

HIGHLAND.

Feb. 15, '09.

Master George Creed, of Cincinnati, has been a visitor with Joseph Hoskins and family the past week.

Orland Earl returned Tuesday from a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Ft. Worth, Texas.

Miss Edna Good, of Caretown, was the guest of Miss Imogene Terrell, from Friday until Monday.

Edward Adams returned last week from Chillicothe where he has been the past few weeks.

Rev. E. L. Knox supplied the pulpit at Memphis on Sunday morning in Brother Washburn's place.

Dr. Orebaugh and family have been in Cincinnati the past few days.

Mrs. Jennie Hussey, of Greenfield, was a visitor with relatives here part of last week.

Miss Alice Patton, after spending the past five weeks with friends here, left for her home at Waitsburg, Wash., Monday.

The series of meetings which have been held at Memphis the past three weeks closed with the Sunday evening service. There has been a number of accessions to the church and a general quickening of interests in the entire membership.

Rev. D. Lee Aultman was present at the quarterly meeting Saturday morning and gave us a very excellent sermon. Rev. Washburn had charge of the service Sunday.

Miss Edna Ursell was visiting friends in New Vienna last week.

Mesdames G. R. Pensyl and James McQuay and daughter, Doris, were guests of Dr. Hull and wife, at Leesburg, last Thursday.

Frank Lyford, of Walnut Hill, was the guest of T. L. Head and family, last week.

Misses Alice Patton and Edith Riley were visiting Elmer Syferd and wife, in Fayette county, Friday.

E. J. Fultz, wife and daughter, of Leesburg, were guests of W. R. Ballard and family, Sunday afternoon.

Miss Georgia Swanger went to Columbus on Saturday, where she will be the guest of her aunt for some time.

Harry McKinney and wife, of Monroe, were guests of Alvin Sanders and wife Saturday night and Sunday.

Mrs. J. R. Sprague was a guest at the home of her brother, Alfred Johnson, at New Vienna, the first of this week.

The teachers of Wayne School, with a number of others, making about twenty-five in all, were very pleasantly entertained at the home of J. G. Grice and wife a short distance north of town, Saturday evening. The evening was spent with music, games, &c., after which delicious refreshments were served.

RAINSBORO.

Feb. 15, '09.

Harry Mercer and Geo. L. Garrett, of Hillsboro, came down to attend our entertainment on Saturday night and remained for a visit with the home folks over Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Lucas, of Marshall township, was the guest of Mrs. Elsiea Beaver last Friday.

Mrs. Anna McNary has been appointed post-mistress to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of T. M. Ferguson.

Scott Free is able to be out again after an attack of appendicitis.

J. E. Upp expects to leave this week for his new home in Miami county. His wife and son will remain here a few days longer and visit friends.

Miss Ethel Fetro attended the funeral of Mrs. G. W. Setty, at Greenfield, today.

Joseph Taylor, a young son of Wm. Taylor and wife, who live in the vicinity of Barrett's Mill, died last Tuesday of typhoid fever and was buried at New Petersburg on Wednesday afternoon.

The entertainment given by the public school last Saturday night drew an immense audience and although the price of admission was very small the net proceeds for the evening was over \$40.

The little son of John G. Gossett and wife has been quite sick the past week.

Mrs. G. G. Garman received news of the death of a cousin near Indianapolis, Ind., last Friday but the inclemency of the weather prevented her attending the funeral.

Miss Madge Ridgway, of Fall Creek, was the guest of Miss Grace Ferguson over Sunday.

The next number of our lecture course will be on Wednesday night of next week, Feb. 24. The Virginian Warblers are the attraction for that evening and come highly recommended. Tickets will be on sale at Cameron's store. Single admission 35 cents.

Another thing that must make Mr. Roosevelt very happy is that spring house-cleaning can easily be postponed until after March 4.—State Journal.

FARM BUTCHERING OUTFIT.

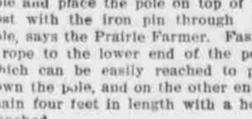
An Arrangement Which Will Make the Handling of Heavy Carcasses Easy.

Choose a good, strong post 12 feet long and place it three feet in the ground. Put a ring around the top to prevent it from splitting and bore a one-inch hole in the top of the post, exactly in the middle. Drive into this hole a one-inch iron pin which is about one foot in length.

About 4 1/2 feet from the end of a stout pole 14 feet long, bore a one-inch hole and place the pole on top of the post with the iron pin through the hole, says the Prairie Farmer. Fasten a rope to the lower end of the pole, which can be easily reached to pull down the pole, and on the other end a chain four feet in length with a hook attached.

