REDISTRICTING OF CITY

ORDINANCE INTRODUCED BY COUNCILMAN SOURBIER.

Changes Made in the Boundaries of All the Fifteen Wards—Referred to Committee.

The ordinance to redistrict the city into fifteen wards as provided by the city charter was introduced in the Council last night by Councilman Sourbier, chairman of the committee on elections. The ordinance was the joint work of Mr. Sourbier, Mr. Crall, President Billingsley and Edward D. Logsdon, chairman of the Republican city committee, and was submitted to members of the Council and approved by them before its introduction. The ordinance is a great alteration in the map of the city for city political purposes and will be followed some time hence by the redistricting of the wards into precincts. The charter requires that the city be divided into fifteen wards, with an equal number of voters in each as near as it is possible to arrange the lines. The work of division has been attended at every step with this equal division in mind, and in this it differs from the ordinance of 1897, when the Taggart administration threw the heavy Republican vote into five North Side wards. The increasing territory of the city made the problem a difficult one, but in its solution the framers of the ordinance succeeded in making the average number of voters, approximately, in each ward 3,577.

The table showing the approximate number of voters in each ward based on the vote of 1902 and estimating an increase is given in round numbers below:

First	3,800
Second	3,000
Third	3,500
Fourth	3,300
Fifth	3,500
Sixth	3,500
Seventh	3,500
Eighth	3,500
Ninth	3,900
Tenth	3,700
Eleventh	4,000
Twelfth	3,600
Thirteenth	4,000
Fourteenth	2,800
Fifteenth	3,400

THE TOTAL VOTE.

The total vote shown by these figures is 53,600, which, divided by the fifteen wards, gives an average of 3,577. The lowest number of voters in any ward is 2,800 and the highest number 4,000. The distribution of the wards has been made with the view of equalization and without purpose of political advantage. In this distribution the new First Ward is all of the old First, with the exception of that portion between the Lake Erie tracks and Corneli avenue, north of Fifteenth street, which is thrown into the new Second.

The new Second is that part of the old ward north of Fifteenth street. That portion of the Second ward south of Fifteenth street and that portion of the Third Ward south of Sixteenth street and east of Capitol avenue and the triangular part of the Fourth precinct of the Eighth ward bounded by St. Clair, Pine and Massachusetts avenue is made into a new ward called the Eighth ward.

All the remaining portion of the Third ward remains the Third ward.

The Fourth ward is unchanged, except for the addition of the Twelfth and Eleventh precincts, south of Fall creek, to the new Fifth ward. The new Fifth ward, with the addition mentioned and the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth precincts of the Sixth ward and the elimination of all that portion west of White river, is made into a new Fifth ward.

The Sixth ward contains all the remaining portion of the old ward, with the addition on the east of the Fourth precinct of the Seventh ward.

The Seventh ward, after excluding the Fourth precinct, retains all of its old territory and, in addition, has those portions of the old Eighth ward in the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth precincts west of Pine street. All the remaining portion of the old Eighth ward and all the recently annexed territory of Tuxedo and Irvington is made into the new Ninth ward. The new Tenth ward is all that portion of the Ninth and Fourteenth wards east of Cruse street and Shelby street, between Washington and the south city limits.

THE NEW ELEVENTH.

The new Eleventh ward is composed of the first to the seventh precincts of the old Tenth, the fourth, fifth and sixth precincts of the old Ninth and all of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth and those portions of the eighth and ninth precincts south of Prospect street in the Thirteenth ward. That portion of the ninth precinct of the old Tenth east of Delaware street is also in the new Eleventh.

The new Twelfth ward includes all of the old Eleventh ward, the first, fourth, fifth and seventh precincts of the old Fifteenth, and that portion of the old Tenth ward west of Delaware street.

The new Thirteenth ward is composed of all that part of the old Fifteenth south of Ray street, all of the old Thirteenth ward south of Prospect street and all of the old Fourteetnh ward west of Shelby street.

The new Fourteenth ward is all of the old Twelfth ward with the exception of the tenth precinct west of Belmont avenue. This precinct thrown together with that portion of the old Fifth ward west of White river, including Haughville, composes the new Fifteenth ward.

ORDINANCE IN FULL.

