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OLD FORT CRAWFORD

SCENE OF THE FIRST LOVE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Ancient Spot is Located on Banks of Mississippi River in Wisconsin—Romantic Courtship with Daughter of Col. Taylor.

McGregor, La.—Old Fort Crawford, scene of many a tale of manliness and chivalry, of love and war, where Jefferson Davis had his early romance, is a picturesque spot. The fort is on the banks of the Mississippi river and is now a part of the ancient town of Prairie du Chien, the oldest city in Wisconsin, founded by French Jesuits, who came down from Canada to Green Bay, down the Wisconsin into the Mississippi in 1669.

The fort is a site of prominence on a knoll overlooking the mouth of the Wisconsin and a large stretch of the greater river into which it flows.

Jefferson Davis began his military career here directly after graduation at West Point and receiving the usual brevet of second lieutenant. He was at St. Louis for a little time and was then transferred. Here he found Col. Zachary Taylor in command.

Here Jefferson Davis met the three daughters and the son of his commanding officer; and here the handsome young soldier fell in love with Sarah Taylor. Picnics planned to Picture rock and what is now known as McGregor heights, together with romantic rambles and sallies unknown to the good colonel and his wife, brought about the natural order of experience. Gentle



Ruins of Old Fort Crawford.

Sarah Taylor and Lieut. Jefferson Davis loved each other.

The Dousmans and Capt. McRee and his family were happy over the love of these likeable young folk. Of course, it being true love, it could not be expected to run smooth. Col. Taylor being approached by the manly fellow offered many objections. That he had nothing against the strong character of the man was evident.

But the favorite daughter of the fort was not as mild as she appeared to be. Taking the matter into her own hands, and having something of the decision of character of her father, like someone suddenly became miserable to the old man. How, he could never tell. But everything went wrong. Too bad that the soldiers were cursed and blamed for the state of affairs.

Everybody knew what was the matter except the poor, boycotted colonel. Finally the girl approached her father and argued the case with him. There was not a spot on the life of the man she loved.

"That makes it all the harder, don't you see, girl? If he was a rascal I would throw him in the river and be done with him. No! What I have said shall stand. You shall not marry any soldier."

The poor girl had to report "nothing doing" at the next tryst.

Many are the stories of the elopement. One is that he compelled an Indian to row them down to Turkey river on the Iowa side and that there they were married. Another is that they went to St. Louis and that the colonel heard of them there, and had them brought back.

The young man most interested in the matter is likely to know best about the interesting affair, and these are his words:

"A boat about leaving the Dousman wharf for St. Louis was chosen by us, and when Miss Taylor was ready she came aboard, accompanied by Mrs. McRee, and we took passage to St. Louis. I resigned my commission in the army and Miss Taylor and I were married at the home of the eldest sister of Gen. Zachary Taylor in Kentucky, in the presence of the general's two sisters, but without his knowledge or consent."

The estrangement was not straightened during the lifetime of Mrs. Jefferson Davis. She died of malaria in 1835 and was buried in the Davis burying ground, near Baya Sara, La.

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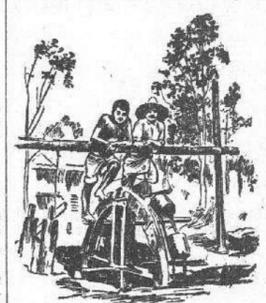
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PRIMITIVE IRRIGATION METHODS.

Companies Organized Will Improve System in Old Mexico.

St. Louis.—The new irrigation law which was recently passed by the Mexican congress already has led to the inauguration of a number of irrigation projects in different parts of that country. The fact that the law carries an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to be paid in subsidies to those who place land under irrigation, serves as an incentive for the establishment of improvements of this character.

One of the largest of these irrigation enterprises under the new law is being financed by a syndicate of St. Louis men, headed by David R. Francis. His son, David R. Francis, Jr., is



Primitive Method of Irrigation in Old Mexico.

actively interested in the project, and has been spending much of his time in Mexico of late. The concession for this enterprise provides for the use of the water of Lake Chapala for irrigating about 500,000 acres of land adjacent to the lake. The government will pay a subsidy of \$25 per hectare of 2 1/2 acres on all land placed under irrigation. It is stated that a system of canals and ditches will be built to cover every part of the tracts of land that are to be irrigated and that great electric pumping plants will be installed to raise the water out of the lake. The cost of the construction of the system of irrigation will be at most offset by the subsidy.

A number of applications for concessions to establish large irrigation plants under the new subsidy law are pending in the department of fomento of the federal government. Minister Olegario Molina of that department recently signed a contract with Joaquin Redo, a wealthy business man of Mazatlan, for the establishment of a system of irrigation in the valley of the San Lorenzo river in the state of Sinaloa. Mr. Redo binds himself to place 25,000 acres under irrigation within ten years from the date of the contract.

Primitive methods of irrigation are in use in many parts of Mexico. Some of these irrigating plants have been in operation continuously for more than 150 years. The water is raised by means of cumbersome water wheels operated by the native peons. The capacity of the buckets on these wheels is small, but a considerable quantity of water is lifted in the course of a day's operation and several acres may be irrigated from one water wheel. The demand for modern pumping plants has increased very rapidly during the last few years, and it is not unusual to see a gasoline engine at work alongside of one of the antiquated water wheels.

