

FARM AND GARDEN

With oats around half a dollar it certainly does take money to make the mare go.

The breechy horse is the most aggravating thing on the farm, unless it is an old cat that kills chickens.

The man who has hogs or cattle to feed in an open lot does not grow very enthusiastic over the prospects of good sleighing.

A good way to move a hand corn sheller a short distance is to turn it upside down and run it on the balance-wheel, after the fashion of a wheelbarrow.

Small grain throughout a considerable area of the corn belt is not a very profitable crop, but it is a very necessary crop in order to get a supply of straw.

For good results in farm dairying and better making in winter, keep the milk at an even temperature. Keep the cream sweet until the day before churning, and stir the cream well.

Some people would have prices of farm products increased by lessening the output. This, however, seems a foolish idea in view of the position which the factor "supply" holds in the game of markets.

As a producer of human food a good dairy cow is about equal to two beef steers, and the cow has to give only 10 quarts of milk per day to do the work. And, besides, the cow is left, while the steer is not.

Some farmers say that there is more money to be made in dairying than in sheep raising, and there are others whose opinions are the reverse. The fact of the case is, each is profitable, depending altogether on the man who is hunting the profit. The only sure way to know is to try both.

A speaker at the New York Farmers' Institute said: "Yarded fowls are the modern improved egg machines. Fowls let run and given free range cannot produce as great a number of eggs, for the reason that they divert a part of their capacity for forming the eggs. In my own case, I increased my egg yield 18,720 eggs last year by yarding my fowls."

A stockman living just outside of Nebraska, according to report, drove his cattle over the boundary in order to take advantage of low railroad rates. Evidently the railroad "caught on" and disciplined him by compelling him to wait for cars twenty-five days. All this time shippers around him were able to secure cars. Suit is now being brought for discrimination.

When a man gets very wise in matters relating to any single profession he writes a book, but if you will call to mind the best farmer of your acquaintance—the man who is best qualified to say something on crop growing or live stock raising, you will find that he never wrote a line on the subject in his life and possibly has never as much as pronounced his own name in public. It is a distinct loss that such men are not more active as educators.

To Feed a Calf One Year.
In an experiment to ascertain the cost of raising a calf Professor Shaw, of Michigan Station, took a dairy calf and kept an accurate account of the expense of feeding for one year from its birth. The amount of feeds used in that time were 381 pounds of whole milk, 2,568 pounds of skim milk, 2,260 pounds of silage, 210 pounds of beet pulp, 1,254 pounds of hay, 1,247 pounds of grain, 174 pounds of roots, 14 pounds of alfalfa meal and 50 pounds of green corn. The grain ration consisted of three parts each of corn and oats and one part of bran and oil meal. At the end of the year the calf weighed 800 pounds at a cost of \$28.55 for feed. The calf was a Holstein.

New Type of Roadway.
A new type of roadway has been developed in some parts of California, known as the petrolitic, which is nothing more or less than a well-built oiled road. The leading feature of this pavement is the very complete compacting of the oiled material by means of a rolling tamper, a new piece of road machinery. It was designed to insure the tamping of the material from the lower portions upward to the surface, instead of downward from the surface. The inventor received the idea from seeing a large flock of sheep walk over a newly plowed road. After the sheep had passed over it the soil was found to be packed so hard that a plow indicated it but a short distance. To obtain this effect with a roller the circumference of the main roll is covered with tamper, which act like so many feet walking over the earth and packing it down.

To Select a Cow.
While there may be no infallible rule by which a man can be governed

in selecting a high-class dairy cow, there are many points that will assist and if carefully considered, will prevent disappointment as a rule. Remember that a cow is a machine and is intended to change the different products on which she is fed into something of more value. There are two distinct types of these machines. One manufactures or converts feed into beef; the other into milk. There is a very decided and pronounced difference in the type of the animal that makes beef, and the one which manufactures milk. In the dairy type we have an animal that is angular, thin, somewhat loose-jointed and with prominent bones. She is wedge-shaped from the front with a lean head, moderately long face slightly dished and a general contented expression of the features. The muzzle is large, mouth large, nostrils wide and open, a clear, full bright eye, a broad, full and high forehead, ears medium size, fine texture, covered with fine hair and orange yellow inside. The neck is thin, moderately long with little or no dewlap and the throat is clean. Wide space between the jaws, the withers lean and sharp, the shoulders lean and oblique and the chest deep and wide, which indicates vigor and constitution.