The ordinance, which was referred to the committee on elections, is as follows:

—First Ward.—

All that part of the said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the First ward: Commencing at the intersection of the center line of School street and Thirtieth street; thence in a southerly direction with the east corporation line to the center line of Massachusetts avenue and the right of way and the Belt Railroad; thence in a southwesterly direction along the center line of the Belt Railroad right of way to the center line of Tenth street; Thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Massachusetts avenue; thence in a southwesterly direction in the center line of Massachusetts avenue to the center line of Cornell avenue; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Cornell avenue to the center line of Fifteenth street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Fifteenth street to the center line of the right of way of the C., I. & L. R. R.; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of the right of way of the C., I. & L. R. R. to the center line of Twenty-first street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Twenty-first street to the center line of Martindale avenue; thence in the center line of the right of way of the Belt Railroad; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of the Belt Railroad to the center line of Ralston avenue produced south; thence north in the center line of Ralston avenue and the same produced south, to the center line of Thirtieth street; thence in an easterly direction and southerly direction, with the corporation line to the intersection of the center lines of School street and Thirtieth street, to the place of beginning.

—Second Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Second ward: Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Thirtieth street and Ralston avenue, thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Ralston avenue, and the same produced, to the center line of the Belt Railroad; thence in a westerly direction along the center line of the Belt Railroad to the center line of Martindale avenue; thence in the center line of Martindale avenue to the center line of Twenty-first street; thence west in the center line of Twenty-first street to the center line of the C., I. & L. R. R. right of way; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of the C., I. & L. R. R. right of way to the center line of Fifteenth street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Fifteenth street to the center line of Central avenue; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Central avenue to the center line of Fifteenth street west; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Fifteenth street to the center line of Alabama street; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Alabama street to the center line of Fall creek; thence in a northeasterly direction in the center line of Fall creek to the center line of Thirtieth street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Thirtieth street to the center line of Ralston avenue, the place of beginning.

—Third Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Third ward: Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Alabama street and Fall creek; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Alabama street to the center line of Sixteenth street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Sixteenth street to the center line of Capitol avenue; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Capitol avenue to the center line of Pratt street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Pratt street to the center line of West street; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of West street to the center line of Fifteenth street, produced west; thence with the center line of Fifteenth street produced, to the center line of Northwestern avenue; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Northwestern avenue to the center line of Fall creek; thence in a northeasterly direction in the center line of Fall creek to the center line of Alabama street, the place of beginning.

—Fourth Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Fourth ward: Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Delaware street and Thirty-eighth street; thence in a southeasterly direction in the center line of the first road west of White river to a point 992 2-10 feet north of the center line of Tenth street, measured at right angles thereto; thence in an easterly direction and parallel with the north line of Tenth street to the center line of Fifteenth street produced west; thence east with the said center line of Fifteenth street to the center line of Northwestern avenue; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Northwestern avenue to the center line of Fall creek; thence in a northeasterly direction in the center line of Fall creek to a point east of Central avenue, the same being the corporation line; thence in a northerly and westerly direction along the corporation line to the intersection of the center lines of Delaware street and Thirty-eighth street, the place of beginning.

—Fifth Ward.—

All that part of the said city bounded as follows, shall be and constitute the Fifth ward. Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of Tenth street and West street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of West street to the center line of New York street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of New York street to the center line of Blackford street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Blackford street to the center line of Washington street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Washington street to the center line of White river; thence in a northwesterly direction in the center line of White river to the center line of Tenth street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Tenth street to the center line of Pratt street; thence in a northeasterly direction in the center line of Pratt street to the center line of Capitol avenue; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Capitol avenue to the center line of Sixteenth street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Sixteenth street to the center line of Alabama street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Alabama street to the center line of Ray street; thence in a northeasterly direction in the center line of Fifteenth street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Fifteenth street to the center line of Central avenue; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Central avenue to the center line of Ray street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Ray street to the center line of Delaware street, the place of beginning.

—Sixth Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Sixth ward. Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of Pratt street and Pennsylvania street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Pennsylvania street to the center line of Washington street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Washington street to the center line of Blackford street, north; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Blackford street to the center line of New York street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of New York street to the center line of West street; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of West street to the center line of Pratt street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Pratt street to the center line of Pennsylvania street, the place of beginning.

—Seventh Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Seventh ward: Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of St. Clair street and Pine street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Pine street to the center line of Washington street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Washington street to the center line of Pennsylvania street; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Pennsylvania street to the center line of St. Clair street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of St. Clair street to the center line of Pine street, the place of beginning.

