

STORY OF BRUTALITY

Hungarian Woman Tortured
in Farm Near Spokane.

MASS OF CUTS AND BRUISES

At Spokane, Wash., Oct. 13.—Marie
Sutro, a Hungarian woman, unable
to speak English, tells a story of
brutality which is unparalleled in the
history of the city. She came to Spokane
about a month ago, and was induced
to go to the farm of one Lombardi, living
about five miles from town, to cook. When
she reached the place, Lombardi com-
pelled her to be his mistress, and she
says, and also the mistress of
another man, and she was burned a few nights after the
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stealing several hundred
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A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

German Count Killed, Apparently
by Accident.

San Francisco, Oct. 13.—A dispatch
from Monterey says that Count Balles-
trein, an artist, was shot and killed
last night by a man named Abiger, who
lived with him. Abiger has been
arrested. He says the shooting was
accidental. It is said that both men
were well known in Berlin.

Abiger is of good German family.
He says he was preparing to go hunt-
ing just at dusk, and had a playful
struggle with his friend for the gun.
The weapon was discharged, and a
bullet entered Von Ballestrein's chest,
killing him instantly.

The dead man's full name was
Count Wolfgang von Ballestrein, and
he came to the Pacific coast about ten
years ago. He spent his money lavishly,
and it was soon gone. For a time
he led a precarious existence, working
as a housepainter and bootblack, and
finally enlisting in the United States
army, where he served as a private.

HELD UP CONDUCTORS.

The Plan of Three Highwaymen in
Council Bluffs.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Oct. 13.—The
police have been assisting the officers
of the motor company in an effort to
discover three fellows, who have been
holding up motor conductors with
pistol regularity, and getting all the
money they carried with them.
Many robberies of this kind have oc-
curred within a few days. But the
motor people and the police officers
have kept the matter quiet until yester-
day. The plan pursued by the
highwaymen is for two of them to
board a car together and take positions
on the rear platform. When the car
reaches the point where they want to
stop, the conductor, one of them reaches
up and pulls the trolley from the wire.
This shuts off the current, the lights
go out and the car stops. When the
conductor goes to the rear platform
and is bending over the railroad trying
to adjust the trolley, the highwaymen
seize him, grab his money from the
side pocket of his coat and jump from
the train.

A Plot of Turkish Students.

London, Oct. 13.—An Athens dis-
patch says the governor of Mytlenae
has discovered a plot of Turkish stu-
dents to bring about a general massacre
of Christians and that four of the ring-
leaders have been arrested.

Colon, Oct. 13.—Thousands who had

gathered to attend the funeral of Julio
Muller, the son of a Panama merchant,
were startled to see the supposed dead
man come to life. It appears he had
taken anti-pyrene to promote microti-
culation, and the effect was that he was
pronounced dead. The appearance of
the skin indicated poison, and the au-
thorities stopped the funeral for a post-
mortem examination. When the coffin
was opened Muller was found to be
alive.

A QUICKSILVER MINE.

Unfortunately for the Discoverers Is on
Government Land.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—For a short
time yesterday Christian Soll and
John P. Green, two old prospectors, be-
lieved they said good-bye to poverty
and had jumped into riches that
clouded the fame of Monte Cristo from
view. They were the possessors, they
were confident, by means of filing a
mining claim on a portion of the ocean
shore near the cliff house, of the richest
quicksilver mine in the world. A
moderate estimate of its value they
thought would reach \$10,000,000, and
as the ledge was on property owned by
Adolph Sutro, as they thought, they
believed they could acquire it under
the mining law.

The dream was short-lived. They
had scarcely left the city hall, after
filing their mineral notice, when they
learned that they had located on a
portion of the Presidio, instead of the
possessions of the mayor. With this
knowledge away went shimmering
dreams of untold wealth, for title to
mineral reservations is beyond the
reach of the caveat of the law regard-
ing mining claims.

But even in the face of this disheart-
ening turn of fortune, Green and Soll
still hope, although an insurmountable
and immutable hand had banished them
like Adam from their Eden. They hope
that the government will allow them
to develop as much of their claim
as lies between the lines of high and
low tide, for even with this morsel
from the feast they think they can ac-
quire wealth enough for all practical
purposes.

