

TS
ARED
OFF

Roanoke forges
see something
wheels. Koteau
Roanoke plunges
of sweat start on
heavens. Bud is
a breast ahead
her slender body
under the wire.
Queen. In the
es and his satel-
men gathered
nd. They hid fair
with fierce cries
the name of Bud,
ly escapes rough
intervention of
said to his jockey
ory, but when the
id has disappeared
in Roanoke.
two thousand is
of the grim face.
"Don't disappoint
I've put out money
n."
you see they've
es another.
born carriage. Jim
glance of a flim-
knows, without
and tense is the
to the magic of his
are one length
They are almost
and in the course?
A sky bit of human-
away from the
and is playing con-
course.
forging almost
to the child if it re-
in if he rescue it.
thing to do.
the situation, and
groan, is silent.
im swings himself
seems to cling as
Roanoke's side. For
Roanoke's hoofs
he grasps the
the shrieking child
the saddle. Earth
him. The shouts
him like the far-off
ld. He is dimly
brown body tight-
him, but Roanoke
ver is lashing her
are almost home.
Roanoke is

FARM NOTES

(Copyright, 1901, by J. S. Trigg.)
Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

A good beefsteak costs 60 cents a pound in Paris and god wine a cent a gallon. No wonder the nation is petering out.

Where the writer lives a bushel of potatoes brings as much as a bushel of peaches, and not a peach raised within 200 miles.

With pork at \$7 per hundredweight and beans at \$2.75 per bushel, the great national dish is getting out of reach of poor people.

Make a note of the fact that shredded corn fodder is just as good for horses as it is for other kinds of stock. It has no heaves in it.

Eighty-two per cent of the American housekeepers get along without any hired girl and the other 18 per cent wish that they could.

In the work of growing all the small fruits it is of just as much importance to arrange beforehand for the market for the fruit as it is to grow it.

California vineyardists who have an established wine trade with France will find it hard to meet the competition of French wines at a cent a gallon.

Cows in the best dairy districts of Holland bring in their owners about \$80 each per year. This is about up to the record of the best American dairies.

It is now too late to cut weeds, for the mischief is done. Still we saw a man at it Sept. 20, and his work looked like a sort of agricultural deathbed repentance.

The pound of butter, the dozen of eggs and the pound of steak are very near together in the matter of price these days. A man has got to be earning over a dollar a day to get even a smell of them.

Don't aspire to live too long, for there are lots of old fellows over 90 in the poorhouses of the country. In fact, if one wants to find a man of 90 and over the poorhouse is the best place to hunt for him.

Hogs sold in Chicago Sept. 10... at \$7, the highest price paid since 1882. Higher rather than lower prices for hogs are predicted for the winter. This condition of things make hog raising the most profitable form of farm production.

When a man takes a load of hogs to town and then takes on a load of beer and his team runs away with him and breaks his neck while going home, it gives a job to the undertaker, the parson, the sexton and the judge of the probate court without any serious loss to the community at large.

We are asked why it is that with 10,000,000 acres of rich land subject to homestead entry in the state of Nebraska alone the government should be asked to spend millions to promote irrigation schemes. The answer is easy. Not an acre of this land in Nebraska is worth a cent for general farming purposes without irrigation.

One of our valued agricultural papers says that boiled milk with a little pepper is just as good for chickens as it is for children. This may be all right for the chickens, but our own experience in raising children is that the less pepper one gets into them the better. Most American born kids have too much pepper, ginger and hot stuff in them on general principles.

Hawaii offers immense possibilities to the gardener. So far as most small fruits and vegetables are concerned there is no season, for they can be planted at any time and are maturing

at all seasons of the year. Strawberries are available at all times. Raspberries bear for six months. Tomatoes bear for years and grow into small trees. plants of the lima bean and cucumber bear for over a year. The islands have a mean temperature of between 70 and 80, with a very small margin of variation from these figures the year round. Four crops of potatoes may be produced on the same field in one year.

There is not half the show for bugs under a limited monarchy that there is under a republic; for instance, the Colorado potato bug had the run of this country without any official interference. Not long since a few of these pests were discovered in England, and everybody turned out to kill them while a \$50 penalty was imposed on any person knowingly harboring them. That's the way to fight bugs.

A good crop of potatoes, say of the late varieties—Burbank or Rural New Yorker—could have been raised in this year of general drouth and potato failure had such a crop been given continuous care all through the dry season. It is strange, but none the less true, that the common belief is that the more the ground is stirred in a dry time the faster it will dry out, when the exact reverse of this is true.