—Eighth Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows, shall be and constitute the Eighth ward: Beginning at the center lines of the intersection of Fifteenth street and Cornell avenue; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Cornell avenue to the center line of Massachusetts avenue; thence in a northeasterly direction in the center line of Massachusetts avenue to the center line of the right of way of the L. E. & W. Railroad; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of the L. E. & W. Railroad to the center line of St. Clair street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of St. Clair street to the center line of Pennsylvania street; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Pennsylvania street to the center line of Pratt street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Pratt street to the center line of Capitol avenue; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Capitol avenue to the center line of Sixteenth street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Sixteenth street to the center line of Alabama street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Alabama street to the center line of Fifteenth street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Fifteenth street to the center line of Central avenue; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Central avenue to the center line of Fifteenth street to the center line of Cornell avenue, the place of beginning.

—Ninth Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Ninth ward. Commencing at the center line of the L. E. & W. R. R. right of way at the intersection of Tenth street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of the L. E. & W. R. R. right of way to the center line of St. Clair street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of St. Clair street to the center line of Pine street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Pine street to the center line of Washington street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Washington street to the center line of the Belt Railroad right of way; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of the Belt Railroad right of way to the center line of Tenth street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Tenth street to the center line of the L. E. & W. R. R. right of way, the place of beginning.

—Tenth Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Tenth ward: Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Washington street and Southeastern avenue; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Washington street to the center line of the Belt Railroad right of way; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of the Belt Railroad right of way to the center of the C., H. & D. R. R. right of way, the same being a point of the corporation line of said city; thence in a westerly and southerly direction of the corporation line to the center line of Shelby street; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Shelby street to the center line of Maryland street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Maryland street to the center line of Cruse street; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Cruse street to the center line of Southeastern avenue; thence in a northwesterly direction in the center line of Southeastern avenue to the center line of Washington street, the place of beginning.

—Eleventh Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Eleventh ward. Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of Washington street and Southeastern avenue; thence in a southeasterly direction in the center line of Southeastern avenue to the center line of Cruse street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Cruse street to the center line of Maryland street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Maryland street to the center line of Shelby street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Shelby street to the center line of Prospect street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Prospect street to the center line of Madison avenue; thence in a northwesterly direction in the center line of Madison avenue to the center line of Delaware street; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Delaware street to the center line of Washington street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Washington street to the center line of Southeastern avenue, the place of beginning.

—Twelfth Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Twelfth ward. Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Washington street and Delaware street; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Delaware street to the intersection in the center line of Madison avenue; thence in the center line of Madison avenue to the center line of Ray street; thence in a westerly direction in the center line of Ray street to the center line of White river; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of White river to the center line of Washington street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Washington street to the center line of Delaware street, the place of beginning.

—Thirteenth Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Thirteenth ward: Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of Prospect and Shelby streets; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Shelby street to the southern corporation line of said city; thence in a westerly direction along the southern corporation line to the center of White river; thence in a northerly direction in the center lines of White river to the center line of Ray street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Ray street to the center line of Madison avenue; thence in a southeasterly direction in the center line of Madison avenue to the center line of Prospect street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Prospect street to the center line of Shelby street, the place of beginning.

—Fourteenth Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Fourteenth ward: Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of White river and Maryland street produced west; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of White river to the center line of the Belt railroad right of way, the same being a point in the corporation line of said city; thence in a westerly-southerly direction with the corporation line to the center line of Oliver avenue and Belmont avenue; thence in a northerly direction in the center line of Belmont avenue to the center line of Maryland street; thence in an easterly direction in the center line of Maryland street and the same produced in a straight line to the center line of Harding street; thence in an easterly direction in a straight line to the place of beginning.

—Fifteenth Ward.—

All that part of said city bounded as follows shall be and constitute the Fifteenth ward: Commencing at the intersection of the center lines of Sheffield avenue and the first road west of White river; thence in a southeasterly direction in the center line of the first road west of White river to a point 992 2-10 feet north of the center line of Tenth street measured at right angles thereto; thence in an easterly direction and parallel to the north line of Tenth street to the center line of White river; thence in a southwesterly and southeasterly direction in the center line of White river to the center line of Maryland street produced west; thence in a westerly direction with the north boundary line of the Fourteenth ward, previously described, to the center line of Belmont avenue; thence in a southerly direction in the center line of Belmont avenue to the center line of Oliver avenue, the same being a point in the corporation line of said city; thence in a westerly, northerly and easterly direction with the corporation line to the center line of the first road west of White river; thence in a southeasterly direction along the center of the first road west of White river to the center of Sheffield avenue, the place of beginning.