WISCONSIN MAN IS CHOSEN.

Lorenzo D. Harvey New Head of National Education Association.

Menominee, Wis.—Lorenzo Dow Harvey, who has been elected president



L. D. HARVEY

of the National Education Association, has been superintendent of the Menominee school system and Stout training schools since 1903. He has been a teacher or superintendent of schools since 1873, the year following his graduation from Milton college, his work having been at Sheboygan, Oshkosh, Milwaukee and Menominee.

Mr. Harvey was born in New Hampshire in 1848 and has lived in Wisconsin 58 years. All his life, excepting five years, when he was engaged in the practice of law and in manufacturing, has been devoted to educational work. He has been president of the Wisconsin Teachers' association and of the library department of the National Educational association and at the head of the superintendence department of the National Educational association. He succeeds Edwin G. Cooley of Chicago as president of the association.

Fun!

"Mamma, may I go over with Freddie in his yard?"
"No, my son; you and Freddie stay in our yard and play."

"But there's no more fun in our yard, mamma; we've tramped down all the flowers!"—Tonkers Statesman.

To Be Remembered.

Teacher—Who were our first parents?
New Boy—Eve and Adam.
Teacher—You must say "Adam and Eve." Have I not told you they were created in alphabetical order?—Half Holiday.

FARMING IN THE SOUTH

A Settlin' Hen.

When a hen is bound to set. Seems as though 'tain't etiket Dowsin' er in water till She's connected with a chill! Seems as though 'twas skursely right Givin' her a dreadful fright, Tyin' rags around her tail, Poundin' on an old tin pail, Chasin' her around the yard. Seems as though 'twas kinder hard Bein' kicked and slammed and shooed 'Cause she wants to raise a brood. I sh'd say it's gettin' gay Jest 'cause natur' wants its way. While ago my neighbor Penn Started bustin' up a hen; Went to yank her off the nest. Hen, though, made a peck and jest Grabbed his thumb nail good and stout Liked to yank the darn thing out. Fen, he twitched away and then Tried again to grab the hen, But, by ginger, she had spunk. 'Cause she took and nipped a chunk Big's a bean right out of his palm; Swallowed it, and cool and calm Stated up and yelled "Cab-dah!" Sounded like she said, "Hoo-rah!" Waal, sir, when that hen done that, Penn, he bowed, took off his hat. Spunk jest suits him, you can bet—"Set," says he, "gol darn, ye, set!"—Wellsville (N. Y.) Reporter.

How to Use the Road Drag.

During this time of the year our roads are nearly always very rough, which makes traveling over them disagreeable. Very little work, at slight expense, with the road drag will make a wonderful improvement. There is no other tool better adapted to the improvement of earth roads, so far as the actual work done, cost, ease of operation, etc., are concerned, as the drag.

The ordinary reversible blade grader must be used to give the road-bed its proper shape; after this, it is best maintained by using the drag after each wet period.

A good two-horse drag may be made as follows: Use either a split log or a 2x12x16 oak plank sawed in two. If made of a log, secure one from ten to twelve inches in diameter and about eight feet long; split or saw this into as nearly equal halves as possible. These halves are set on edge with the flat side to the front, thirty inches apart, and are fastened together with three strong pins wedged in. The plank drag is similarly constructed. The front piece should stand about a foot farther to the right than the back one, so when the drag is pulled at an angle of forty-five degrees, it does not interfere with the back piece following in its track. The right one-half of the front piece should be shod with a piece of steel, to give it a cutting edge and prevent it from wearing. The drag is hitched so as to pull at an angle of about forty-five degrees, which causes it to move a small amount of dirt from the side of the road to the center, thus keeping the crown well rounded.

The best time to use the drag is after each wet spell, just as the surface is beginning to dry and is still wet enough to smear.

The mud formed on the road after a rain represents the dust, in part, which has been made by constant tramping and wear on the road surface. When moistened this dust forms a paste similar to cement. By the use of the drag as the surface begins to dry, this "dust paste" is crudely troweled or smeared over the surface. The action of the wind, sunshine, and travel has a tendency to dry, harden and beat down this mud covering until it becomes a sort of roof which turns the water very readily. Travel then begins to work up more dust; this is, again formed into a "dust paste" by the next rain. Another dragging spreads another coat over the first and the surface becomes harder, smoother and more nearly waterproof than before.

Every time the mud is spread over the surface and is beaten down and dried, the road is improved. One dragging at a time is usually sufficient.—H. M. Baines, Prof. of Mechanics, Colorado Agricultural College.

Largest Farm in the World.

It is said that the largest farm in the world is that of Don Luis Terrazas, of Chihuahua, Mexico, on which 4,000 people live. The farm has on it 1,000,000 cattle, 1,000 horses, 700,000 calves. More than 1,000 cowboys are needed to look after his herds. He has a slaughter house of his own near Chihuahua City, at which more than 25,000 head of cattle and as many or more sheep and hogs are slaughtered every year. He owns his own refrigerator cars, in which his packed meats are shipped all over the republic, and more than half a day is required for a railway train to cross the farm.