Begin at the Top.
The mistake that most persons make when they decide to go into the poultry business is that of starting with mongrel fowls and trying to drift into the pure-bred line year after year. They will buy, perhaps, a sifting of pure-bred eggs of pure-bred fowls and at the end of the season they allow the entire lot to run together, and when the next year's hatching season comes around they decide that they will still keep some of the mongrel hens, if for no other purpose than to furnish eggs for the table. It naturally follows that the two breeds get mixed, and at the end of the next season there are but few of the young fowls which do not show a cross. Another mistake that they make is that of trying to keep more than one breed. Those who have had years of experience and have provided ample yards and houses for each breed may be able to do this, but those who are not so arranged should never attempt to keep more than one.

It is folly to expect to supply every kind of fowls which individuals may ask for, and no one should attempt to do so. Select one pure breed—one best suited to the needs of near-by markets and the one you fancy most. Dispose of the mongrel fowls on the place and keep the breed pure. Each year select the best males and females and again dispose of those that do not come up to all the standard requirements. Year after year small defects will disappear and you will soon have a flock which will not only be handsome, but at the same time profitable. Don't try to supply all customers. Make a specialty of one kind and let your customers know that they can get nothing better than you can offer them.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Corn in Illinois.
In an interview recently, Doctor Cyril G. Hopkins of the University of Illinois, at Urbana, remarked: "Some years ago corn was a stranger. We found it here when we came—a native of the country, yet until fifteen years ago we took it for granted. Then a close study of its individuality and peculiar characteristics demonstrated that it was possible to breed up corn just as we improve animals, although we have not yet learned how to control the male parent. The importance of this may be appreciated when we remember that the corn crop of this country is worth \$1,500,000,000 every year—2,250,000 bushels. We are trying to get one ear of corn to the stalk. That is what we are working for, because some stalks are barren; we don't know why. Various people have various theories, but they have not been demonstrated."

"Take a hundred ears of corn, plant them exactly alike, three kernels to the hill, the kernels from each ear in a row by themselves, in exactly the same soil, cultivate them the same way, and the yield will vary 100 per cent. We cannot account for that variation. It is impossible thus to determine why some corn will grow and other corn will not; but in planting, a farmer should always use the seed from the best ears, because that is likely to yield more than the poor ears. But every ear of seed corn should be tested by a germinating pan during the winter. This is a new thing, but it is being introduced rapidly; all seed men and the better class of farmers are taking this precaution. None of the big corn planters will use any but tested seed."

"We are teaching these methods to our students by practical experiments conducted in twenty-five different counties of the State of Illinois, as well as on the campus of the university. The results have been most satisfactory, and they are appreciated by the farmers. We have a corn breeders' association in this State composed of twenty-five seed growers, and they are all working earnestly with us in breeding up the corn of Illinois to the very highest quality and the greatest yield."

BATTLE ROYAL IN THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

Republican National Gathering Alone Will Determine Who Candidate Is to Be.

GREAT 1908 CAMPAIGN NOW ON.

In the Democratic Field, Washington Political Observers Think Bryan Is a Certainty.

Washington correspondence:

THIS city will be the center of the great political campaign which will rage from California to Maine until the ballots of next November determine the people's choice for President. From now on until the successor of Mr. Roosevelt is chosen there will not be an instant's intermission in the din of political battle.