WORKINGMEN AND CHURCHES.

Secretary Wilson, of the Miners, Talks to Methodist Ministers.

At the regular Monday meeting of the ministers of the Methodist Church held yesterday afternoon Revs. Halstead, Bacon, Kellogg, Zaring, Wilson, Farmer, Stansfield and Tippy were present and entered into a discussion of the subject "Are the Trades Unions Opposed to the Church?" Rabbi Wechsler, a frequent attendant at the local conferences of ministers, was present and participated in the discussion.

The subject of the discussion was furnished by W. B. Wilson, secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, who read a paper on that text. Mr. Wilson discussed the relations between organized labor and the Christian Churches. He declared that he was a Christian and a member of the church. He declared that laboring men can help build churches and that churches can add to the privileges of the working men.

Among other things Mr. Wilson said:

"Trades unions are not opposed to the church. There are many officers of the organization that are members of the various churches. Trades unions are organized for a given purpose by men who have a common interest in that line, but whose ideas diverge greatly in other lines and they would not permit the use of the organization to antagonize their religious opinions.

"There is just as large a percentage of nonunion workingmen who do not attend the churches as there is trades unionists. There are many causes for this condition and in citing those that have come under my observation, I do not want to be understood as either affirming or denying the correctness of the position."

NEW TRACTION COMPANY.

Huntington, Columbia City & Northern Has Capital of $50,000.

The Huntington, Columbia City & Northern Traction Company incorporated yesterday with $50,000 to build an interurban line to connect the three towns. The directors are John A. W. Kintz, Orlando Barsh, Willis A. Jones, Frank J. Heller, William E. Bartlett, Charles W. Watkins, Benton E. Gates and Charles A. Kepner. The officers are: John A. W. Kintz, president; Frank J. Heller, vice president; Willis A. Jones, secretary, and Benton E. Gates, treasurer.

The Knightstown Six-mile Telephone Company incorporated with $200 capital to furnish telephone service to stockholders in Henry and Hancock counties. The directors are Robert S. N. Oldham, Minor M. Thomas, Ithamer White, Charles Mattix and Frank Boren.

The Robison Tin Can Company, of Scottsburg, incorporated with $10,000 capital. The directors are George W. Robison, Crawford Robison, James L. Fisher, Levi McClain, William T. Hubbard, William H. Meloy and William L. McClain.

The Jones Hardware Company, of Richmond, notified the secretary of state of an increase in its capital from $40,000 to $100,000.

The National Window and Bent Glass Company, Montpelier, notified the secretary of state of a change of name to the National Window Glass Company.

The Knights of Honor.

The annual meeting of the Knights of Honor will be held in this city this week. This afternoon the executive committee will meet at the Grand Hotel and to-morrow and Thursday the Grand Lodge will be in session at the headquarters in the Century building. To-morrow night Washington Lodge will initiate a large class.

ANOTHER GAME.

Visitor—Do you raise pears?

Farmer—Well, I generally raise pairs of I have a straight or a flush.

FARM AND GARDEN INTERESTS

The Hotbed.

Philadelphia Record.

The methods of preparing and caring for a hotbed are very simple, and with care one should have but little trouble. The ordinary hotbed sash is three by six feet, but any old sash will answer the purpose. The bed should extend east and west, and the frame should be a little higher on the north than on the south side, to give the glass a pitch toward the sun. Ten inches in front and fourteen behind is about right. The sash should fit closely, and the ends of the frame should come up even with the top of the sash, to prevent the wind from blowing under on to the plants. The frame should also have a stay across the top about every six feet, to prevent the sides from springing in.