Crescens, the world's trotting champion, hurt his leg when a colt and was ordered killed by his owner, but he escaped death, recovered, and from an orrery, most unpromising animal as a yearling has developed into king of the turf. This leads us to remark that there are lots of boys like this horse—mischievous, orrery little rascals who seem as though they ought to be killed on general principles who later on put out into splendid men.

The potato growers on the irrigated lands of Colorado are in clover this year—big crops and unheard of prices. These potatoes are, to our taste, inferior to the Murphy raised in Minnesota and Wisconsin, but they are large, smooth and good sellers. The best Irish potato is produced on some newly cleared timber tract of the north country, where it is hard work to raise an ear of corn. In other words the further north the potato is grown so as to fully mature the better it is.

How to Get a Start.
There is one avenue always open to any industrious and economical young man whereby he may get a start in life, and that is to hire out as a farm hand. You ask, How can a fellow ever get a start in this way? Well, let's see. A good farm hand can today command \$275 per annum, his board and washing. He can save of this amount \$225 each year if he will. Five years so spent will give him capital enough so that he would be safe enough in buying a piece of land and starting business on his own hook. While he is doing this, however, he wants to let livermen, nice girls and dude clothes strictly alone and put in his spare time reading and fitting himself to fill a larger place.

Baled Corn Fodder.
We have taken not a little trouble to ascertain whether or not a city demand existed or could be created for baled shredded corn fodder, a forage which is conceded to be equal to the best timothy hay. Correspondence with commission men who handle such products show that it is a new thing about which they know little. One commission man writes that while there is no question about the value of the fodder, there is a trouble connected with keeping it in a baled condition, it having the tendency to absorb dampness from the atmosphere, resulting in a production of mold inside the bale. He adds that this class of fodder can be more economically consumed on the farm, releasing the hay product of the farm for sale in the cities. But this fact in no manner belittles the value of this product.

Don't Stay Long.
They don't stay with us very long—the boys and girls, we mean—just a few years, first as household pets and treasures, then as serious responsibilities, then for a little while as helpers and companions, and then they are gone like the birds in the autumnal days, and father and mother once more sit down alone and talk of the boys and

girls scattered and gone. Whether you and mother shall be so left depends very much on how you treated the little folks during the days when they were with you. It is a very sorry proposition when the only interest children have in the old home is the interest they may have when the probate court divides the estate.

Fool Luck.
A farmer sent a green hired man out with the planter to plant a big field of corn last spring. The farmer supposed that the hired man knew how to operate the machine, and he did, as it turned out. About the time he had the field planted the farmer went out to the field and discovered that the man had set the machine so that all the seed corn was planted from four to five inches deep. Then the farmer lifted up his voice and cursed the hired man in a most eloquent, agricultural way. Well, a third of the corn never showed above ground, and what did had a hard pull to get through and looked very tired. The crop was cared for, however, and then came the drouth, and the cornfields with a good stand and properly planted little by little gave up the ghost and became an acreage of seared fodder, while the hired man's field with its thin stand and deep rooted corn showed up green and luxuriant and will make a crop of 40 bushels per acre. Fool luck, was it not?

England's Big Wheat Crop.
A noted agricultural writer states that the cause of the great difference between the average wheat yield of England and the United States—30 bushels per acre for England and but 12 bushels in this country—is solely owing to the fact that the English wheat grower takes more pains in the selection of his seed grain. We do not agree with this theory. Climatic conditions are infinitely more favorable to the production of large wheat crops in England than they are in this country. In this country where climatic conditions are akin to those found in England a met there are just as big and even better crops of wheat raised—for instance, in Washington, Oregon and some parts of Idaho. We have samples of these Pacific states' wheat hanging at our elbow as we write, taken from fields which this year have produced from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. In the matter of preparation of the soil for a crop of wheat vastly more care is taken and work done in England than here, the Dakota man whom we met here this summer who told us that he had raised five crops of wheat in succession on the same field, and had not plowed the field once being a fair illustration of American slovenly methods of wheat culture. Clover rotation, turnip crop fed off by sheep on the field, summer fallowing and the hand-hoeing and cultivation of the wheat crop in England, coupled with a long ripening period and comparative freedom from all insect pests, have vastly more to do with big wheat crops in England than the seed used.