PAPERS REFUSED HIM.

Merchant Rosenbloom Is Not a Voting
Citizen, So He Can't Vote.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 12.—Merchant
Rosenbloom, of Omaha, was today re-
fused citizenship papers in the district
court because he could not name the
number of representatives each state has
in congress. Judge C. R. Scott, who
has obtained notoriety through in-
arbitrary course on the bench, pre-
sided.

Rosenbloom was subjected to a severe
fire of cross-questions. He answered
correctly as to the manner of electing
a president in this country, the re-
quirements of a foreign citizen desir-
ing to become naturalized, the number
of senators and representatives in
congress, and the number of senators
and representatives Nebraska has in
congress, but when asked the number
of representatives from each state, he
was stumped. He offered to name
some of them, but this was not satis-
factory to the court. Becoming some-
what indignant, Rosenbloom exclaimed:
"I am only a plain business man,
your honor, and do not have the time
to study up all these questions."

"That does not make any differ-
ence," haughtily replied the court,
"if the people don't know any more
about the requirements than you do,
they should never be naturalized."

The court closed the book with a
slam, curtly informing the applicant
that he talked too much and could not
get his papers.

THE ARGENTINE WRECK.

The Disaster Was Due to a Dense Fog
Prevailing at the Time.

Kansas City, Oct. 12.—A curious
combination of wrecks took place in
the Santa Fe yards at Argentine. A
dense fog caused the trouble. Four
trains were wrecked, but, strange to say,
only one man was hurt, and he not
fatally.

An eastbound freight train, in trying
to enter the yard, was stopped by a
switch that refused to work. Before
the trouble could be remedied, a spe-
cial freight, which was following close
behind, came along. On account of
the fog, the danger signals were not
seen until too late. The second train
dashed into the first one, wrecking the
engine and several cars. Hardly had
this collision occurred, when passen-
ger train No. 8 crashed into the rear
of the wrecked special, and a few min-
utes later passenger train No. 2, the
California limited, plowed through the
rear cars of No. 8.

The only person hurt in these wrecks
was a switchman named George Slater,
who had his arm broken and his head
badly cut. His injuries, although
painful, are not considered dangerous.
The passengers were somewhat shaken,
but no one else was injured. The
damage to railroad property amounts
to \$50,000.

Coal Mining Decision.

South McAllister, I. T., Oct. 12.—
Chief Justice Springer, of the Indian
territory court of appeals, has rendered
a decision, which involves a title to the
coal mine property operated by the
Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railway
and directly affecting property in the
Choctaw nation to the value of several
millions. The decision holds that any
person who discovers coal in the Cho-
ctaw nation is entitled to take all the
coal beneath the surface within a mile
radius in every direction from his
works.

Election Reforms in Australia.

Melbourne, Oct. 12.—The assembly,
after an all-night sitting, passed the
second reading of the bill establishing
female suffrage and "one man to one
vote."

Sues for Infringement of Patent.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—A suit was
commenced today in the United States
circuit court by Herman Cramer,
claiming \$5,000,000 from the Singer
Sewing Machine Company, profits al-
leged to have been made by the com-
pany in selling machines infringing on
Cramer's patent.

German investigators seem to show
that towns strung with telephone wires
are less liable to lightning stroke than
others.

AFTER SOME LIVELY FIRING

Horsethieves Captured By
Wallowa county Officers.

ONE OF FORMER SHOT IN HEAD

Druggist in Enterprise, Or., Attacked
By a Woman With an Umbrella, and
Shot by a Lawyer, But Not Fatally.

La Grande, Or., Oct. 12.—Particu-
lars of a battle between horsethieves
and deputy sheriffs in Wallowa county,
were received from Enterprise today.

A few days ago two men, George
and Henry Smith, passed through the
Imnaha with a band of horses, sup-
posed to have been stolen, and camped
on Corral creek. A day or so after-
ward a warrant was issued for their
arrest. It was feared they would re-
sist, and five men were sent out to
bring them in. The camp was easily
located, and Henry Smith was found
in it and captured by strategy. Four
officers went to the camp, leaving a
fifth in charge of the horses. The
officers carried no arms in sight, and
the horse thief did not suspect them,
so that when they asked to see his pis-
tol, he passed it over for inspection.
The pistol was then turned on him,
and he was compelled to hold up his
hands. He was then taken away from
the camp and left in charge of an
officer.

