

# REEKING WITH FILTH

## Report of Commission on Chicago Packing Houses.

### CONDITIONS MOST DISGUSTING

Words Not Minc'd, Repulsive Facts Not Blinked, in Telling Unsanitary Conditions Found.

Washington, June 5.—The following is the report in brief of Commissioner Neill and Reynolds to the president on the packing house situation in Chicago: "No statement as a fact which was not verified by personal examination."

Floors, cars, tubs are of wood, water soaked, only half cleaned, meat scraps and grease adhering to them and collecting dirt.

Meat racks and conveyors inadequately cleaned, grease and meat scraps adhering to them, even after they are washed.

Closets for both men and women cut off from workrooms by thin wooden partitions. Lunchrooms often adjoin them.

Washing sinks not furnished at all, or small and dirty, with neither towels, soap or toilet paper. Men and women directly from the closets plunge unwashed hands into the meat.

Men sometimes relieve themselves on killing floors and swell the sum of nauseating odors from dirty, blood soaked, rotting floors.

One New York slaughter house is model in contrast with Chicago, constructed largely of iron and cement, flushed and thoroughly cleaned every day.

Workmen climb over heaps of meat, select pieces they want and throw it on dirty floor. In cutting, they hold meat against aprons of leather or rough sack, indescribably filthy. They stand with dirty shoes on tables on which meat is handled. At lunch hour they sit on these tables. All this is under eyes of superintendents.

Meat shoveled from dirty floors, which are damp and soggy, piled on tables rarely washed, pushed in wooden box carts, gathering dirty splinters, floor filth and excretion of tuberculous and other diseased workers.

Best grades of sausage prepared for export to be eaten uncooked is carted in barrow with handles filthy with grease, thrown on table, on which employe climbs, handles meat with unwashed hands, in contact with meat apron and trousers in contact with dirty.

Inspection does not extend to prepared meat food, though these products bear label stating they have passed government inspection.

Not yet prepared to report on use of dyes, preservatives and chemicals.

Fresh meat shoveled into barrels and regular proportion of stale scraps added from dirty floor.

Meat scraps, dry, leathery and unfit to be eaten, among which were found pieces of pigskin, bits of rope and other rubbish, to be used in making potted ham.

All these canned products bear labels saying they passed government inspection and quality is guaranteed.

Labels washed from old canned goods, which are then heated to "live up" contents and given fresh labels.

Superintendents seem to ignore all considerations except those of the account book.

Tuberculosis is disproportionately prevalent in the stockyards, and victims excrete on floors of workrooms, from which falling scraps of meat are shoveled up to be converted into food.

Callous disregard is shown for comfort of employes. Girls stand ten hours a day at work which could be as well done sitting.

Conditions are a degradation to morals and menace to health of employes.

Meat shoveled from killing beds after slaughter on killing beds. Hogs should be inspected for trichinosis for American as well as foreign consumer. No meat should be marked inspected unless inspected at every stage of preparation.

Secretary of agriculture should be given power to make rules regarding sanitation and construction of buildings. Transportation of uninspected meat from state to state should be prohibited.

Number of inspectors should be largely increased. Special government inspection should be carried on continuously. Standards of inspection should be studied and published.

Drug Firms Summoned.

Indianapolis, June 5.—Sixty drug and proprietary medicine firms located in various parts of the country filed written appearances in the Federal court today as defendants in the case of the United States against the National Association of Retail Druggists. The bill of complaint was recently filed by United States District Attorney Keating, under the direction of Attorney General Moody, in an effort to break up an alleged combination known as the "drug trust." There are 90 defendants in the case.

Heavy Rain at Bay City.

San Francisco, June 5.—Heavy rain, accompanied by high winds, prevailed here last night, and this weather prevailed throughout the northern portion of the state. It is 22 years, since similar conditions were experienced at this time of the year. Locally, the rainfall yesterday was 0.20 inch, making the seasonal precipitation 20.37 inches. Comparatively little suffering was caused by the rain throughout the refuge camps.

Will Welcome Bryan Home.

New York, June 5.—A reception, in which Democrats from all over the country will be invited to take part, country will be tendered to William Jennings Bryan on his return from a trip around the world. It is expected that Mr. Bryan will arrive in this city about August 1.

Copper Mines Under City.

Calumet, Mich., June 5.—The Hancock Consolidated Mining company, capitalized for \$5,000,000, was organized here today for and will open extensive copper mines under the city of Hancock.