With the first warm days in March, or even as early as February, preparation should be made for the hotbed. A few barrels of good garden loam should have been prepared the fall before and stored in a place away from the frost, for it is difficult to get good soil at this season of the year. Select some sheltered spot, where there is plenty of sunshine, and draw out a few loads of fermenting horse manure. If the manure is heating evenly all through it may be built up into the bed at once, but if not it should be shaken up well and piled in a flat heap for a few days, and if any portions of it are dry these should be wet down. When the heat has permeated well through the pile fork it over and build it up into the bed, shaking out all of the lumps, so that it will pack evenly and give a steady heat. Tread it down quite firmly, for if left too loose it will ferment rapidly, giving an intense heat for a short time, then become exhausted. Build the bed about two feet thick and large enough so that it will extend two feet beyond the frame on all sides. Then set on the frame and bank it up to the top with manure. Next put in about four or five inches of soil, put on the sash and let it sweat. It will soon begin to heat quite violently, and the temperature will run up considerably over 100 degrees, after which it will begin to subside, and about the third or fourth day it will be down to about 90 degrees, when it will do to sow the seed.

It was claimed some years ago by the American Agriculturist that radish, lettuce and onion seed may be put in along with tomato, cabbage, pepper and egg plant seed for plants. Rake the bed smooth and fine, and sow the seed in drills three inches apart, covering half an inch deep. The plants will be up in a few days, and in about three weeks' time, if the weather is favorable, radishes will be fit to use. Lettuce, however, may be transplanted to a cold frame, and onions will give sets for the garden. If in picking the lettuce the leaves are removed and the roots and crowns left they will throw out a new growth and continue to produce all through the season. The plants should be kept free from weeds and thinned, so they will have room to develop. Tomatoes will make stronger, stockier plants if transplanted when they are two or three inches high.

The sash of the hotbed should be raised a little every day, to give the plants fresh air and to regulate the temperature. When water begins to gather on the under side of the glass it indicates that the temperature is running too high, and fresh air should be admitted, but be careful not to allow the cold winds to blow on the plants. The sash should be closed as the temperature falls toward evening. If the nights are very cold extra covering will be necessary. Old pieces of carpet or matting can be used, or light board covers can be made, which are more convenient.

The Farm School.

A. A. Parsons, in Indiana Farmer.

We farmers are all children in nature's chart class; we learn a lesson and, like all other human children, are puffed up with the belief that we are near the top, and haven't much to do but practice what we already know, and this spirit is sometimes fostered by having the same lesson presented for two or three seasons.

We learned to conserve moisture by breaking early and keeping a surface mulch, which is the artificial bell glass we can spread over an entire field, holding down the stored supply; we learned that shallow-working tools were best for this purpose, and had supplied ourselves with them, but another combination was presented; heavy rains made our fine mulch into mortar, which a few days' sunshine polished off and hardened until our favorite weeder was of no value, and the spring tooth cultivator was brought into use for first cultivation. This was so slow that before a field could be gone over it had grown so hard that the work was very unsatisfactory; we were compelled to buy plows that would tear up the ground, and we also learned that these same plows could be made to go shallow as well as deep. And when another season comes we will prepare for a dry one, and use the weeder, and if the rains come too hard, will tear the crust up deep. It is not always good farming to wait until the ground is dry enough to plow before starting in; if the rains should be frequent, plowing wet is much better than not to plow at all, and if plowed wet and fair weather prevails, almost all the evil effects can be removed by surface working with weeder, when it has dried a little on top. The drought of 1901 was a great educator, and many valuable lessons were learned, some of them already forgotten.

Hog cholera has appeared in many places, and no doubt will contribute its share to a light crop of pigs this year, superintended by a big pile of corn, a scoop shovel and an able-bodied farmer; but it is so much easier than to prepare warm slops, and the idea of keeping hogs on hay and warm water is so ridiculous that it is not considered when corn can be raised or bought. The new road the corn failure made us travel plainly led to better and more economical results. The lesson was forcibly put to us, and a repetition of it would have fixed it deeply in our minds, and we would have become used to the new way before a chance was offered to drop back into the old. Our great mother teacher seldom forces us to learn, but self-interest and professional pride should make us close students.

It is estimated that the increase of population in the United States each year is 2,000,000, and the area over which corn can be grown has already been measured; corn land will soon be worth $100 an acre. Can the man with the scoop shovel hold on to it, think you?

Purchasing Horses.

Up-to-date Farming.

There are fewer sources of greater annoyance both to the purchaser and the seller of the horse than disputes with regard to the soundness of the animal.