Secretary Taft stands sharply in the limelight and his friends are redoubting their efforts in his behalf. The fact that he is the candidate of the administration is sure to have the effect of keeping Washington on the jump to watch every move. Senators Foraker and Knox and Secretary Cortelyou, also located in Washington, will help to keep the political pot furiously boiling in the capital. New York will get the height of its excitement from the fact that Gov. Hughes seems destined to be a factor of no small moment in the lineup of the contestants in Chicago. Vice President Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon, presiding officers respectively of the Senate and House, must inevitably keep these bodies embroiled in the stress growing out of their candidacy, and their home States of Indiana and Illinois are likely to feel the heat.

Between these men, Taft, Knox, Hughes, Foraker, Fairbanks and Cannon, the convention at Chicago is regarded an open chance. All are powerfully backed, all will push their campaigns with that energy for which the American politician is famous. For them will be expended limitless eloquence, and in their interest the quiet

PHREW! IT'S GETTING HOT.



work, which appears little on the surface, but which means so much in the final result, will keep forces of trained men busy from now on until the nomination is made.

For the first time in twenty years the Republican convention will see a real battle. The gathering that nominated Benjamin Harrison in 1888 was an open fight much similar to the one that promises for this year. In 1892 the renomination of Harrison was a foregone conclusion; in 1896 the movement against free silver had fixed on McKinley in advance of the convention as the man to lead the fight; and in 1900 not a shadow of opposition developed against his renomination. Similarly Roosevelt outranked in popularity every name suggested for the Republican nomination. But this year the quadrennial upheaval will be made still more chaotic by the sharpness of the Republican battle.

Democratic Fight Different.
The Democratic fight is a little different. There is no mixed field with the hopes even. It is everybody against Bryan. In opposition to the Nebraskan will be welded all the forces that contend that his two defeats for the place eliminate him, but though Judge Gray, Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, Chanler of New York, and Hoke Smith have been tentatively mentioned, there is no evidence of any boom powerful enough to prevail against the

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS SINCE 1856

Good Things to Cut Out and Save for Reference.

There have been thirteen campaigns by the Republican and Democratic parties.

Republican Candidates.
1856—Fremont and Dayton.
1860—Lincoln and Hamlin.
1864—Lincoln and Johnson.
1868—Grant and Colfax.
1872—Grant and Wilson.
1876—Hayes and Wheeler.
1880—Garfield and Arthur.
1884—Blaine and Logan.
1888—Harrison and Morton.
1892—Harrison and Reid.
1896—McKinley and Hobart.
1900—McKinley and Roosevelt.
1904—Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

Democratic Candidates.
1856—Buchanan and Breckinridge.
1860—Douglas and Johnson.
1864—McClellan and Pendleton.
1868—Seymour and Blair.
1872—Greeley and Brown.
1876—Tilden and Hendricks.
1880—Hancock and English.
1884—Cleveland and Hendricks.
1888—Cleveland and Thurman.
1892—Cleveland and Stevenson.
1896—Bryan and Sewall.
1900—Bryan and Stevenson.
1904—Parker and Davis.

*By the northern Democrats and Breckinridge and Lane by the southern Democrats.

Electoral Votes.
The number of electoral votes received by the two parties in these contests and the pluralities are shown here:

	Rep.	Dem.	Plu.
1856.....	114	174	60 D
1860.....	180	72	108 R
1864.....	212	21	191 R
1868.....	214	80	134 R
1872.....	286	63	223 R
1876.....	185	184	1 R
1880.....	214	155	59 R
1884.....	182	219	37 D
1888.....	233	168	65 R
1892.....	271	176	95 R
1896.....	271	176	95 R
1900.....	292	155	137 R
1904.....	336	140	196 R

*The electoral vote of the Breckinridge-Lane ticket of the southern Democrats; the Douglas-Johnson ticket of the northern Democrats received 12.

magnetic Nebraskan's undoubted strength in his party.

Six months of contention must take place before the two parties place their standard bearers in the field, the Republicans at Chicago, the Democrats at Denver. Meantime the nation's business will be swayed and moved by every new boom, by every straggle, by every indication. Capital, sensitive above all things of which man has knowledge, will rejoice or tremble as this man or that seems to gain the ascendancy, and gigantic projects will hang fire pending the nominations.