### PLAYING SHYLOCK.

Insurance Companies Knock Off One-Third San Francisco Losses.

Oakland, Cal., June 4.—The word insurance is all one hears in San Francisco today and the language used regarding the dilatory tactics of the insurance companies is far from complimentary. The people have not the slightest faith in the statement given out to most of the companies are anxious to settle promptly and dollar for dollar. Their doubt appears to be well founded, for the insurance companies, with a very few exceptions, have shown a tendency to slice off about a third of their liabilities when settled.

Cases such as this are common. A man who had \$400 insurance on goods worth \$600 gets about \$300 when he is through with the adjusters. He has really been compromised with. The insurance company has driven a bargain.

It has been estimated that, of \$170,000,000 owing, the companies will pay about \$120,000,000, holding out \$50,000,000 which belongs to the insured. It is difficult to compile facts, as the insurance officials are not communicative, but it is estimated that the losses already settled have been on a third knock-off basis. They call it stealing here.

While the people are gradually becoming wrought up and may attempt to force action by the insurance companies, they know they are practically helpless and that legal action will only cause further delay. They must rely on the adjusters and take what they get.

Everyone is awake to the situation of the two home companies, which perform can only settle slowly. Their securities and the basis of their securities are destroyed and the people whom they count on to cash them are unable to do so. They must unload slowly or not be able to settle at all.

### DEFENDS HIS INSPECTION BILL.

Crumpacker Says It Is Against Interests of Beef Trust.

Washington, June 4.—Judge Crumpacker of Indiana, today met the insinuation that his bill to provide for the inspection of meat offered for interstate and foreign commerce is "the packers' bill" by the statement that, if the fees to be charged to the packers by the Beveridge bill were eliminated, the Beveridge measure would meet with unqualified approval from the packers.

"The Beveridge bill," said Judge Crumpacker, "would act so as to drive out of business all of the small independent packers and would put the beef trade entirely in the hands of the beef trust. The small sellers of beef and other meats throughout the country could not afford to pay the fees for inspection and they would have to hand over their business to the trust. As for the insinuation that my bill is framed in the interests of the packers, I will say there is no packing interest in my district; that I have seen no packers about the measure, and that I stand for it as calculated to meet the demands of the situation. I don't care what the packers want. I care for what the country ought to have."

### GROUND INTO SAUSAGES.

What Becomes of Some Employes in Packing Houses.

Paris, June 4.—Chicago meat will be barred out of France if the object of today's meeting of the League of Public Hygiene, backed by several scores of French packers, can be attained. The league expects at least to get the government to inaugurate a new system of inspection which will prevent tainted meat from entering the country.

A French emissary, it appears, visited the stockyards in Chicago and obtained employment for a year as French correspondence clerk. According to his testimony, no meat coming from Chicago can be eaten with safety. The most sensational evidence was that cases had occurred of workmen falling accidentally into the sausage machines, their bones being ground up with other contents of the vat and issuing in the form of food for human consumption.

### Propose New Reserve.

Washington, June 4.—The forestry service has notified Senator Fulton of its intention to create the Heppner forest reserve, along the north fork of the John Day river, near Heppner, to embrace about 13 townships. A map of the proposed reserve has been submitted to the senator, and he has been asked to make suggestions of desirable changes in the boundaries. He will take up the matter with persons living in the immediate vicinity of the proposed reserve and transmit their views to the department.

### Pens Shoshone Reserve.

Washington, June 4.—The president has issued a proclamation opening to settlement and entry a portion of the Shoshone Indian reservation in Wyoming, the area being approximately 1,150,000 acres. A registration of applicants will be held at Lander, Shoshone, Thermopolis and at Worland, provided the Big Horn railroad is doing a passenger traffic to the latter place, commencing July 16 and ending July 31. The drawing will be held at Lander, Wyo., commencing August 4, 1906, and continued as may be necessary.

### City Will Investigate.

Chicago, June 4.—The city has decided to appoint a commission to investigate the conditions at the stock yards, with a view to determining how far the recent criticism of methods employed is justified. Mayor Dunne today, after a conference with Health Commissioner Whalen, decided to ask the co-operation of the Federal government, and the authorities will be asked to name several members of the commission.

### May Adjourn About July 4.

Washington, June 4.—Members of congress who visited the White House today predicted that final adjournment would not be held until the Fourth of July.

# NEEDS DRASTIC LAW

## Roosevelt Will Send Message to Congress on Meat Packers.

### THEY HAVE FORCED HIS HAND

Neill-Reynolds Report Intended Only for Private Information, but Will Be Made Public.