That horse is sound in whom there is no disease and no alteration of structure that impairs, or is likely to impair, his natural usefulness. The horse is unsound that labors under disease, or has some alteration of structure which does interfere with his natural usefulness. The term "natural usefulness" must be borne in mind. One horse may possess great speed, but is soon knocked up; another will work all day, but cannot get beyond a snail's pace; a third with a heavy forehand is liable to stumble, and is continually putting to hazard the neck of his rider; another, with an irritable constitution and a loose, washy form, loses his appetite and begins to scour if a little extra work is exacted from him. The term unsoundness must not be applied to either of these; it would be opening far too widely a door to disputation and endless wrangling. The buyer can discern, or ought to know, whether the form of the horse is that which will render him likely to suit his purpose, and he should try him sufficiently to ascertain his natural strength, endurance and manner of going.

Next watch him stand still. If sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs, without moving, except when he has very high life. He will be flat on the ground, with legs plump and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward and toe pointed to the ground, or if foot is lifted, disease of the navicular bone may be suspected, or at least a tenderness which is liable to develop into a serious disease. If the foot is thrown out and toe raised, the horse has suffered from laminitis, founder, or the back sinews are sprained, and he will prove worthless. If feet are drawn together beneath the horse, it indicates a misplacement of limb and weak disposition of the muscles. If the horse stands with feet spread apart or straddles with his hind legs, there is weakness of the loins and the kidneys are disordered. If the knees are bent and tremble, the horse has been ruined by heavy pulling. You run great risk in buying horses with contracted or badly formed hoofs. It is always safest to have the horse thoroughly examined by a competent veterinary surgeon before closing the deal.

Advance in Garden Seed.

Springfield (Mass.) Letter.

The price of garden seeds has advanced to a higher point than at any other time for more than thirty years on account of last year's unfavorable weather, and this may have some effect on the price of garden stuffs next fall. The advance is particularly heavy on bulk seeds, such as peas, beans and corn, which have gone up fully 300 per cent. Nearly all of the package seeds have also been advanced, and the usual 5-cent packages will cost 10 or 15 cents this spring. The wax beans suffered severely by the wet weather during the early part of last season, and few of them matured sufficiently for seed purposes. Those which the wholesalers contracted for at $2.40 are now listed at $6.50 a bushel, which is nearly $1.50 more than the highest price that has been paid for thirty or forty years. Horticultural and bush cranberry beans also suffered, but not so badly as the wax beans. These were also contracted for at $2.40, and they are now listed at $4.50. Very little sweet corn matured properly for seeds, and the contract price of $1.75 is now more than $5 on the price lists.

The greatest percentage of increase is on cucumber seeds, which have been bought by the wholesalers for years for 18 cents a pound. They are now paying $2.50, as there was no seeds grown last year, the only seeds on the market being some that were carried over. A small worm destroyed the vines and prevented the cucumbers from ripening. Cabbage, lettuce, muskmelon, onion, squash and tomato seeds are all increased fully 100 per cent. in the catalogue prices. The wholesale dealers contract for their seeds for the summer of 1904 at about this time, and the seeds ordered for this summer were ordered more than a year ago. The growers are not held by the contract, except that they are bound to deliver a pro rata amount of their product according to the order at the price named in the contract. Those who have already bought their seeds find their amounts reduced, so that they are getting not more than a quarter of the amounts ordered. Those who have not bought their supply will find the prices extremely high, if the goods are for sale at any price. The prices will not be conducive to much domestic gardening this year.

Starting a Balky Horse.

Missouri Valley Farmer.

When a horse balks, no matter how badly he sulks or how ugly he is, do not beat him; don't throw sand in his ears; don't use a rope around his forelegs or even burn straw under him. Quietly go and pat him on the head a moment. Take a hammer, or even pick up a stone in the street, tell the driver to sit still, take the lines, hold them quietly while you lift up either front foot, give each nail a light tap and a good smart tap on the frog, drop the foot quickly and then chirp to him to go. In ninety-nine cases out of 100 the horse will go right on about his business, but the driver must keep his lines taut and not pull or jerk him back.

If I have tried this once I have tried it 500 times, and every time I have suggested it people have laughed and even bet $5 bottles of wine that I could not do it. So far I have won every bet. This may make you smile, but a horse has more common sense than most people are willing to give him credit for. The secret of this little trick is simply diversion. I am a firm believer that with kindness and proper treatment a horse can be driven with a string.