Indiana State News

MORE "BLIND PIGS" THAN BARS.

Authorities of Clinton Busy Running Down Violators of Liquor Law.

Court developments showed that while Clinton has forty-nine saloons, the town and country nearby supports half a dozen "blind pigs" to every saloon. The authorities are kept busy running down dens and making arrests. The ingenuity of these violators would furnish material for criminologists. A favorite device is the boarding house ruse, in which the proprietor furnishes beer to his boarders. A strip of paper is tacked to the wall, with the name of each boarder on it. Each boarder helps himself to the beer, putting down on the paper what he has drunk. This is charged up to him, the boarding house keeper collecting each pay day. In the Italian quarter nearly every house has a "blind pig." Even the saloon men have rooms in which intoxicants are dispensed on Sundays and after hours. In one street secret tunnels, leading from basements beneath saloons, reach basements under private dwellings, thus making it easy to get supplies for Sunday drinks.

ATTORNEY KILLS HIMSELF.

Worry Over Son's Disgrace Causes the Deed.

Suffering from a broken heart, caused by sorrow over his son's disgrace, Ira C. Hoops, 60 years old, a wealthy attorney of Kokomo, committed suicide at his home. Unobserved by members of his family, Mr. Hoops entered the parlor, made a pillow of his overcoat, lay down before the grate and fired a shot from a 32-caliber revolver into his right temple. The bullet passed entirely through his head and killed him instantly. Mr. Hoops had been cast down and inconsolable for several months and his grief was pitiable. Last March his son, Richard Hoops, who was a student in the Lake Forest university, was arrested for robbing homes of millionaires in Evanston, Ill., and confessed his guilt, but was not prosecuted because it was represented that, when a boy, he had met with an accident which might have led to kleptomania.

HUNT TIGER IN INDIANA FIELDS.

Army of Thousand Search for Animal Escaped from Menagerie.

Nearly 500 men and boys, armed with guns, revolvers, pitchforks, clubs, hatchets and knives, are engaged in an exciting hunt for a tiger that has been destroying hogs and other animals near Petersburg. Women and children have been terrorized by the beast. The tiger seems to be afraid of persons, but does not run from dogs that try to interfere with its depredations. Three dogs that gave battle to the animal were so badly injured that they were killed and several others have been maimed and torn. The general fear of the animal has caused the people to turn out to hunt it down. It is believed that it escaped from a menagerie. So great is the excitement that parents have withdrawn their children from the schools.

KILLED BY FALLING SLATE.

Pit Boss Loses Life While Examining Condition of Mine.

Lon Ragsdale was crushed to death by falling slate in the Filmore mine, near Sullivan. He was the pit boss and he had gone through the mine to inspect timbers which the miners said were rotten and were likely to loosen at any time. While engaged in this work the slate fell. He was 42 years old, a man of family, with his home at Washington.

State Troops Leave Muncie.

The five companies of the Indiana National Guard remaining in Muncie left for their homes Friday. Muncie is now without military protection. The troops were ordered there Jan. 4, when martial law was declared on account of disturbances in the strike of the street railway employes.

Liked Blind Boy's Music.

Inspired by the manner in which Clarence Clark, a 19-year-old blind boy, played the organ in the North Side Mission Sunday school at Crawfordsville, Mrs. Julia Hoefgen of Crawfordsville, left him \$500 as a legacy. She died a few days ago. Clark is a student at the School for the Blind.

Forbidden Carriages to Polls.

In addition to forbidding candidates to treat during the coming campaign, the Wayne County Republican central committee has decided to refuse to permit the use of conveyances to get the voters to the polls.

Will Live Without Stomach.

Physicians have taken out the stomach of Mrs. Minerva Porter of Evansville, aged 38, and connected the esophagus with the little intestine. She will live. The woman suffered from cancer of the stomach.