Place two posts with a pole across at a convenient distance for hanging the hogs, with the scalding barrel and scraping table so located that the hog can be lowered into the barrel and the pole revolved so that it can then be placed upon the table and afterward elevated to the pole where it is to be hung.

A Butchering Outfit.



With the conclusion of the general farm work in the fall, comes a season of leisure for the work horses. Of course grain, potatoes and other products must be hauled to market, but there are weeks at a time when the horses are not worked. At such times some farmers keep them in the stables day after day without exercise, except the little they get when being led to the watering trough. Some even water their horses in the stables, and of course they have to pass their time in ill-ventilated quarters. Under such conditions, is it any wonder that the old animals become stiff and sore and the young ones propel like a flying machine when hitched?

CARE OF WORK HORSES.

How They Should Be Fed During the Slack Season.

There are others who in order to "take the life out of 'em" feed very little if any oats or other grain and sustain the horses on poor hay. When spring arrives, even horses in their prime cannot do an average day's work without sweating badly and becoming greatly fatigued.

As to old animals wintered under such conditions, they are about "done up" until spring pastures revive them again.

Now don't think that it is economical to feed horses poorly during winter, says the Farmers' Review. If they become run down they must be "brought up" again. It takes more feed to get run-down horses into proper flesh and working condition again than it would have required to keep them thus.

What is to be done when one has no work for the faithful animals in winter? Well, I can tell how we manage our work horses; and, of course, I consider our ways just a little better than other farmers' (?).

We feed timothy hay once a day, and twice a day marsh hay of good quality and a fair allowance of oats. Some time in the forenoon they are led to drink. About one o'clock in the afternoon they are given their freedom to run and exercise at will. If the ground is not covered with snow too much, they will graze till evening! Cattle refuse to eat old, dry grass, but horses appear to enjoy it. At any rate the five or six hours' exercise they get each day keeps them healthy, and I should think, happy, too.

Salt is as important for horses as it is for sheep, judging from the way ours partake of it in a salt trough provided out-of-doors. Feeding it out-of-doors, the animals take only as much as their system craves. That is as it should be.

The use of the curry comb and brush in winter is important, too. Especially so towards spring; and the legs should not be neglected. If a horse is so tender as to object to the use of a curry comb on the legs and other parts, a corn cob can be used.

The hoofs are often neglected. They should be trimmed frequently, and clean stable floors are essential for their soundness. If horses are shod the shoes should be reset every four weeks. Of course it may be necessary to do this sooner, but what I mean is that the shoes must never be left on longer than four weeks.

Demand for Milk from Healthy Cows. As a result of the tuberculosis agitation many people in Iowa cities are beginning to demand milk from cows which have been subjected to the tuberculin test and found free from disease. Certified milk is selling at from one to three cents a quart more than milk from dairies which have not been inspected and tested.—Wallace's Farmer.

The Dairy Bull. No dairy bull should be extensively used until he has attained a very mature age and proved that he is capable of producing profitable progeny. From the fact that a male animal is purebred or registered does not positively prove his worth. The efficiency of his offspring tells the story.

TANNING HIDES AND SKINS.

How the Work is Done and Good Tanning Formulas.

The effect of tanning is to make the soluble gluten compounds of which the skin is composed into insoluble leather. If the skin is hard and dry it must be soaked in warm water and worked until soft. The hair or wool can be cleaned of grease and dirt by adding a tablespoonful of soda to three gallons soap-suds and washing repeatedly.

Place the hide upon a round, smooth log and scrape off all fat with a dull knife. Then take the brains of the animal and work them thoroughly into the hide, which will render it pliable. Now cover the skin with powdered alum and a little salt-peter and fold up with the hair out. Leave it for three or four days, then hang up to dry, and as the skin dries work it until dry and soft.

Another formula recommended by Farm and Home is as follows: Dissolve two ounces alum and two ounces salt in one pint boiling water, and when cold put the skin in and leave it for 24 hours, then hang up to dry. This quantity must be varied to suit the size of the skin to be tanned.

When nearly dry stretch the skin out and nail it hair side down. Then rub in a mixture of equal parts alum and salt-peter until the skin will not take any more, and keep on rubbing it periodically for three hours. Take out the nails, fold it up with skin side together and hang it up for two or three days, rubbing fresh salt and alum in every day. Then rub the skin down with pumice stone and comb out the fur. This process is especially suitable for large skins, such as sheep skins.

To take the hair off bury the skin in wet wood ashes or soft soap for two or three days until the hairs start, or it may be soaked in lime-water. Then clean off the hair, wash well and proceed to tan as before.