Peanut Butter.

Use the Spanish peanuts. Roast in a moderate oven till light brown. Great care should be taken not to burn them. Rub off skins and grind in nut grinder. The secret of oily butter is slow feeding of machine, dropping one nut at a time, and the more revolutions are made the better. Salt to taste after grinding.

The Queen of Holland discourages gunning so far as she is able. She is an ardent lover of all animals.

The men who would divide society into "classes" are selfish and seek their own advantage. We have no classes. The farmer may be a banker; the doctor is probably a farmer; the doctor either owns a farm or lends money upon security of one. The merchant may be a farmer, and probably is. In this country there cannot be diverse interests which antagonize each other. Individually, interests may be diverse; but in the aggregate we must all stand or fall together.

Cost of Building a Creamery.

During the past few years there have been built in the United States several thousand creameries, many of which have been successful from the start, while others have failed after a few months' operation, and some were never even started.

An investigation of the creamery business in several states by the United States department of agriculture has shown that the cause of many of the failures was due to lack of a sufficient number of cows, which should not be less than 400, and that others failed because of improper organization, in the case of co-operative creameries, and excessive cost of building and equipment. Many creameries have cost about twice their actual worth, and were not of the type suited to the locality in which they were built.

The cost of a building about 28x48 feet will vary from \$800 to \$1,400, dependent upon the locality, the construction, and the cost of material and labor. Such a building usually consists of a main work room, engine and boiler room (including space for refrigerator machine), coal room, refrigerator, storeroom and office.

Machinery for a hand-separator plant, consisting of a 15-horsepower boiler, 10-horsepower engine, combination churn with a capacity of 600 pounds of butter, and other necessary apparatus, will cost approximately \$1,200. Machinery for a whole milk plant will cost about \$1,850. This equipment will handle from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds of butter per day. If a refrigerating machine is included the cost will be from \$600 to \$1,000 more.

The total cost of a creamery would therefore vary from \$2,000 for a simple hand-separator plant without artificial refrigeration, where labor and material are cheap, to \$4,250 for a whole milk plant including artificial refrigeration and a higher cost of labor and material.

The department of agriculture is prepared to furnish information for the proper organization of creameries and cheese factories, and upon request will supply plan of organization, list of machinery and plan for creamery. Correspondence should be addressed to the Dairy Division, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Vaccinating Animals.

It would be hard to estimate the value of veterinary science to the animal industry of the world. It has proved the salvation of the industry in more than one European country. It has eradicated pleuro-pneumonia and foot and mouth disease in this country; has controlled and is slowly but surely destroying Texas fever. Glanders, scab, hog cholera or swine plague and tuberculosis, all of which unchecked might devastate the animal industry of the country, are being brought under better control. In case of the last two it is interesting to note the tendency in recent years toward the use of the preventive measure of vaccination. The state of Pennsylvania has made liberal appropriations for some years for the study of tuberculosis in cattle, and this study has been to produce and test the effects of a vaccine.

While of course a complete demonstration has not yet been made the vaccine has shown that it is effective in making cattle immune under the most unfavorable conditions. The bureau of animal industry has recently proceeded on the same principle with hog cholera, with every promise of success. The tests made thus far indicate very slight losses with the use of vaccine on large numbers. Complete success here, however, is not claimed as yet. Possibly the problem of abortion in cattle, which has caused such serious losses, may yet be solved by the application of the same principle. Vast interests depend upon the health of our domestic animals, and it is to the credit of the veterinarians of the world that they have been so patient, so persistent and so successful in their work for the benefit of the business.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Woman.

She works harder before breakfast than man works all day.

She can economize more with 25c than a man with a dollar.

She has more humor in an offhand word than man has in his funniest story.

She shows more pathos in her gentlest sign than man shows in his most lugubrious wallowing.

She can dress herself neatly and attractively or less than it costs a man for shoes and hats.

She has more dignity in a nod of her head than a man has in a bow that embraces his entire anatomy.

She can show more justice in feeding chickens than a courtful of judges can show in 100 volumes of printed decisions.

She shows more ingenuity in the things she does with the left over butter potatoes than the greatest inventor who ever signed a patent specification.

Hold the Moisture.

The top soil and the subsoil all over the state have been well soaked and are full of moisture. But the rains have compacted the soil and left it in fine shape for drying out quickly unless cultivated. We may and we may not have plenty of rain throughout the summer. It is the safest plan to cultivate the land so as to hold the water already in the soil. There's enough in it now to make a cotton crop without any more rain.

To destroy the germs of smut on oats and other seeds add half a pound of formalin to thirty gallons of water, spread the seed on a barn floor and sprinkle the solution over it, making it thoroughly damp. Then shove it into a pile and cover it with sacks or blankets for about two hours, so that the chemical may act on the grain. The grain may then be dried for future use, but it is better to sow it at once. The seed should not be so moist as to pack in the hand. Thirty gallons will treat 100 to 150 bushels of grain.

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