

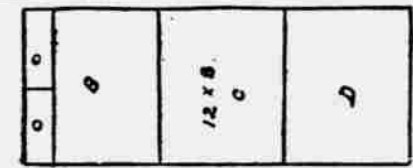
FARMS AND FARMERS



Cheap Double Hog Pen.

The pen here described is not an expensive one to construct, yet it answers the purpose of a pen costing several times as much built on other plans. This pen may be of logs with poles for the floor or to be built of sawed lumber, as one desires. While the pen may be of any dimensions desired, a length of sixteen or eighteen feet will be the most economical. The plan here described provides for a pen twenty-four feet long and eight feet wide, thus giving one, when divided, two pens, each eight by twelve feet. Or, it may be arranged, as shown in the cut, into three compartments for each pen. One a room with board floors for a feeding room.

One with earth floor for a general living room and one with board floor to be used as a sleeping room. At the end of the feeding room the troughs are made which may be partitioned off or not as one thinks best. The plan of arrangement with the general living room in the middle, between the feeding room and the sleeping room,



GOOD WINTER HOG PEN.

enables the hogs to have considerable exercise, and with such a room with an earth floor they will not be likely to soil the beds of the sleeping room. In the illustration A, B indicate the troughs, B the feeding floor, C the earth floor and D the sleeping room. The complete pen is shown at the bottom of the cut.—Indianapolis News.

To Cure Sucking Cows.

There are many plans for breaking self-sucking cows of the habit, but some of them are complex, while with others the animal soon learns how to get the better of any device which is attached to her. There is one appliance, however, which seems to work to perfection, and it is made and applied in the following manner: The usual halter is placed on the head of the cow and a ring is fastened in it just under her neck. Then a strap or a strong rope is placed about her body just behind her forelegs. From this strap or rope another strap is run, having at the end a crupper such as is used on horses. This is placed in the proper position under her tail. Then a pole is secured sufficiently long to reach nearly to the middle of her body to a joint just beneath the ring fastened in the halter. A hole is bored



CURE FOR SUCKING COW.

in either end of the pole and it is tied at one end to the ring in the halter, and at the other end to the strap or rope about her body. The strap from the back to the tail prevents any slipping of the middle strap and the appliance is absolutely secure, making it impossible for the cow to reach her udder with her mouth. The illustration clearly shows the idea.

Flavor and Color of Eggs.

The effect of different feeding stuffs on the color of the egg yolks and on the flavor of the eggs was also studied, not less than eight different kinds of grains being fed, as well as scrap beef. In many cases "flavoring" matters such as celery oil, sassafras oil, etc., were also mixed with the food. Green food was given in the form of mangolds and sugar beet, which the fowls readily ate. Quite contrary to expectations, the flavor of the eggs was not noticeably affected by any of the ration or flavoring materials employed. The different rations, however, very clearly affected the color of the yolks. When the ration consisted of wheat, oats, or white corn, either fed alone or in combination with each other, the yolks were so light colored that the eggs would be quite unsuitable for any high class or fancy trade. On the other hand, the feeding of yellow corn gave the yolks that rich yellow color so much desired for the best markets.

Potato Crop of the Year.

Reports from all of the main potato-producing sections indicate, in the aggregate, a fair crop. In some sections the blight has been very severe, but, generally speaking, the crop will be fairly satisfactory. Bearing in mind

the trouble experienced with the tubers quickly rotting during storage, last winter, housekeepers will be a little cautious about laying in a supply for winter, so it seems to be good advice to urge the sale of the main crop as soon after digging as possible if a fair price can be had. Especially does this seem good judgment where one has no place for storing the crop on the farm while waiting for better prices.

A New Farm School.

The Farragut School is a model rural school built by the people of the tenth district of Knox County, Tennessee, with the help of the General Education Board, which has contributed \$5,000 toward the establishment of the school. The purpose is to make it an educational center for the community, not only for the children, but for the grown people as well. The board of trustees has just completed a building which has cost about \$6,500. The school has 12½ acres of land. On this will be built a home for the principal of the school, with garden, barn, etc. This will be as nearly as possible an ideal country home, a model home for the community. Two or three acres will be planted in shrubbery, or laid out in walks, drives, etc. The remainder will be divided into plots for fruits, berries and the crops best suited to this community. This is not for the purpose of experiment, but for the purpose of demonstrating what has and can be done with the various crops. In addition to this there will be shop work and such other things as boys and girls in the country should know.

Ducks Are Profitable.