Following is a tanning liquor for large skins: Mix four ounces pulverized alum, eight ounces salt, one quart new milk and one pint prepared starch with four gallons soft water. Put in the skins and air them often by hanging over a stick laid across the tub, so they will drain back into it. After a few days of this treatment remove the skins and add one-half teaspoonful sulphuric acid to the liquor, adding very carefully a spoonful at a time and stirring well.

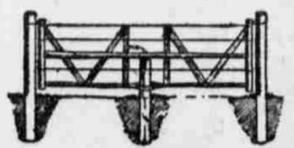
Replace the skins and stir often for an hour, after which take them out, wring and rinse in lukewarm soft water. Hang the skins up in a cool place to dry, and when they begin to turn white work and stretch them until they become dry. Very large and thick hides should be kept in the liquor three or four days.

After skins and hides are dried out the flesh side should be dressed down with pumice stone. This dressing will soften the hide, when it may be trimmed as desired.

A VERY CHEAP GATE.

It is Made of Sassafras Poles and Barbed Wire.

A light, useful and durable gate can be made of sassafras poles and barbed wire.



Pole and Wire Gate.

wire as shown in the cut. Set a strong post four feet in the ground in the middle of the gateway and balance the gate on it. The lower rail, explains Farm and Home, is made of two forked sassafras poles securely nailed together so as to work around the post.

FARM FACTS.

Better baked beans paid for than roast beef on trust.

Where your fight is your heart ought to be. If it is not—give up the fight!

Some of our readers report the worst consequences of a drought—ground frozen before sufficient rain fell to fill wells or springs.

You wouldn't from choice buy water for fuel. That is what you do when you buy coal in a wet time. In some cases there are 200 pounds of water in a ton of wet coal. You make that much in buying dry coal.

It is easier to keep breeding sheep in condition than it is to put them into condition after they have once run down.

Feeding the fodder out in the pasture is a good practice in dry and pleasant weather. It spreads the manure where you want it and saves hauling.

Kerosene and Eggs.

It must be remembered that in the use of kerosene in the poultry house none of the liquid must ever touch eggs intended for hatching. It is death to the embryo within. Even a drop or two will ruin an egg for hatching. When coal oil is used in the henhouse for exterminating lice, first gather all the eggs. If a setting hen and her nest become infested, remove the eggs to a clean nest, paint and burn the inside of the nest box with kerosene and refill with clean nesting material. To remove lice from a setting hen insect powders or dust must be used, but never any oil or grease, as it will get on the eggs and cause them not to hatch.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Harmon's Way of Honoring Lincoln. Gov. Harmon granted the Lincoln birthday pardon to John Rose, colored, a lifer from Jefferson county, who murdered his white mistress as she lay in bed with her children because he fancied that she was untrue to him. He has been confined since 1897.

Lincoln Celebration at State Capital. Gov. Harmon presided at the Lincoln anniversary celebration in the auditorium of the board of trade, which was filled to overflowing. President Fess, of Antioch college, was the orator of the day. The United Brotherhood conducted the meeting.

Marie Bernardo Pardoned. Gov. Harmon granted a pardon to Marie Bernardo, serving a life sentence from Cleveland for murder in the second degree, upon the approval of the state board of pardons. The prisoner must return to her mother in Italy.

Parole Granted McCaskie. The board of managers of the penitentiary granted a parole to Thomas McCaskie, shooting to kill, Lucas county. McCaskie is the proud possessor of a Carnegie hero medal. He received it for saving a girl from drowning several years ago.

Opposition To Tax Commission Bill. Opposition to the public utility section of the bill of Representative Frank Woods, creating a state tax commission to take the place of the present 12 boards made up of state officers, developed at the meeting of the committee on codes of the house.

Trust Companies Hit Hard. Trust companies or other banking institutions incorporated under the Thomas banking laws, can not deal in real estate or act as agents for insurance companies, is the gist of an opinion rendered by Attorney General Denmap to Supt. of Banks Seymour.

Will Have To Draw Upon Surplus. The appropriation bill for 1909, as prepared by the finance committee of the house of representatives, will carry allowances of about \$3,400,000. To meet it there are estimated revenues of \$7,750,000. This means that the \$3,000,000 surplus will have to be tapped.

Opening of Local Option Fight. Extensive preparations are being made for the opening of the local option fight before the senate, Feb. 15, when the temperance committee of that body will have an open session to hear arguments on the pending bills before it.