Farm Notes.

Sow part of the clover early and part late. That is, sow the same ground twice. This makes double work, but also oftentimes insures a double crop, and sometimes a crop against no crop.

Cold water will absorb about 36 per cent. of its own weight of salt, and boiling about 40 per cent. This makes what is known as a saturated brine, which always means all the salt that the water will absorb. In salting butter the brine is seldom made stronger than 30 or 34 per cent. of salt.

The man who attempts to produce several pure-bred varieties of corn on a small farm will soon find all of his varieties mixed. Ordinarily it is very difficult to keep a single variety on the quarter section farm, for the reason that the breezes will waft pollen across the road from the neighbor's field.

The cost of weeds to the farmers in a community is enormous compared with certain other expenses. Weeds rob the soil and entail labor from spring until fall. If the farmers in each community would unite and determinedly fight weeds for three years, not allowing a single one to grow if possible, they would find their expenses greatly reduced, owing to the cost of production of weeds and their destruction being removed.

Subsoiling is a matter which has its advocates, but many scientific agriculturists oppose it. It is claimed that, although the subsoil plows break the soil to a low depth, yet it destroys the channels which admit the flow of air and water below the surface. That is, as plant roots penetrate deeply and die they leave channels, which are numerous and which are increased every year. Breaking the soil, it is claimed, destroys them and lessens the supply of moisture.

The grower who will try the heroic remedy of thinning out the fruit on overloaded trees may feel as though he was making a sacrifice, but when harvest time comes he will have more fruit—in bushels—and of better quality than will be found on trees left overloaded. Not only will there also be a gain in quality and price, but the trees will not be so severely taxed, and will be in better condition for the succeeding year. To get good prices it is better to ship one bushel of superior fruit than two bushels of inferior stuff, as the expenses will be less and the goods will sell more readily.

Farmers who keep young animals on fodder and other rough food during the winter, in order to save grain, will lose valuable time. It is cheaper to feed grain and force the young stock, so as to have them come out in the spring as far advanced as possible. The experienced breeders of cattle make their profit by endeavoring to secure the most growth in the shortest time, and they do not overlook the winter months or depend upon pasturage in summer. To feed only rough food will save grain, but the young animals will remain at a standstill, and the growth that should be made during the winter will be lost. To fail to push them the first winter may compel the feeding of them a year longer, which would add to the expense and lessen the profit.

The Belated Valentine.

The hour was 12 o'clock at night,
The season February,
When Lucy sat her down to write
A valentine to Carey.
The loves and doves were nestled sweet
To measured rhymes complying;
The metaphors were all complete—
Most sure to set you sighing.

Its pair of birds, in bluest ink,
An artist's mirth would waken;
Yet meant, no doubt, to be the link
Of symbol unmistaken;
For kindred souls do seek a sign,
And Love will find the token
And, in speech of heaven divine,
Will speak in words unspoken.

She sent it forth in dainty white,
And for an answer waited,
But many buds of colors bright
To April frosts are faded.
That valentine o'er which her dreams
Rose light as any bubble
N'er reached the kindred soul—it seems
The postman was the trouble.

For when around the earth the moon
Had made her course of cycles
That valentine of luckless doom
Returned with foreign titles,
Which told of days beyond the seas
And journeys worth relating;
But Lucy shivered in the breeze—
The time was past for mating.

—Elisabeth Bourne Potter.

Not the Whole Country.

Honolulu Bulletin.

Hawaii ought once in a while to look at itself through the big end of the telescope and get a better idea of the mainland view. Too many people in this Territory think that the President and Congress have to find out what is going on in Hawaii so that they will be able to begin the day's business.

Kind Words for Rockefeller.

Roswell Field, in Chicago Post.

We feel as if we should do something for young Mr. Rockefeller, who confessed to the board of reviewers the other day that he has only $30,000 worth of personal property, and that he owes $400,000. Up to this time we had no idea that he was in such a bad way, and we have a strong disposition to help him out. Still, we feel a little hesitation in pressing money upon him, as our acquaintance would not justify such familiarity, and we have thought of the endless chain of letters as a means of accomplishing good results at small expense to individual contributors. After all, would it not be best to let him work out his own emancipation? He is young and strong, with good family connections and fair opportunities, and a top story full of sage advice and wise counsel. In this emergency also we may remember that Mr. Rockefeller told his Bible class that there are things in life more precious than money—kind words—and surely we need not fail in kind words, words of cheer and encouragement, words of help and sustaining power. Let us give Mr. Rockefeller kind words, that he may have renewed strength and courage to pay up that $400,000 worth of debts and get on his feet once more. Who will join us in sending kind words to Tarrytown?