Washington, June 2.—President Roosevelt decided today to make public the report of Professor Charles P. Neill, commissioner of labor, and James E. Reynolds, of New York, concerning the conditions of the meat packing establishments as they found them on an inquiry instituted by the president, primarily for his own information. The report will be accompanied by a special message of President Roosevelt, in which he will take strong ground in favor of immediate and drastic legislation to correct the evils which are exposed in the report.

The president had not expected to make public the report of Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds. He felt that its publication might injure the meat packing industries in this country. Primarily, the information contained in the report was to be obtained to be used as a basis for the legislation proposed in the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill by Senator Beveridge of Indiana. He did not imagine there would be serious opposition to a proposition to afford inspection of such meats prepared for domestic consumption as is afforded to meat products intended for shipment abroad. The meat packers, however, rose in arms against the Beveridge amendment, being insistent in opposition to it, not only in principle, but on the question of paying for the proposed inspection.

Representative Wadsworth, of New York, called on the president today. He is chairman of the agricultural committee of the house, to which the proposed amendment will be referred. He indicated to the president the intention of the committee to consider the amendment proposed by Mr. Beveridge and adopted practically without division by the senate, and to prepare a substitute for it that would "be fair to all parties concerned."

The attitude of Mr. Wadsworth was not satisfactory to the president. In view of the facts reported to him by Mr. Neill and Mr. Reynolds, the president is of the opinion that immediate legislation of a drastic nature is necessary to cure the evils which have been developed. He decided, therefore, to make public the Neill-Reynolds report.

### HERMANN TRIAL JUNE 10.

Court Holds Witnesses Can Return to Portland in Time.

Washington, June 1.—Judge Gould having overruled the motion to postpone the trial of Representative Hermann in this city until the October term of the court, the case will come up for hearing by or before June 10, unless the trial of the pending post office case continues longer than now anticipated.

It is believed the trial of Hermann will consume only three to five days, and, in the opinion of the court, the witnesses who will be summoned to appear against Hermann here can give their testimony and then reach Portland in time to testify in the land-fraud trials, which begin there June 21.

If he can possibly arrange it, Francis J. Heney will come to Washington to prosecute Hermann, and immediately upon the conclusion of this trial will go to Portland to take up the land cases before Judge Hunt. If Heney is unable to come to Washington, the prosecution of Hermann will rest in the hands of District Attorney Baker. It now appears that no further postponement of this case is possible.

### Deadly Effect of Wood Alcohol.

Rawlins, Wyo., June 4.—William Wardlaw and Jesse Keating, convicts, died at the state penitentiary here yesterday from the effects of drinking wood alcohol. They were workers in the broom factory, where shellac varnish is used in finishing the handles. They secured the shellac, to settle, drank the wood alcohol, which is used to cut the shellac. Both died in horrible convulsions, having first become totally blind from the effects of the drug. At death the body was black.

### Senate Wins on Statehood.

Washington, June 2.—The Republican managers in the house today stated that the conference report on the statehood bill would be made today. This report will be an agreement on the basis of the Foraker amendment of a year ago, which provides that the people of Arizona and New Mexico may vote on the question of joint statehood at a regular election held for the purpose of electing a delegate to congress. The amendment is to be reported exactly as it was introduced a year ago by Foraker.

### Will Make No Changes.

Chicago, June 2.—Mayor Dunne today declared that nothing would be done to change the sanitary condition of the stockyards beyond routine inspection. He professed ignorance as to conditions there, and referred inquiries as to his intentions to Health Commissioner Charles J. Whalen. Dr. Whalen was answered when told of the charges. He said that he did not want any "longhaired radicals" appointed to go into the stockyards to foment trouble.

### Postal Bill Sent to Conference.

Washington, June 2.—The postoffice appropriation bill was sent to conference by the house today. Sims, of Tennessee, inveighed against the iniquity of sending a bill with 83 amendments to conference without permitting the house to consider them.

### WEIGHING THE WORLD.

Correspondent of The World Today Tells How It Will Be Done.

Science is dissatisfied with the accepted figures of the earth's weight. They are considered a trifle antique for a twentieth century standard. Americans are to lead the way in weighing the world once more, writes Percy Trenchard in The World Today.