Will Have To Issue Voucher. Charles A. Mitchell, auditor of Knox county, will have to issue a voucher for \$555 to the Knox County Agricultural Society, in accordance with the law, with which to conduct its annual fair. This is the decision of the supreme court.

Piqua, O.—After being closed for several months the Piqua plant of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co. was started.

Manchester, O.—The Farmers' Co-operative Milling Co., the controlling stock in which is owned by Cincinnati capitalists, closed down its plant here indefinitely. Dull trade was given as the reason.

Akron, O.—R. A. Pollock, representing Muskingum college, New Concord, won first place in the intercollegiate oratorical contest held in this city under the auspices of the Ohio Intercollegiate Oratorical association.

Lebanon, O.—Melville E. Waymire, the detective employed by the Warren County Anti-Saloon League, was up for trial in the court of Mayor Ed Meley, of South Lebanon, and was found guilty and fined \$50 and costs.

Sandusky, O.—Seven passengers, Motorcar Riders and Conductor Alfred Kling miraculously escaped injury when a depot line car jumped the track and crashed into the curbing. An iron hitching post checked its momentum.

Portsmouth, O.—Mrs. Elizabeth Baum, Portsmouth's second boot-legger, was fined \$100 and costs upon her plea of guilty before Mayor Searcy. Scarcely had her husband, Louis Baum, a Cincinnati saloon man, paid her fine when he was arrested by the sheriff upon a similar warrant sworn out before Judge Blair three weeks ago. Upon arraignment Baum pleaded not guilty.

Gallipolis, O.—United States Marine Inspectors Clark and Thomas ordered Capt. Wm. Lane, of the Marietta and Middleport packet, Valley Belle, to lay his boat up and surrender the boat's inspection papers until the boilers were changed to conform with the new law.

Xenia, O.—Superintendent J. L. Smith, of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' home, has been missing from the home for three weeks and his wife intimated that he is in California. Gov. Harmon has sent a letter, ordering that the salary of the superintendent be stopped.

Cleveland, O.—There have been rumors here for some time that Mgr. Kennedy, of the American college at Rome, was under consideration as a successor to the late Bishop Horstman of the Cleveland diocese. Mgr. Kennedy was formerly connected with the Overbrook seminary in Pennsylvania.

NEW PETERSBURG.

Feb. 15, 1909.

Chris Snodgrass made a business trip to Springfield last week.

Mrs. J. F. Wilkin, who has been ill for several weeks with rheumatism, is convalescing.

Mrs. Chas. Patterson and little son, after a short visit with her parents, E. O. Fairley and wife, left Wednesday for their future home near Xenia.

Clark Head, of Greenfield, has had the management of his father's store here for a few weeks.

Clarence West and family visited the former's parents at Rainsboro Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Laura Caper has returned from an extended visit with relatives in Fayette county.

Mrs. Bertha Grimm and little daughter, of Lancaster, are guests at the home of her father, L. W. Smith.

J. F. Wilkin has purchased a farm joining the one he already owned near Harriett, and with his family will move there the first of March. During the few years they have resided here, they have made many friends, who regret to lose them from this neighborhood.

Mrs. G. W. Setty, who had gone to Seaton Hospital two weeks ago for surgical treatment, died on the train while being brought to Greenfield Saturday afternoon. Her son, H. L. Gordon, who had been with her almost constantly since she entered the hospital and her brother, Chas. Eckert, of Greenfield, together with the nurse, were with her at the time. Her husband, G. W. Setty, who was unable to make the trip, and her daughter, Mrs. Ralph Kratzer, who had spent the last two weeks with her, and with her mother in the hospital, were waiting, with other relatives, at Greenfield, where the sad news reached them.

Mrs. Setty had been a little stronger for a few days previous and was anxious to be brought home, but death prevented. She was a member of the M. E. Church at this place and had many friends who loved and respected her. The funeral service, in charge of her pastor, Rev. Huntington, will be held at 1:30 this afternoon in the M. E. Church at Greenfield and the interment will be in the cemetery at that place.

CAMDEN GIRL

Who Lost Her Golden Tresses Can Throw No Light on the Outrage.

Hamilton, O.—The village of Camden is terribly worked up over the treatment Miss Ruth Lou, a handsome young miss of 16, received at the hands of two masked men, who chloroformed her and cut off her rich golden tresses.

Her condition was discovered when Miss Lou did not appear for breakfast, and her mother found her lying unconscious on the bed.

On arousing from her stupor Miss Lou told her harrowing experience to her parent, saying: "I awoke about midnight to find two masked men in my room. Each carried a revolver, and while one held his pistol at my head, the other seized me by the shoulders and pressed a handkerchief to my nostrils. After that I sank into unconsciousness."

