after every rain should the ground be thoroughly stirred. A fine tooth horse cultivator is one of the most satisfactory implements for this purpose. At the Maine experiment station mulching the plants with straw or similar material in a dry season tended to increase the size of the head. At the Nebraska station also a straw mulch was found very beneficial.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Cabbage Cultivation.

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Stomach trouble is believed to have

been the cause of his death. He was

born in this city on August 28, 1855.

The funeral will be held tomorrow

afternoon at 3 o'clock at his home.

Burial will be in Cincinnati. He is

survived by his wife and one son and

one daughter. A number of distant

relatives live in this city.

He was of an inventive nature and was considered very wealthy.

IN HAYING TIME.

Run the mower under cover every day after you have done with it.

When the sky gets streaked, streak

it for the barn with all the hay you

have out.

Don't cut your meadows too close.

Leave at least two inches of stubble.

The best place for the horse rake

when not in use is away from sun-

shine, dew and rain.

Keep the mower knives and the

scythes all sharp. Save your own

strength and that of the horses.

Hay left on the wagon overnight

pitches off quite a good deal harder.

Get it off the same night if you can.

Rake the scatterings close every day.

Let out, they are not worth a great

deal. Even a little moisture hurts

clover and timothy cut when in

blossom make the best hay. The

clover think so, too, and that is why they

never leave any of it in the manger.

Look out and do not get too big a

mouthful. The machines of our day

cut grass fast, and it takes time to

cure it and get it up. Be moderate

about mowing.

As nearly as you can clear up the

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