It may sound absurd to some to speak of weighing the earth and yet it has been done and is to be done again. More than half a century ago pendulums were swung under Archy's direction, at the top and bottom of their times of swing showed how heavy the whole earth was compared with the outermost thin shell, a shell of the thickness of the depth of the coal pit. Since geologists were able to give a fair estimate of the weight of this surface shell, the weight of the entire earth became a mere matter of multiplication.

The same experiment is to be repeated by a scientific expedition from the Survey Department at Washington. Pendulums are to be swung at the apex of the great pyramid and in the chambers at its center and base. From the swing of these pendulums the comparative weights of the earth and of the pyramid will be learned, and the weight of the world will be estimated, the weight of the world will be, as in the case of the Archy experiment, a mere matter of multiplication.

All this may be a little puzzling to the lay mind, but the explanation is not difficult. Asked to describe the method of weighing the world in plain untechnical language an official of the Survey Department said:

"The principle is that the weight of a body is proportional to the attraction which it exerts. By the pull that the sun exerts over the earth as shown



THE GREAT PYRAMID OF EGYPT.

by the earth's motion we estimate that its attraction is 32280 times as great as the earth's and therefore that the sun's mass is that many times greater than the mass of the earth. Knowing the weight of the sun by this method of comparison. In the same way the weight of Jupiter, Saturn, Venus, Neptune or any other planet may be ascertained by comparison with the weight of the sun, using the calculations on the amount of attraction the sun exercises over these planets. But first the earth's weight must be estimated to form a basis for the other calculations.

"The same principle is applied. The pyramid will be used as a basis for the first estimate. A plumb-bob will be swung from the apex of the pyramid, observation and calculation will determine the force of the attraction of the small body, namely, the pyramid, for the plumb-bob and the greater attraction of the large body, the earth, for the plumb-bob. The weight of the pyramid having been estimated, the weight of the earth will be calculated by multiplying the pyramid's weight by the number of times the attraction of the earth for the plumb-bob is greater than the attraction of the pyramid for the plumb-bob. From the standard thus fixed the weight of all other bodies in the solar system can be estimated.

"Here are some old figures for you; the number of cubic miles in the earth is about 250,800,000; each cubic mile contains 147,200,000 cubic feet and each cubic foot, upon the average, weighs 5.67 times as much as a cubic foot of water, or 35 pounds, 8 ounces avoirdupois. Place it out for yourself."

### FIRST CASE OF LYNCH LAW.

Hanging of a Murderer by His Heels in the West of Ireland.

So many different versions and explanations of the term lynch law have at various times been given and occasionally are even yet added to, that it seems fitting to recount the tragic incident which has since given a name to so many callous occurrences not only in our land but on occasion also in that of others.

The very name of "lynch" gives the direct clue to the land of its origin—Ireland. And when we recall the fact that during the latter part of the seventeenth century there was comparatively a large immigration from the north of Ireland and the south of Scotland, coming as settlers to the Carolinas, from which much of this material spread westward into Kentucky and Tennessee, and realizing the tenacity with which these people's blood, nourish and perpetuate their folklore and traditions, it needs only to relate the incident which Thackeray in his "Irish Sketch Book" graphically recounts to show how natural it was to apply the name and such a term to the individual exercise of justice and punishment.

Thackeray, in the book referred to and in chapter 1, which treats of Galway, thus speaks of an occurrence within its precincts which in 1842—and probably does to this day—bore the gruesome "memento" so grimly described in the words following:

"Then there is Lombard street, otherwise called Deadman's lane, with a row of red and cobblestones and a me-

morial mort over the door where the dreadful tragedy of the Lynches was acted in 1493. If Galway is the Rome of Connaught James Lynch Fitzstephen, the mayor, may be considered as the Lucius Junius Brutus thereof. Lynch had a son who went to Spain as master of one of his father's ships, and being of a wild, extravagant turn, there contracted debts, drew bills and alarmed his father's correspondent, who sent a clerk and nephew of his own back in young Lynch's ship to Galway to settle accounts. On the fifteenth day young Lynch threw the Spaniard overboard. Coming back to his own country, he reformed his life a little and was on the point of marrying one of the Blakes, Burkes or Bodkins or others, when a seaman who had sailed with him, being on the point of death, confessed the murder which he had been a participator.

"Hereon the father, who was chief magistrate of the town, tried his son and sentenced him to death, and when the clan Lynch rose in a body to see the young man and divert such a disgrace from the family it is said that Fitzstephen Lynch hanged the culprit with his own hands. A tragedy called 'The Warden of Galway' has been written on the subject and was acted a few nights before my arrival."—New York Times.