The Alberta Country.
We are asked about the Alberta country in the far northwest of the British possessions. This country is a long way off, but is gradually being made accessible by new lines of railway. While it lies in latitude 50 to 55 degrees north, a latitude where ordinarily short, hot summers and long, cold winters are the rule, it still lies so far west that the extremes of cold are greatly tempered by the influence of the Japan current on the Pacific coast, which manifests itself in the form of the "chinook" winds. The country is well watered, has a sufficient rainfall, possesses a fertile soil and is within easy reach of unlimited supplies of coal and timber. We should take it to be a magnificent country for the raising of stock. The facts that it is in British territory and so very far removed from the settled portions of the United States operate to prevent the rapid settlement of the country.

Grafting the Plum.
We have two inquiries as to how best to propagate desirable varieties of plums, one from a friend who has a greatly valued variety of the native or American plum. He wishes to know if he plants the pits of this plum whether he will get the same variety. No, he will not. It is probable that some of the seedling trees so produced will produce fruit something of the type of the mother tree, but there is no certainty that they will, the pollen of a hundred other types of plums perhaps having had a hand in fertilizing these plum pits. The surest and in fact the only way to propagate any variety of plum is to graft or bud the seedling trees with clones or buds taken from the mother tree. Another reader would like to know how to effect a harmonious union of the graft of the European plums upon native stocks. This is a difficult thing to do, not but what the graft will grow all right, but the general habit of growth of the European plum is so much greater than that of the native types that the top of the tree grafted almost always outgrows the trunk. We have several such trees, and in order to try and preserve a proper balance between trunk and top we keep the top well cut back and in May or June slit the trunk through the bark from top to bottom in two or three places with a sharp knife. We think that all trees so grafted are short lived at best.

HEART OF THE WORLD

INTEREST OF THE RICH AND POWERFUL IN THE POOR.

Self-Help for the Helpless, Tender Care of Children of Poverty, Hope for Hopeless Sick

Washington Letter: The fiendish cruelty of the good president's taking off, suggests a brief survey of governmental and other organized benevolence in many lands that has of late years been added to the sum of goodness in a world that is, on the whole, kindly and growing more and more so. If the review, somewhat incomplete, will serve to render still more infamous the wild mutterings of decadent enemies of law and order—propagandists of inter-human hatred—the work of gathering the data from official sources will be amply repaid.

Recognizing that insalubrious dwellings are among the most potent agents in the breeding of disease, the legislation of different countries has kept this insalubrity well in view, and has made laws ordering the destruction of unhealthy dwellings. In England in 1836, legislation intervened in favor of associations for building workmen's dwellings. This action on the part of the government has led to the intervention of benefactors, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Peabody and Miss Octavia Hill.

In Germany private initiative has been fairly successful. Belgium has been one of the most enthusiastic nations in taking up the movement in favor of healthful dwellings. The law passed in 1889 formed committees in each administrative district to build and let sanitary houses to workmen. In Denmark building societies have flourished best of all. In 1600 Christian IV. set the example by erecting houses with gardens for the employes of his household; and the work has been of the national characteristic ever since.

France passed a law in 1850 dealing rigidly with unhealthy dwellings; Du Mesnil and his co-laborers dealt with the problem of lodging the poor of Paris. The law of November, 30, 1894, clearly defined the powers of the state and of private initiative in the construction of working dwellings, and wiped out a great deal of misery among those who had been previously helpless. It was no uncommon thing before that to see one room in Paris occupied by five, six, eight and sometimes twelve persons.

Thanks to the help of government and of private initiative in Italy and France, and other countries, sanatoria by the seaside have been established for weakly and scrofulous children. There are fourteen in France which accommodate more than two thousand children a year, with excellent results. Inspired by the same idea, some countries have started holiday colonies, and temporary visits to places by the sea or in the mountains, where the ailing poor are much benefited and many lives saved.

Well backed by the state and by the wealthy, Madame Hervien in 1893 started at Sedan working gardens for children, young people and their parents. These gardens occupy more than the space of a hundred city lots around the historic little town, and are a great help to 320 families; composed of 1251 persons. The society supplies tools, seeds and fertilizers to each family. In 1894 the Jesuit Father Volpette started the working gardens for the poor at St. Etienne. They cover about 42 acres, and accommodate 410 families, composed of 2460 persons. On the ground, working houses are built. Seventeen have been built by the lodgers out of their savings. There are working gardens also at Bercy, others are being started at Fontainebleau and at Villeurbanne, near Lyons.