Two of the officers started out to find
the other brother, and one was left to
watch the camp. George Smith re-
turned to the camp and "got the drop"
on the officer, and held him up. He
suspected that something was wrong,
and proceeded to march the officer up
the trail. After proceeding a short dis-
tance, he met the two officers who were
looking for him. The officers opened
fire, which was returned by Smith, but
none of the shots took effect. The offi-
cers then took refuge behind trees, and
Smith fired four shots at them, three
of which hit the trees. The deputy
that Smith had a prisoner, fell to the
ground as soon as the firing began, to
escape the stray bullets.

The shooting cooled the ardor of the
officers somewhat, and they turned
their efforts toward keeping the trees
between themselves and the horse thief.
While the horse thief was trying to get
another shot at the men behind the
trees, the officer that had been left
with the horses came up and shot the
horse thief in the head with a shotgun.
He had heard the firing and came up
just in time to relieve his brother offi-
cers from an unpleasant position.

Henry Smith was brought to Enter-
prise last night and lodged in jail, but
George is too severely injured to be
moved, and was left in camp. A sur-
geon left Enterprise for the camp this
morning, and until he returns the con-
dition of the wounded man will not be
known. It is supposed the sight of
both men's eyes is destroyed. Mickel
Stubblefield did the effective shooting.

Ivanhoe to the Rescue.

La Grande, Or., Oct. 12.—At En-
terprise, in Wallowa county, today, F. S.
Ivanhoe shot and seriously wounded
R. C. Gregg. Mr. Ivanhoe is a well-
known attorney, and Mr. Gregg is a
druggist. The report received by tele-
phone says that Mrs. J. W. Dalzell and
Gregg were having trouble over Mrs.
Dalzell's son, and Mrs. Dalzell had as-
saulted Gregg with an umbrella. In
attempting to disarm her, Gregg broke
the umbrella, and a scuffle resulted.
Mrs. Dalzell continued the as-
sault, and, in protecting himself, Gregg
used considerable force. Just at that
time Ivanhoe appeared, and seeing, as
he supposed, a man assaulting
a woman, took a shot at the man.
The first time he missed, but the second
shot struck Gregg in the jaw, in-
flicting a severe wound. The bullet
was recovered by physicians this after-
noon. Unless blood-poisoning sets in,
no serious results are apprehended.

COURTS MUST SETTLE IT.

Election Board's Decision Concerning
Name of Gold Democratic Party.

New York, Oct. 12.—The board of
elections, at a meeting in Brooklyn to-
night, rendered a decision that the
party name of the national Democratic
party was substantially the same as
that of the regular organization, and
that as such, it was an infringement on
the rights to use the thereof by the regu-
lar party. It was decided further that
certificates of nomination of the na-
tional party were not party certificates
within the law. The board also in-
dorsed the opinion of Corporation
Counsel Burr that there was sufficient
doubt in regard to the questions at is-
sue to make it desirable that the mat-
ter should be determined as soon as
possible by the courts.

A Rich Discovery Reported.

Trail, B. C., Oct. 12.—A discovery
of free gold quartz has been made at
Waterloo, fifteen miles up the Colum-
bia from Trail. Specimens, said to
have been taken from the outcroppings,
are liberally sprinkled with gold that
is visible to the naked eye. The second
payment of several thousand dollars
has been made on the Waterloo mines
by the Horn Spoon syndicate.

Wanted the Road Said.

Seattle, Oct. 12.—The attorney of
the holders of receiver's certificates to
the amount of \$80,000 in the Seattle
Consolidated Street Railway Company
has made application to United States
Judge Hanford that the road be sold
so that the holders can get their money.
As there is a provision that the prop-
erty must bring \$120,000, and no such
sum has so far been offered, it is a
question if any action to hurry matters
can be taken by the court.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Portland, Salem, Cascadia
and Dayton, \$3.15; Benton county and
White Lily, \$3.15; graham, \$2.65; su-
perfine, \$2.25 per barrel.
WHEAT—Walla Walla, 58c@59c; Val-
ley, 62c@63c per bushel.
OATS—Choice white, 33c@34c per bush-
el; choice gray, 31c@32c. Rolled oats
are quoted as follows: Bags, \$4.25@
5.25; barrels, \$4.50@7; cases, \$3.75.
HAY—Timothy, \$10.50 per ton; oat, \$7.50;
clover, \$6.50@7.50; oat, \$7.50;
wheat, \$7.50.