Train Plunges from Trestle.

An engine on the Southern railway plunged from a 90-foot trestle at Corydon Junction, and Engineer Clarence Dunham, Fireman W. H. Scott and Brake-man Frank Carter were killed.

BRIEF STATE HAPPENINGS.

Fire at Ottwell destroyed a barn owned by Joseph Benzey, together with hay and grain, causing \$1,500 loss.

While hunting near Evansville William York, farmer, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of a companion.

The open winter is beginning to show its effects on the winter wheat, which has been damaged. It needs snow and unless that is forthcoming the crop will be a failure around St. Paul.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The commissioners appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate strike conditions in Nevada and to advise him as to the need of federal troops in Goldfield to preserve order, has been made public. In connection with it the President gives out his letter to Governor Sparks, in which he calls attention to the report and the conclusion reached by the commissioners that, if the state and county exercise the powers at their disposal, they can maintain satisfactory order in Goldfield; that, so far, those authorities have done nothing, but are relying upon federal aid, and their attitude is that of expressly refusing to do anything, and desiring to throw their own burdens upon the Federal Government for the maintenance of those elementary conditions of order for which they, and they only, are responsible. The President states that the troops will be kept at Goldfield until the meeting of the Legislature, when he intimates that they will be withdrawn. In their report, the commissioners say that, in their belief, there was no warrant whatever for calling upon the President for troops; that there was no insurrection against the power of the State, and that nobody supposed there was such an insurrection. They say "The action of the mine operators warrants the belief that they had determined upon a reduction in wages and the refusal of employment to the Western Federation of Miners, but that they feared to take this course of action unless they had the protection of federal troops, and that they accordingly laid a plan to secure such troops, and then put their program into effect."

Before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Chief Engineer Goethals of the Panama Canal Commission and ex-Senator Blackburn, governor of the canal zone, explained the present state of the great enterprise. Colonel Goethals said there were now 30,000 men on the roll, and that last month there was for the first time more men available than could be employed. No Americans are on the laborers' roll, the list being made up from West Indians and whites from the south of Europe. A Spaniard would do twice as much work as a negro. Although he had formerly favored a sea-level canal, Colonel Goethals was now convinced that the lock system was the best. The cost of the total work would be about \$250,000,000, exclusive of the money paid for the French rights. Blackburn said he had reduced the number of saloons in the zone to thirty-four, which pay \$100 a month license.

A number of lively debates cropped up in the House during the consideration of the bill to codify the laws. The civil war was fought over with great heat when the Southern Democrats wanted to have the sections passed in 1865 and 1870 to compel the enforcement of the negro amendments stricken out. To this the majority would not listen. Then came a warm discussion over the campaign contributions of corporations, the Democrats seeking to increase the penalties imposed under the Tillman law upon bank officials who thus misused their funds, but their proposals were voted down.

By direction of the President, Secretary of the Navy Metcalf has an order directing Surgeon Charles F. Stokes to take command of the hospital ship Relief. This is the last step in the controversy which resulted in the resignation of Rear Admiral Brownson from the office of chief of the Bureau of Navigation. In connection with this action the President transmitted to the Secretary a letter defending his course and citing the precedents in the American and other navies in such procedure.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is preparing plans for a thorough investigation of Thomas F. Ryan's manipulation of the securities of the Seaboard Air Line, which resulted in a receivership. It is understood that this investigation is undertaken at the instance of President Roosevelt and is highly pleasing to some of the Southern United States Senators, who have been preparing to urge Congress to take the matter up.

A bill to establish a central bank at Washington, to be known as the United States National Bank of America, has been introduced by Forney of New York. The bank would have \$100,000,000 capital, of which the government is to purchase three-fifths from the sale of gold bonds and the remainder to be sold to national banks.

The President has sent directly to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives urging the importance of improving the horsemanship of army officers by establishing remount stations for the training of horses for army use and suggesting legislation for the mounting of infantry captains, who may thus be better fitted for the performance of their duties.