All these are mere indications of a world-wide movement actually at work creating better conditions for those who are improvident, weakly and helpless in the battle of life. We come now to the sick and suffering who cannot regain their health in their own dwellings. In Germany there are eighty-three public sanatoria open or ready to open for the relief of such cases. These refuges accommodate twelve thousand patients a year. The state has founded several sanatoria for its servants—the Forests department, the Railway department and the state of Hamburg. The commission of the budget of the Reichstag has decided to build state sanatoria under the control of the minister of the interior.

Germany's example has been followed. England, Scotland, Australia and Canada have also erected some of these institutions—which, we must bear in mind, are for the benefit of those who would otherwise not recover; these sanatoria are places wherein the latest wonders of the healing art are applied, with very great success.

In Austria, Schrotter built the famous sanatorium D'Alland, with three hundred beds. Chevalier Von Kusy has gone among the sick poor consumptives and organized little sanatoria with nothing more pretentious than little huts close by their dwellings, but rigidly guarded from contact with the public and full equipped with all the modern appliances. He is saving many lives and stamping out the white plague in many poor quarters.

In this country all the great hospitals have gone into the good work of the sanatorium system, by setting aside beds and wards for the hitherto hopeless cases. In Alabama they have a sanatorium for prisoners. The navy department has one for sailors. New York has six sanatoria.

By the munificence of the czar the Establishment Hallia, in Russia, was built in 1897, and since 1898 that of Tactzi, with two pavilions, accommo-

dated by the government. At Salta, Princess Aska has founded an establishment for school boys, where the hitherto malaria is treated by the new method of Sweden. At the jubilee, 2,300,000 crowns were spent on three sanatoria; the Swedish government voted 800,000 crowns for the object, and the state gave the required for the institutions. Denmark has already two and the parliament is moving to establish others. The Netherlands and Norway have followed suit. In France there are of these homes for the hopelessly ill, near Lyons, Agnors or Paris. Since 1876 France at the home of Villeplante, and one of Ormesson, for young patients the dread tuberculosis. There are also the agricultural colonies, the Jean Dollfus home at Gironde, Clmiez, near Nice, Ageles and those which have recently been opened will be—Lille, Nancy, Orversiffes, Amiens, Leflavre, es, and in Paris, the Bligny and others.

These three items—the proper of the workman and the poor, of sick and helpless children, care of the hopeless—the great the world has taken on an added; government and the science, the new hope and the theory of philanthropy. This is all merit—extra going out of their way—for these schemes are entirely and private benevolence. Surely there must be something with the personality and temperament of the individual who can contemplate this added interest in the unfortunate ones by the great ones of the world, and still try to spread the gospel of inter-human hatred.

HENRY WATTERSON'S APPETITE

Two Pounds of Cheese, Big Sausage, Crackers and Six Beers.

New York Times: Henry Watter-son, the great Kentucky editor, is one of the largest eaters among the public men of the United States. His capacity for food seems unlimited. As a fair illustration of his capabilities two incidents will suffice. On a recent occasion he attended the bi-monthly meeting of the Salinasville club of Louisville. A banquet was one of the attractions of these meetings, and after the banquet there were discussions, but the banquet was the thing. On this night it was the editor of the Republic of Louisville. The menu of 14 courses, with the usual in the course was quail, and Mr. Watter-son had two; another was venison, again he was served twice. This happened in about half of the