BARLEY—Feed barley, \$13.50 per ton;
brewing, \$14.18.
MILK—Bran, \$12.00; shorts,
\$12.50; middlings, \$19.50; rye, 90c
per cental.
BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quoted at
45c; fancy dairy, 35c; fair to good,
20c@22c.

POTATOES—California, 55c; Oregon,
55c@56c per sack; sweets, 2c per pound.
ONIONS—65c per cwt.
POULTRY—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@
3.00; broilers, \$1.25@2.25; geese, \$6.00;
turkeys, live, 12c; ducks, \$3.00@4.00
per dozen.

EGGS—Oregon, 17c per dozen.
CHICKENS—Oregon, 10c; California, 8c;
Young America, 11c per pound.
VEGETABLES—Garlic, new, 10c per
pound; cabbage, 1c per pound; toma-
tatoes, 20c per box; string beans, 2c
@3c per pound; wax beans, 2c@3c per
pound; cucumbers, 15c@25c per box;
egg plant, \$1.50 per crate; corn, 10c
@12c per dozen; summer squash, 25c
per box; green peppers, 1c per box.

TROPICAL FRUIT—California lemons,
fancy, are quoted at \$3.50@4.50 per box;
bananas, \$2.50 per bunch; Valencia late
oranges, \$4.50@5.00; pineapples, \$3.00
@4.00 per dozen.
FRESH FRUIT—California apples, \$1.00
@1.50; Oregon, \$1 per box; crab apples,
65c; pears, 75c@85c; prunes, 2c per
pound; Salway peaches, 60c@75c; snake
river and Indian Red, 70c per box; wa-
termelons, Rogue river, \$1.00 per dozen;
California, \$1.25 per dozen; canteloupes,
Oregon, 60c@1 per crate; quinces, 8c;
grapes, 40c@80c per crate; Hungarian
plums, 60c per box; egg, 1c per pound;
Eastern Concord grapes, 30c per basket.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, evaporated,
bleached, 4c@4c; unbleached, 3c@4c;
sun-dried, 3c@4c; oranges, 10c@15c;
pears, sun and evaporated, 8c@9c;
prunes, 3c@5c per pound; figs, 10c per
pound.

Wool—Valley, 9c per pound; East-
ern Oregon, 5c@7c.

Hops—New crop, 7c; old, 2c.

NUTS—Peanuts, 6c@7c per pound for
raw, 10c for roasted; cocoanuts, 9c per
pound; walnuts, 12c@14c; pine nuts,
15c; hickory nuts, 8c@10c; chestnuts,
17c; Brazil, 12c; pecans, large, 14c;
Jumbo, 16c; filberts, 12c; fancy, large,
14c; hard-shell, 8c; paper-shell, 10c
@12c.

PROVISIONS—Portland pack: Smoked
hams are quoted at 10c@10c per lb.;
picnic hams, 7c; boneless hams, 7c;
breakfast bacon, 10c; bacon, 6c; dry
salt sides, 6c; lard, 5c@6c per lb.;
10c, 6c@7c; 50c, 6c@7c; tallow, 7c per
pound.

HIDES—Dry hides, No. 1, 16 pounds
and upward, 8c@9c per pound; dry
kip, No. 1, 5 to 10 pounds, 7c per pound;
dry calf, No. 1, under 5 pounds, 11c@13c;
dry salted, one-third less than dry flint.
Salted hides, sound steers, 60 pounds,
and over, 6c; do, 50 to 60 pounds, 5c;
do, under 50 pounds and cows, 3c@4c;
do, kip, sound steers, 15 to 30 pounds,
4c; do, veal, 10 to 14 pounds, 5c; do,
calf, under 10 pounds, 5c@6c; green (un-
salted), 1c per pound less; culis (bulls,
stags, moth-eaten, badly cut, scored,
hair slipped, weather-beaten or grubby)
one-third less.