A California lady says: I believe there is greater profit and quicker returns from ducks than any other fowl. The others are all good, but ducks take the lead. I set twelve eggs and got ten ducks, and they grew very rapidly. I gave them bread and milk, ground wheat and bran made rather wet. I always put in a pan of water, as I notice they cannot swallow well without water. I filled a little pond with several buckets of water and the ducks swam there every day and caught flies. They grew very fast. I feed them night and morning with barley and wheat placed in a dish of water. It is best not to let the small ducks have any more water than enough to put their bills in. I hear people say it is impossible to raise geese and ducks without a pond of water, but I have done so several different years.

Using the Surplus Apples.

While sun-dried apples bring only 2½ to 3½ cents per pound, evaporated apples command six cents. When a fair profit is assured, as it must be by the general introduction of improved evaporators and modern methods for utilizing the lower grades of fruit, we may look for a great increase in orcharding, and as a result, greater prosperity for the mountain region, where our best apples are grown. The experience of practical apple growers in the Northern States seems to show that on a commercial scale no evaporator will pay which turns out in a day's run of ten hours less than three hundred pounds of dried fruit. In practice it is customary to keep evaporator going night and day during the season.

To Kill Cabbage Worms.

Mr. Brammer, of South Dakota, says: When you see signs of worms put on your wash boiler with a pail of soft water in it. Shave a half bar of soap into the water in the boiler and add three tablespoonfuls of kerosene. Let it boil thoroughly till all the soap is fully dissolved and the oil fully incorporated into the mixture, and then fill the boiler with soft water. Fill your sprinker and sprinkle the cabbage and perhaps you will not have to go over them again.

Poultry Pickings.

Mix the corn well with skim milk. Old plaster furnishes good lime material.

When a chick frequently picks itself it is lousy.

Late hatched pullets will rarely lay until spring.

Hardiness is the first of all qualities to seek in a breed.

In raising broilers for market earliness is quite an item.

Food should be varied sufficiently to keep the chicks with a good appetite.

Poultry will bring in the quickest returns of anything usually raised on a farm.

The larger the number of fowls kept the smaller the expense proportionately.

Geese require less grain and less expensive buildings than any other variety of poultry.

The incubator will hatch as many fertile eggs as the hen at a much less cost of labor and trouble.

A variety of food will not cost any more than one article all the time, but it pays a good deal better.

If too many hens are allowed to run with one cock there is always a risk of some of the eggs proving unfertile.

Feeding broken old cake to fowls twice a week will often promote laying when other foods fail to give good results.

The production of feathers in either young or old fowls will be materially assisted by a liberal supply of bone and shell.

STIR UP PANAMA.

American Canal Commissioners Anger Republic.

New York, Oct. 22.—A World special from Washington says: "Matters have reached a point where a strong hand is required to prevent not only open rupture with Panama but scandal in connection with the canal commission. During its short stay on the isthmus members of the commission developed a feud among themselves, while they were involving the administration in trouble with Panama and the result will be that two or more of the commissioners will be asked to step out as quietly as possible after the election."

"One of the two chief reasons for sending Secretary Taft to the isthmus clothed with plenary powers is that he may fully investigate the conduct of all the commissioners and decide which ones shall be removed. The immediate impelling reason for his trip is to restore friendly relations with Panama. The president and Secretary Taft have known all along of the friction between the commission and Panama and between the commission and Mr. Barrett, but it was not until Mr. Barrett submitted his report on isthmian affairs that there was any suspicion that some of the commissioners had been violating the president's orders. At the same time, it was revealed by Mr. Barrett's report that the isthmians are on the verge of open revolt, with resort to arms, against what they regard as the high-handed and unwarranted actions of the canal commission in direct violation of the canal treaty, both in letter and spirit."

"The president was astounded at the startling news brought by Mr. Barrett. He sent for William N. Cromwell, counsel for Panama. It was demonstrated by Cromwell that the methods employed by Admiral Walker and General Davis only served to anger the people of Panama. The extent to which those commissioners, who are slated for removal, have offended is not divulged, but it is charged that some of them have secretly conveyed information of great value regarding prospective contracts to favored firms."

LABOR IS SCARCE.

Louisiana Planters are Trying to Secure Foreigners.

New Orleans, Oct. 21.—A great scarcity of labor exists in Louisiana, and the effect is being felt not only on the plantations, but also on the extensive levee work now in progress. Forty-nine state and district contracts outside of the work being done by the federal government are under way. They cover many miles of levee and repair work. Most of these contracts are required to be finished by January 1, but the contractors are unable to obtain laborers. Agents of the contractors are in the city seeking hands.