Mortuary Joke.

Kansas City Journal.

It is the understanding that General Uribe-Uribe is to be buried side by side, with the headstones and epitaphs exactly alike.

WHAT IS ECZEMA?

It is the ITCH-KING of the Blood!

We cure the disease in the Young and Old, or make no charge . . . .

Do you want to be cured?

The prevalence of Eczema among the young and old is due to the introduction of poisonous matter in the blood. Those pimples, sores and eruptions upon the face, neck and body are all due to the same cause. It is a waste of time and money to attempt to cure such a condition by doctoring the skin. The seat of trouble is in the blood. A specific course of MEDERINE will open the natural channels of the system and promote a drainage of the impurities of the blood, which will filter, cleanse and purify it so that no form of eruption upon the skin can appear. MEDERINE is the only guaranteed cure for Eczema and all blood impurities. It stands alone today upon its own merits, and challenges the world for a specific blood purifier like it.

Every bottle of MEDERINE is sold on the positive and absolute guarantee that if taken as directed in the regular course of treatment it will cure you or every dollar expended for it will be promptly refunded. Write MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn., for their system of treatment. All letters answered. Illustrated booklet containing cures mailed free.

ECZEMA IS A LIVING FIRE

to the blood, and the blood fires the skin with the fuel of its impurities; remove the impurity and the trouble passes away. MEDERINE is a specific blood prescription that cleanses, filters and purifies the blood of every possible taint, and quickly and permanently cures Eczema. Thousands of well-known citizens in every section of the country have been cured by the MEDERINE treatment after all other remedies had failed.

Price $1 per Bottle. Six Bottles for $5.

Sent express prepaid if your druggist does not carry MEDERINE in stock.

FOR SALE AND GUARANTEED BY

HENRY J. HUDER, Washington and Pennsylvania Streets.

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1902

It is located at No. 1 Madison avenue, city of New York, State of New York.

JOHN R. HEGEMAN, President.
JAMES S. ROBERTS, Secretary.

The amount of its capital is.....$2,000,000
The amount of its capital paid up is 2,000,000

The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows:

Cash on hand and in the hands of agents or other persons	$4,518,533.40
Real estate unincumbered	11,251,482.49
Bonds and stocks owned by the company, market value	43,175,071.19
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrance	25,669,560.40
Debts otherwise secured	1,362,686.68
Debts for premiums	3,203,574.83
Total assets	$89,180,908.99

LIABILITIES.

Special reserve	$1,219,627.00
Losses adjusted and due, losses adjusted and not due, losses unadjusted, losses in suspense, waiting for further proof	285,387.44
All other claims against the company	511,739.39
Legal reserve	76,801,031.00
Total liabilities	$78,817,784.53

The greatest amount in any one risk, $125,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1902, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and affix my official seal this 13th day of February, 1903.

[SEAL.]

D. E. SHERRICK, Auditor of State.

Copy of Statement of the Condition OF THE

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

On the 31st day of December, 1902

It is located at No. 396 Congress street, Portland, Me.

FRED E. RICHARDS, President.
J. FRANK LANG, Secretary.

The Assets of the Company in the United States are as follows:

Cash on hand and in banks	$43,475.33
Cash in transit Dec. 31, 1902 (since received)	436.85
Real estate unincumbered	1,313,079.00
Bonds owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent., as per schedule filed	5,970,538.62
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate	1,122,904.68
Debts otherwise secured	734,894.88
Debts for premiums	384,839.80
All other securities	93,507.12
Total assets	$9,663,676.30

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due, losses adjusted and not due (dead)	$89,380.22
Losses unadjusted, losses in suspense, waiting for further proof (endowments)	5,969.47
All other claims against the company	36,386.23
Legal reserve	8,841,919.00
Total liabilities	$8,973,654.92

The greatest amount in any one risk, $50,000.

State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State.

I, the undersigned, auditor of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1902, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.

In testimony where