BEESWAX—20@22 per pound.
TALLOW—Prime, per pound, 2c@2c;
No. 2 and grease, 2c@2c.

Merchandise Market.

SALMON—Columbia, river No. 1, talls,
\$1.25@1.60; No. 2, talls, \$2.25@2.60;
fancy, No. 1, flats, \$1.75@1.85; Alaska,
No. 1, talls, \$1.20@1.30; No. 2, talls, \$1.90
@2.25.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 1c@1c, is
quoted at 8c; White sisal, hard twisted,
Rope, 1c@1c, in air, and upward, 6c@7c;
rope, 12-thread, 6c@7c.

SUGAR—Golden C, 4c@4c; extra C, 4c@4c;
dry granulated, 5c; cube crushed and
powdered, 6c per pound; 1/2c per pound
discount on all grades for prompt cash;
half barrels, 1c more than barrels;
maple sugar, 15c@16c per pound.

COFFEE—Mocha, 27c@31c per pound;
Java, fancy, 24c@26c; Costa Rica, 20c@
23c; Caracal, 22c@25c; Salvador, 19c@
22c; Arabuckie, \$18.15; Lion, \$18.15;
Columbia, \$18.15 per case.

RICE—Island, \$3.50@4.25 per sack;
Japan, \$3.75@4.25.
COAL OIL—Cases, 19c; barrels,
17c; tanks, 15c per gallon.

WHEAT BAGS—Calcutta, \$4.25@4.37c
for July and August deliveries.

Meat Market.

BEEF—Gross, top steers, \$2.25; cows,
\$1.75@2.00; dressed beef, 3c@4c per
pound.

MUTTON—Gross, best sheep, wethers,
\$1.75; ewes, \$1.50; dressed mutton, 3c@4c
per pound.

VEAL—Net, small, 4c@4c; large, 3c@
3c@4c per pound.
PORK—Gross, choice, heavy, \$3.00@
3.25; light and feeders, \$2.50; dressed,
\$3.50@3.75 per cwt.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

POTATOES—Garnet Chile, 40c@60c;
Salinas Burbanks, 50c@60c; Early Rose,
25c@30c; River Burbanks, 25c@30c;
sweets, 75c@81c per cental.

ONIONS—30c@35c per sack for yellow,
50c for pickle.
EGGS—Store, 19c@20c; ranch, 25c@27c;
ducks, 18c@20c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Fancy, mild, new, 9c@10c;
fair to good, 7c@8c; Young America,
9c@10c; Eastern, 12c@15c per pound.
Wool—San Joaquin and southern
coast, poor, 4c@5c; good, 4c@5c; can
Joquin foothill, good to choice, 8c@
7c; do year's fleece, 4c@5c; Nevada,
heavy, 6c@7c; do, choice, 8c@9c; North-
ern, choice, 10c@11c per pound.

HAY—Wheat, new, \$7.00; wheat and
oat, \$6.50@8; oat, \$5.50; barley, \$4.50@
5; alfalfa, first crop, 14c@15; do second
crop, \$5.50@6; clover, \$6.50@7.50; stock,
\$4.50@5; per ton.

VEGETABLES—Day tomatoes, 15c@20c;
bay cucumbers, 25c@35c per box; pack-
ing, best, 1c@1c per pound; bay squash,
20c@25c; egg plant, 25c@35c; Alameda
corn, 35c; Berkley, do, 60c@75c per crate;
green peppers, 20c@30c; green okra, 50c@
55c per box; Lima beans, 50c@60c; string
beans, 1c per sack; garlic, 1c@2c per
pound.



rule should be to get as early a start
as possible, even if the first leaves are
nipped by frost, the root will be grow-
ing, and the ear will put forth nearly
as many days earlier than the later
planted corn, as it was first in the
ground.

Points About Swine.