There are also representatives of planting interests here today to meet the incoming steamer Liguria with over 1,500 Italian immigrants. None of these laborers are contracted for, and the agents of the planters have come to make terms with them as soon as they leave the ship. Country negroes continue to gravitate to the city, and that is given as one of the causes for the scarcity of labor.

LOST 50,000 MEN.

Japanese Have Suffered Terribly at Port Arthur.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—A special to the Daily News from Chefoo says: According to a camp-follower, who has been for some time with the Japanese army now besieging Port Arthur, and who is at present in Chefoo, having arrived from Dalny, the number of Japanese killed before the forts has reached 50,000. He says the mikado's men recklessly attacked the strongest positions, making bold rushes in masses, the soldiers being stripped of their accoutrements and clothing. The result was that the Russian machine guns mowed them down.

He also asserts there is some talk among the officers and men that leads to the belief that the Japanese mean to try to carry the inner forts and citadel this month.

British Troops Snowbound.

Pari Jong, Oct. 22.—The headquarters of the British Tibetan force, consisting of two companies of mounted infantry, is snowbound at Pari, a fortress near Boutan, Tibet. The command marched through Pari Jong Pass in the midst of a blinding snow storm, during which it went into camp. Two men died during the night. The snow is drifting and the road has been obliterated, which may compel the force to remain.

Supplies From Bay City.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—Quartermaster Major Devol has received instructions from Washington that hereafter San Francisco will be the point from which all western posts will receive their supplies. According to the orders sent out by the department, all depots in the western third of the United States are to be abolished and the 15,000 troops now located in Western United States, Alaska and the Philippines are to be cared for by one station in this city. Supplies will be kept sufficient to last a year.

Red Cross to Give Assistance.

Berlin, Oct. 22.—As a result of the visit here of a delegate of the Russian Red Cross Central committee, the German Red Cross society has decided to send further assistance to the seat of war, and will erect a German hospital at Irkutsk, Siberia, and will provide it with military ambulance trains. Negotiations are in progress regarding a similar offer to Japan.

ISTHMIAN NEWS

Malcontents Threaten Trouble at Panama.

MAY LEAD TO A REVOLUTION

American Authorities Send Marines to Learn Purpose of Movement —Washington not Informed.

Colon, Colombia, Oct. 24.—News reached here this evening that about 200 armed men, who are thought to be malcontent Panamanians, rather than Colombian soldiers, have been seen in the neighborhood of Culebra, threatening hostilities against the Panama government.

As soon as the American authorities of the canal zone became cognizant of this force, marines were sent out to ascertain their purpose. It is rumored that a skirmish occurred inland, in which several were killed, but there is no confirmation of this report.

Navy Department Not Advised.

Washington, Oct. 24.—Assistant Secretary Darling tonight said that, so far as he was aware, no advices had been received at the navy department of the reported skirmish between United States marines and Panamanians on the isthmus. If any dispatches have been received, the assistant secretary added, they in all probability would not be sent to the department, and would not be delivered to the officials until morning. At this time the navy has about 450 marines on the isthmus, a sufficient force, in the opinion of the administration, to cope with any difficulty which is likely to develop.

OFFICERS ARE SHOT.

Desperate Battle With Men Suspected of Hold Up.

St. Louis, Oct. 24.—Two city detectives are dead and another is not expected to live during the night, while one train robber suspect is at the morgue and two others are in the hospital, one probably fatally wounded and the other badly beaten up, as the result of a desperate battle between five officers and three men whom they tried to arrest.

The fight occurred in the front room of a house on Pine street, and the men whom the detectives sought to arrest are suspected of being implicated in a train robbery at Canalia, Ill., a few weeks ago.

The house had been under police surveillance for several days, but today was the first time that any of the suspects was seen to enter or leave.

A few minutes before the fighting occurred Vaughn left the house and started to walk down Pine street. The detectives closed in on him, and after he had gone some distance from the house he was arrested.

Accompanied by their prisoner, the detectives returned and entered the house. Sha, McClusky and Dwyer were leading, Boyle and James were behind with the prisoner. Hardly had the detectives entered the room in which Rose and Blair were seated than they were met with a volley of shots from a heavy caliber gun. Sha sank to the floor and Dwyer followed almost immediately.

TRANSMITS PROTEST TO JAPAN.

America Calls Attention to Alleged Use of Chinese Clothing.

Washington, Oct. 24.—As indicated in the Tokio dispatches, the Japanese government, through Minister Takahira here, has entered a formal protest against the use of certain bodies of Russian troops of Chinese clothing, the offending troops being specified in the complaint. The state department, having assumed the care of Japanese interests, has transmitted the Japanese protest to Spencer Eddy, secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, and charge in the absence of Ambassador McCormick, for presentation to the Russian government.