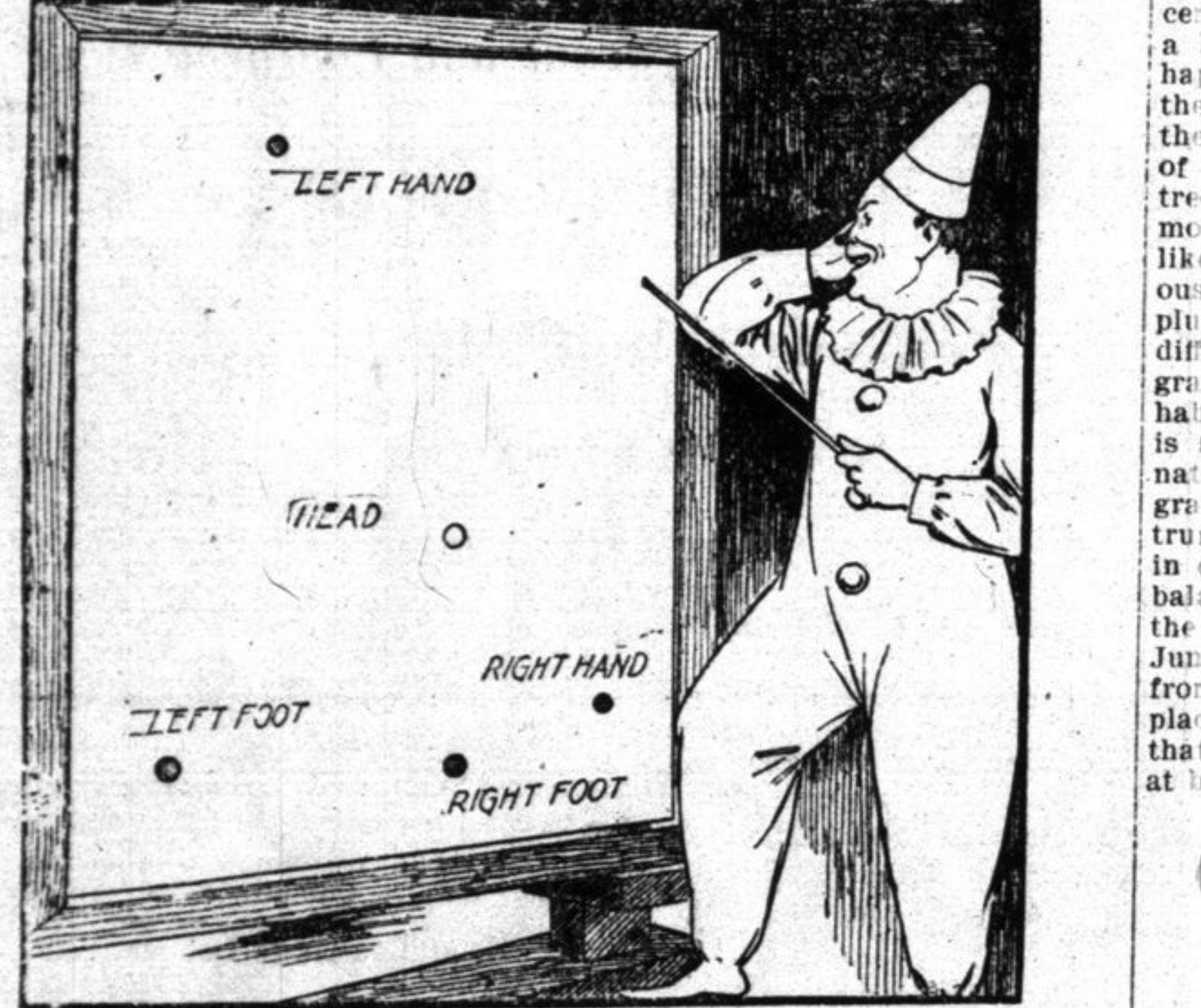
end of the dinner all the members were but tasting what was put before them, but Mr. Watter-son was eating all, and often more. When the dinner was over rival editors went to their offices together. When they reached Mr. Watter-son said, "I am hungry; let's go over to Beyer's" (a cafe much frequented by newspaper men) "and have something to eat." "Great," said Mr. Watter-son, "I'll drop in." The editor of the Republic then ordered a pound of cheese, half of an immense sausage, a bowl of cracker, and Mr. Watter-son went to the office of the journal and wrote his celebrated "star-eyed Goddess" editorial, which was copied and commented on all over the United States.

At another time he entered a cafe in a saloon of which he was a regular patron, and called out to the proprietor, "What have you got to eat tonight?" "Well, Massa Henry, I have some Ohio river jack salmon." "How nice free?" "Six." "Well, bring me all six." The proprietor weighed about two and a half pounds of cleaned and cooked weighed of curiosity, Mr. Watter-son ate six, all but the bones, with the bread, and quite a little liquid on the side. "This is one of his best," he has said that he has never been able to get enough.

Dr. David T. Day, chief of the department of mines and metallurgy in the St. Louis exposition, has added these experts to the department: Prof. J. A. H. George F. Kunz, gem expert, by E. & Co., New York city; John B. Frank, Philadelphia, president of the Franklin Institute, leading expert of the United States; E. W. P. City, an authority on coal, coke, and the manufacture of coke; Jefferson Middletons, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., clay expert of the United States government; Charles C. Yale, mint bureau, San Francisco, who has been for the past 25 years working with the mineral development of the Pacific coast.

During the past summer months experiments were made in Austria to de-terminate the modern method of de-termining the use of artifice falls. The experts found was due usually to the employment of too little powder.

PUZZLE PICTURE.



Can you draw an athlete, perfectly proportioned, covering these five dots?

J. S. Trigg