The Lou family is among the most prominent in the village, and their daughter had a number of admirers. The authorities are at a loss for a clue.

CARS NEED NOT BE PAINTED, But Law Requires That "Gasoline" Must Be Stenciled on Receptacle.

Columbus, O.—Attracted by the report from Stryker and other small cities in Northern Ohio that an impostor has been going about under the guise of a state official and painting cans used for holding gasoline, an inspection was made at the capitol of the law under which he pretends to be operating. This resulted in the uncovering of the fact that there is really no statute compelling the painting of these vessels red. Instead there is a requirement that they must be stenciled with the words "gasoline," "naphtha" or "benzine," according to the use to which they are put.

Thrasher Did It.

Versailles, O.—Job Armstrong pulled his thrashing machine into the barn of Lewis Householder, nine miles west of here, and during the night the barn caught fire from the engine and was burned, with its contents. All the outbuildings were also destroyed. Householder's estimated loss is \$3,000, partly insured.

Veterans Meet in Clermont.

Batavia, O.—The Clermont County G. A. R. held an encampment at the Bantam fair grounds. The Rev. Herbert Ketcham, of Cincinnati, one of the speakers, declared that the negro had been given the right to vote too soon after the war, and that unrestricted immigration is a menace to the country.

Gambling Paraphernalia Burned.

Lima, O.—A pile of ashes at the Central police station in this city is a silent proof that gambling in at least three resorts is at an end. Two van loads of gambling paraphernalia, valued at \$5,000, were captured in the raid, when a score of gamblers were caught.

ROADSIDE WATERING PLACES.

Good Chance to Combine Utility and Beauty in the Countryside.

There is an excellent chance to combine utility and beauty in the erection of attractive and permanent watering-places in village streets and along country roads. The old moss-covered tub, half buried in a bank of ferns and wild flowers, presents a picturesque appearance, no doubt; but in a short time the hoops of the tub give way, the staves fall in, and a long interval may elapse before the watering-place is again in commission.

As one drives about the country during the summer, he mentally "sizes up" the character of the people and the value of their farms by the appearance of their roads and roadsides. A writer in Country Gentleman tells how he happened to be in a certain country village a little while ago, and saw there on the main street, at the meeting place of two roads, the very attractive and substantial watering-place that is shown herewith. There was no need to be told that the community was progressive and intelligent, for its character was writ in its roads, its sidewalks, its roadside shade



Place to Water Horse.

trees and in this example of its concern not only for the comfort of dumb animals, but for beautifying the place as well.

Not every country village would feel able to build such a structure of dressed stone as was the case in question, but one less elaborate in design, and made of concrete, is certainly within the means of any community that has fortunately become inoculated with the home-improvement germ. It is also within the means of the individual country property owner to erect on the roadside in front of his farm a simple but substantial and attractive concrete watering-place.

The first requisite is, of course, a supply of running water, which this season has been especially hard to get. Then a substantial stone foundation should be laid below the frost line—an iron supply pipe as well as a waste pipe being brought up through this foundation. On this foundation can be erected as simple or as elaborate a design as one may desire. A mold of rough boards can easily be set up for any rectangular shape, the boards being held in place by crosswise strips nailed to the upper edges. The boards can be raised as the work goes on.

It is important, in making any form of stone or concrete water-place, that there should be an out-curving wheel-guard all around the base, such as is shown in the illustration; otherwise a careless driver will soon mar the beauty of the most substantial structure. The roadway in front of a drinking place should also be well paved with small cobble stones, else the horses' feet will soon dig out holes that will fill with water and make the approach very muddy.

If a round watering-place is desired, it will be well to set up on the prepared foundation a section of boiler iron, or such a circular iron section as is used beneath roadways to permit the passage of water. This will make an excellent lining for the watering-place and will provide a fixed mark to work from—the concrete being built up around this iron cylinder, the outer surface of the concrete being kept at an exact distance from the iron lining all the way around. When completed, but before the concrete is hard, the outer surface can be scraped with a straight-edged board, held perpendicularly, which will give a smooth and even surface. A rectangular watering-place ought to present even fewer difficulties, for instead of the double board guides before mentioned, a box of the required shape and size can be used as a temporary lining, this being raised and removed when the concrete has been carried to the desired height. When any structure of this sort has been completed, a tree of some native growth should be set at one end or behind it, that some day may cast a grateful shade over the drinking-place. A few shrubs also grouped about will take off the bare effect of the concrete work and make the whole a most attractive adjunct to the farm and to the roadside.