It is understood here that the Chinese clothing was not used by the Russian troops to deceive the enemy, but simply to make good the failure of the Russian quartermaster's department to supply much needed warm clothing upon the sudden advent of cold weather in Manchuria.

Little Faith in Red Cross.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 24.—The administration of the Russian Red Cross society in the Far East has become the subject of severe criticism. Little confidence is expressed in the management of the society, and it is charged that some of the money given the organization for the wounded soldiers never reached its destination. Many charitable persons, the dispatch adds, prefer to make their own arrangements, but even these do not find the task an easy one.

Seattle Is Paralyzed.

Seattle, Oct. 24.—Seattle shipping circles and supply houses are paralyzed at the announcement from Washington, D. C., to the effect that all army depots in the Western third of the United States, except at San Francisco, are to be closed. This means that what little share of the Alaska and Philippine Island business of the government which this city has enjoyed for the past two years is to be taken away and given to San Francisco merchants.

To Send Medicine.

Rome, Oct. 24.—At the request of the Russian Red Cross society, nurses and a supply of medicine, bandages and fruits will be sent to Manchuria by the Red Cross society of Italy.

JOY IN RUSSIA.

Army Is Said to Have Assumed the Offensive.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 20.—There is jubilation throughout the city over the news that General Kuropatkin has resumed the offensive, and the holiday which began with little heart closed brighter. The crowds in the streets and the illuminations in honor of the czar's nameday gave a tinge of brilliancy to an evening otherwise depressing, through a constant drizzle of rain. Newsboys up to midnight raced through the thoroughfares with evening extras, shouting "Great Russian victory," and the crowds bought the papers greedily. Groups of men in brilliant uniforms, or in evening dress at the hotels and restaurants, discussed the change in the fortunes of war, but, as a whole, the population was slow to take fire. News of the earlier reverses had been received steadily, and the reports of Russian successes and the capture of guns were quietly accepted with satisfaction, but with considerable reserve.

The emperor marked the day by appointing his youthful heir chief of the cadet corps, and by a ukase pensioning the survivors, widows and orphans of the Turkish-Russian war and promoting all the retired captains of the Turkish-Russian war to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Japanese Retreat Cut Off.

Mukden, Oct. 20.—It is reported that the Russian army is advancing. Rain is hindering everything. The rivers are bankfull and the fords are impassable. There are no bridges. Supplies of all sorts are delayed. News has just been received that the Japanese left flank has been driven back with heavy loss and its retreat cut off. A Russian regiment is now being hurried to the scene in the hope of completing the rout. There was fighting today on both sides of the great Mandarin road.

THOUSANDS MAY BE LOST.

Emigrant Ship With 2,200 People Reported to Have Gone Down.

London, Oct. 20.—The Standard prints a dispatch from Vienna in this morning's issue, stating a rumor is prevalent at Fiume, on the Adriatic coast, that a Cunard liner with 2,200 emigrants on board, which left that city last week, has sunk off the Spanish coast in a storm.

Considerable excitement has been created here by the report, although it is believed if such a calamity had occurred, London or Liverpool would have received news of it from a point nearer the alleged scene of the disaster than Fiume.

Telegraphic inquiry made at Liverpool, where the Cunard line has its British offices, elicited no further news. One of the officials declared he had received no such report, and as far as he knew, none of his colleagues was in possession of more information than was given to the world by the Standard. The Standard is a reliable paper. It prints the rumor without commenting on it, simply giving it for what it is worth.

MINERS' STRIKE ENDED.

Colorado Men Looking for Situations Wherever They Can Get Them.

Denver, Oct. 20.—The strike of coal miners of district No. 15, United Mineworkers of America, which has been on for a year, has been practically closed up, according to a dispatch to the News from Trinidad, Colo.

The commissaries are closed, most of the tents have been taken down and the men are looking for situations wherever they can get them. All the men who were on strike up to October 12 are given union clearance cards.

It is understood that those of the strikers who desire transportation to other fields will be so provided.

William Howells and John Simpson, president and secretary, respectively, of district 15, will not be candidates for re-election for their respective offices at the Mineworkers' election, which occurs by referendum vote during this month. Robert Smith seems to be in the lead for president and Harry Douthwaite for secretary.

Transfer of Alaska Commemorated.