### SUCCESS WOUNDED ANT.

Lord Aveling Convinced that the Insect Is Possessed of Reason.

Lord Aveling, better known as Sir John Lubbock, the famous scientist, writes: "In one of my nests was an ant which had come into the world without antennae. Never having previously met with such a case, I watched her with great interest, but she never appeared to leave the nest. At length one day I found her wandering about in an aimless sort of manner, apparently not knowing her way at all.

"I at once set myself to separate them, but whether owing to the wounds she had received from her enemies or to my rough though well-meant handling or to both, she was evidently much wounded, and lay helpless on the ground. After some time another ant from the same nest came by. She examined the poor sufferer carefully, then picked her up and carried her away into the nest. It would have been difficult for anyone who had witnessed the scene to have denied to this ant the possession of human feelings.

"In face of such facts as these it is impossible to regard ants as mere exquisite automatons. When we see an ant hill, tenanted by thousands of industrious inhabitants, excavating chambers, forming tunnels, making roads, guarding their home, gathering food, feeding the young, tending their domestic animals—each one fulfilling its duties—it is difficult altogether to deny to them the gift of reason, and the preceding observations tend to confirm the opinion that their mental powers differ from those of men not so much in kind as in degree.

### COLLECTING DOUBLE.

When the Minister Had the Huckerster at His Mercy.

Gov. Blanchard, of Louisiana, was describing the precautions that a certain veteran physician had taken against the spread of contagious disease.

"Knowing the people he had to deal with," Gov. Blanchard said, "he saw that his rules were carried out before one of these people left their homes. They had tricked him in the past. He would not be tricked again. He was like the Camden clergyman of my boyhood.

"This clergyman once married a certain huckerster who, before the ceremony, declared he was unable to pay the wedding fee, and so, willy nilly, the clergyman had to let him go.

"Some years later the good man found the same huckerster before him with another woman. His first wife had died. Now he desired to joke with a second.

"The minister was willing enough to remarry the man, but this time he would take precautions.

"So, leading the bridegroom to one side, he held out his hand and said in a low voice: "'My fee.'"

"Oh, yes, of course," said the huckerster, confusedly, and he placed a bank note in the clergyman's palm.

"Thank you," said the clergyman, with a bland smile. "That is for the first time. Now we will have the fee for this occasion, please."

### Blowing Out a Stump.

To remove a stump bore under it a slanting hole twelve or eighteen inches deep and use half a stick of dynamite or a whole one if the stump be large. Adjust the fuse and fill the hole with dry sand. Use a two inch augur for boring the hole. The stick of dynamite under a large bowlder will usually break it up so that it can be moved easily.

There are many different kinds of weeds, and some of them start off early in the spring, almost before the frost leaves the ground. It is the early weeds that give the farmer the most trouble. If the land was plowed last fall, cross-plow it the coming spring, and then harrow or cultivate it as often as can be done until time to put in the seed. Every time the land is cultivated more weeds will germinate to be killed, and the more weeds that are destroyed before the regular crop start the fewer there will be to combat later on.



### Start the Pigs Right.

The man who starts off his pigs on the corn ration about as soon as he can after they are weaned is laying in a store of trouble for himself later. There is a trouble known to swine raisers as contracted stomach, which results from an improper ration. The animal is apparently "off its feed," but the fact is, the ration has been so poorly balanced that the stomach has not grown with the growth of the rest of the body. If the young pigs are to be allowed a ration they will do more or less rooting, eating of soil and sod; as this is their nature, it will not hurt them; but if they are placed where one does not wish the sod uprooted, then the animal must be ringed. If middlings and oilmeal are introduced with the corn ration there will be considerably less trouble. Some of the stock foods on the market have their greatest value to the swine raiser who does not feed a balanced ration and if these stock foods can be obtained practically free from drugs or condiments, they are very valuable in such cases.

### Potato Cutting Table.

When one has a large area to plant to potatoes the work of cutting the seed tubers in the ordinary way is not inconsiderable. One who is handy can readily make the seed cutter here described and save considerable time in preparing the seed for planting. Build a table about three feet deep and six feet wide, setting on it legs so it will stand about twenty-five inches from the floor, just high enough so the average man can get his knees under it comfortably when sitting down. Have a back to the table a foot high, with a shelf at the top of the front end that slides cut so that at the front end they will be not more than six inches high. A similar board is run down the center, thus making a table at which two can work. In the side pieces, about three inches from the end that is open, the front end, cut a hole eight inches long. A basket is set under this hole, on the floor, and the cut tubers are passed through the hole into the basket.