A breeder says that it is not healthy
to confine swine too much, and that a
lack of exercise prevents a proper de-
velopment of the body, making it much
more susceptible to disease than when
the animal is given a wide range and
a variety of food. A great deal of late
is heard in regard to producing bacon
for the English market, and fault is
found with our corn-fed hogs because
they are usually too fat. It is an old
adage that "there are none so blind as
those who do not wish to see," and the
fact is plain to those who understand
the situation that no meat we can pro-
duce would be acceptable to European
nations. The pork produced in the corn
belt of America from hogs raised on a
clover pasture and finished on corn is
not to be compared with that made
in Europe from all kinds of swill and
refuse, fed in a filthy sty. There is not
and cannot be better or more delicious
pork produced on this globe than that
made from grass and corn when the
hogs are properly handled, and this fact
taxes to the utmost the greatest of Eu-
ropean statesmen to circumvent its pro-
duction among their people.

Elevated Lands Escape Frost.
The side or top of a moderate hill will
escape frosts that will destroy the vege-
tation below. The reason is that as
the cold slowly settles down from above,
it forces the warm air in the valley up
the hillsides until the valley is
completely filled with cold air. If the
valley be enclosed, so that there can be
little wind blowing through it, the cold
will continue until the sunlight sends
down heat enough to cause the cold air
to rise, just as it does in a chimney
when a bright fire is made in stove or
fireplace in the morning after the stove
and chimney have been cold through-
out the night.

Putting Corn in Shock.
Set the corn in a shock, and when
made place the rope and wheels, as
illustrated, around the shock and hook
the wheels together. Two men draw
on the rope and securely tighten the
top. One man then holds both ends of
the rope and the other man ties the
shock permanently with another rope.
The wheel rope is then unslacked, and
wheels unhooked and the next
shock tied. The two pulleys are large
enough for a 5/8-inch rope sixteen feet

long, which is run through both pul-
leys. A hook is placed on one pulley
and a ring on the other.

Shelled Corn and Ear Corn.
All the Flint varieties of corn have
broad and shallow kernels and a large
cob in comparison with the grain. This
is especially true of the kinds with
twelve or more rows of kernels. It is
almost impossible to find twelve-rowed
Flint corn that will yield a half bushel
of grain from a full bushel of ears.
But the Dent corn being long grained
and narrow, will much overrun this
measure. We have seen some of the
early Dent varieties with a cob so
small that when the corn was on it and
a paper tightly fitted over the ear the
grain when removed would fill the pa-
per to the top, the loose corn in the pa-
per gaining enough space, as compared
with its compactness on the ear to off-
set the bulk of the cob. The only time
when this could be done with Dent corn
was in the fall while the grain was full
of sap. Both the grain and cob of Dent
corn shrink a great deal while drying,
and do not show as well in spring as
just after the crop is harvested.

A Handy Cart.
The "improvement" in this farm cart
is the drop axle, permitting a cart of
double depth of body, which allows
much greater capacity. Such a cart is

also extremely useful in moving very
young animals, as a calf that has been
dropped in the pasture. The rear is
composed of two doors that shut and
are held by two stout hooks, thus giv-
ing easy access to the bottom of the
cart. Such a cart will be found extreme-
ly handy.

To Make Cows Give Down Milk.
A cow that is angered or worried
about anything will lessen her milk
yield, and will hold it up as much as
she can. The secret of successful milk-
ing is to make the cow as contented as
possible. It is a good plan at all times
to have some extra feed for the cow to
eat while she is being milked. Then
if the milking is done properly, that
also gives a pleasurable sensation and
will cause the cow's muscles to relax
so that the last drop of milk may be ex-
tracted. This is necessary to keep up
the yield. If, through worry, the cow is
allowed to hold up her milk, it will be
absorbed. The cow will soon run to
fat and be worthless for dairy pur-
poses.

Plant Corn Earlier.
A recent frost in Maine destroyed fully
two-thirds of the sweet corn crop
near the West Farmington canneries.
The result is that not more than 100,000
cans of corn will be put up instead of
the 350,000 cans that were expected. A
few days earlier planting of this crop
on well-prepared ground would have
saved the whole. It is thus somewhere
nearly every year. Wherever there is
a short season for corn growing, the

one of the principal secrets in yard-
ing Leghorns is to avoid a long, narrow
enclosure. A square one is much bet-
ter. Then if you wish to enter the
yard, the fowls have an opportunity to
keep out of your way, and there is less
danger of unconsciously driving them
into a corner and forcing them to fly.

The Apiary.
One of the best paints for the hive is
made by mixing white lead and white
zinc with raw oil.
It is a mistake to make a practice of
extracting