St. Louis, Oct. 20.—In commemoration of the 37th anniversary of the transfer of the territory of Alaska to the United States, Alaska day at the world's fair was observed today. One of the features of the ceremony was the unveiling in the Alaska pavilion of a bust of William Henry Seward, secretary of state, when the purchase was made. The presentation speech was made by Francis Lemoine Loring, of New York city, to which Governor John G. Brady, of Alaska, responded. Addresses were made by several.

Withdrawn From Entry.

Butte, Oct. 20.—A Miner special from Great Falls says: The local land office today received instruction to withdraw from all forms of entry 276,480 acres of land in connection with the Milk river irrigation project. Part of the tract withdrawn lies northwest of Havre, extending irregularly from the line of the Great Northern to the international boundary, comprising part of the chain of lakes, reservoir sites and lands along Milk river.

Coal Mine to Close.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 20.—The directors of the Allegheny Coal company have decided to suspend operations indefinitely at their Harwick mines next Saturday. This will almost depopulate a village of 1,000 people.

VISIT PANAMA

Secretary Taft Will Show Fear of America Undue.

NO IDEA OF CREATING COLONY

President Desires Republic to Know Aims of This Nation—Party Will Go in November.

Washington, Oct. 21.—The president has instructed Secretary of War Taft to proceed at an early date to Panama to confer with the president of that republic with a view to compromising the differences that have arisen between the two countries.

Senator Obaldia, minister of Panama to the United States, held a conference with the secretary of state and secretary of war, and the secretary of war invited the minister to accompany him on his trip to Panama. It is impossible to say exactly when the secretary of war can leave for Panama, but probably on November 14.

It is his purpose to go to Panama on the army transport Sumner from New York. Secretary Taft is authorized by the president to take with him whoever he pleases in connection with the work at hand, and while the personnel of the party has not yet been arranged it is thought it will be a large one. Representing Panama will be Minister Obaldia. Admiral John G. Walker will go as a representative of the canal commission. Judge Charles Magoon, the law officer of the commission and the bureau of insular affairs, and who has been of much assistance in framing orders and regulations for the canal strip, also will be of the party. The members of the senate and house committees dealing with the isthmian affairs will be invited. As the entire trip, it is expected, can be made inside of a month and little legislation is expected within the first two weeks of the approaching session of congress, it is believed the committeemen will find time to make the trip. One reason why Secretary Taft desires the committee's attendance is because he feels as they must legislate for the next ten years concerning the canal strip they will be better qualified for this important work by a personal knowledge of conditions on the isthmus.

There were rumors to the effect that Secretary Taft's trip was caused by friction between the three controlling elements on the isthmus, the Panama government, the American minister and the canal commission, but Secretary Taft explicitly denies this.

WILL RESTORE LANDS.

Tracts in Oregon, Washington and Idaho to Be Opened.

Washington, Oct. 21.—Within a short time the secretary of the interior will restore to entry additional lands in Oregon that have been withdrawn temporarily for forest reserve purposes. In addition to the lands recently eliminated from the Blue mountain and Wallowa withdrawals, the proposed eliminations will embrace an aggregate of 582,940 acres. These are lands found not suitable for forest reserve purposes. A large part of the lands soon to be restored to entry are included in the Rogue river withdrawal in southern Oregon.

There will be further eliminations in Washington, making the aggregate area restored to entry in that state 225,000 acres. In Idaho even greater restorations are to be made, aggregating 1,420,800 acres in all. All these eliminations are made under the order of the president who has become convinced that withdrawals recklessly made are withholding from settlement large areas of lands that might otherwise be taken up. In all, 5,107,500 acres of such lands are soon to be thrown open to entry in various states.

Violent Storm in Florida.

Miami, Fla., Oct. 21.—A violent storm broke over this place Sunday about midnight. Telegraph wires were blown down and the railroad tracks were obstructed and not until today was communication restored. The storm attained a minimum velocity of 75 miles an hour. The chief damage here on land was done by rain. In the surrounding country the fruit and vegetable crops were damaged to a considerable extent. The schooner Melrose, with a crew of eight and four passengers, was wrecked.

To Avenge Murder of Missionary.

Washington, Oct. 21.—John Tyler, American vice consul general at Teheran, Persia, has cabled the state department that the shah has telegraphed the crown prince of Tabriz to arrest immediately the murderers of Dr. Labori, the American missionary who was killed many months ago by fanatical Persians. Some of the men already have been apprehended, and the telegram is understood to mean that the others are to be brought to justice.

Harris Is Appointed Inspector.

Washington, Oct. 21.—President Roosevelt today appointed Ira Harris as supervising inspector of the steamboat inspection service of the Second district of New York, in place of Robert S. Rodie, removed.