### Warm and Cold Winters.

According to the director of the weather bureau at the Missouri State University, the time may not be far distant when the United States weather service can tell us at least six months in advance whether the winter will be warm or cold. It has already been determined, he says, that there are great world eddies of air sweeping around the globe which it is thought cause the difference in our winters, and as soon as stations are established everywhere so that the progress of these may be watched, the bureau will likely be able to give information by the last of September concerning the weather in January, February and March.

### Good Word for Guinea.

The Guinea fowl may yet become a very profitable branch of farm poultry raising. The scarcity of certain kinds of game which resemble in flavor the Guinea, especially the Western prairie chicken and grouse, has led to a substitution of young Guineas on hotel and restaurant bills of fare. Guineas of about the broiler age, weighing about one pound and a half are of an exceedingly fine, gamey flavor, and seem to satisfy the consumer. In this way the restaurants are able to dodge the game laws in certain States and serve "prairie chicken" on the bill of fare at all seasons. Gamehouses are paying high prices for young Guineas, and it would seem that large farms might be devoted to them profitably wherever turkeys and pheasants succeed.

### Colony House for Pigs.

Small houses built after the following description may be readily moved to any desired location on the farm. The house is very inexpensively constructed, consisting of two large dry goods boxes; the ends of the boxes are removed, the tops cut off on a slant and the edges of the ends are fastened together with small cleats of wood or strips of iron; these latter are better from the point of strength. A cleat of hard wood covers the rough ends of the boards of the floor six inches inside and all cracks between boards are banded. The door is cut in the end and

ket. This is done so that by a movement of the hand the cut pieces may be dropped into the basket, rather than have the cutter reach over or around to drop the pieces, which would be necessary if the baskets were behind him or at the sides. Tall baskets are used generally, although the ordinary peach basket will answer the purpose. A shelf is placed at the top of the cutting bench at the back, on which knives and any other tools needed in the work may be kept. The idea is plainly shown in the illustration.—Indianapolis News.

### MARKER FOR CORN.

Runners of this corn marker should be 2x5 inches by 2 feet. The side arm is fastened to sled on a swivel, and is pulled along by attaching a rope to shoe and hooked to singletree as shown. This arm is made 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches and

### Winter Chickens.

Chickens can be hatched in the winter months and profitably raised. You can hatch them from Sept. 1 until June 1. Other months are unprofitable. Chickens can endure cold weather better than extreme heat. Disease, lice and mites always come with summer months. The expense of feeding is no greater in winter. Broods can be realized from broods hatched in November, December and January. Of course, winter chicks do not grow quite so fast, but they produce a heavier coat of feathers. They grow more compact and solid if hatched early in the winter, and will be just right for April and May, when the price is at the highest point.

### What Lime Does for Land.

Farmers often say that they do not need to use lime, because they use large quantities of it in fertilizer. Ground bone and other forms of phosphate contain lime. We cannot obtain phosphoric acid in ordinary fertilizers without lime. Such farmers mistake the most necessary function of lime in the soil. Air-slaked lime has a chemical action which sweetens the soil, makes it more compact or sets free other forms of plant food. This is quite distinct from its power to provide actual food for the plants. The lime in the bone or phosphate may in time serve as plant food, but the air-slaked lime is needed for the more important service.

### Wireworms.

It is claimed by a New York farmer that wireworms will not live in ground where buckwheat is grown for two seasons and that potato land may be cleared of these worms by growing buckwheat.

### It is Claimed by a New York Farmer.

The hard experience of last year taught many of the Southern truck growers the old lesson of diversification, or in other words, not to put all their eggs into one basket. This year many of the farmers who staked all on one crop and failed last year, are now branching out a little more into fruit growing, etc., as well as the culture of vegetable crops. The indications are for a prosperous season for Southern truckmen, but it is always dangerous for a man of small capital to grow nothing at all but one line of produce.—American Cultivator.

### MOVABLE HOUSE FOR PIGS.

holes, eight inches in diameter are cut in the upper front for ventilation. Small covers of wood may be fastened with screws so that they can be closed over the openings when the weather is very cold or stormy.

### Blowing Out a Stump.

To remove a stump bore under it a slanting hole twelve or eighteen inches deep and use half a stick of dynamite or a whole one if the stump be large. Adjust the fuse and fill the hole with dry sand. Use a two inch augur for boring the hole. The stick of dynamite under a large bowlder will usually break it up so that it can be moved easily.

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