

EIGHT JILT FORTUNE

Thousand Dollar Bill Passed Around as \$100 Note.

Several Business Men of Hyde Park and Englewood Do Not Know Value of Money When They See It—Evasive Bill Traced.

Chicago.—There are eight business men in Hyde Park and Englewood who do not know a thousand dollar bill when they see it. Eight of them had it in their possession the other day.

Each one passed it on to the next man as a \$100 bill. The last to receive it deposited the bill to his account in the Guarantee Trust and Savings bank, 335 West Sixty-third street, still believing it to represent only \$100. The receiving teller discovered the size of it.

Here's the story:

A business man walked briskly into the Woodlawn Trust and Savings bank, 1208 East Sixty-third street.

"Give me \$100," he said, tossing a check to the paying teller. The teller snatched a bill from a pile, ran it through his fingers and slipped it under the wicket.

The man walked out. He made a purchase.

"Here's \$100," he said to the merchant with whom the sale was conducted. The merchant took the bill, glanced at it, and tossed it into his bin.

About this time the paying teller of the Woodlawn Trust made an invoice of his cash.

Then he ran for the Englewood police station. Detective Edward Dudley set forth for the missing \$100 bank note. The cashier had given him the name of the man who had asked for \$100 in exchange for a check.

"Thousand dollars? You're kidding me," said the man when Dudley found him. "But anyway, I haven't got it. I gave it to Jinks." Dudley went to Jinks. Jinks sent him to Dinks. From Dinks he passed to Binks. Finally he wound up with August Nelson, 335 West Sixty-third street.

"Thousand? No, you're bunked," said Nelson. "I deposited it at the Guarantee Trust. The cashier took it for a hundred. He ought to know." Dudley dashed for the bank. "Give me that thousand dollar bill quick," said he. He got it.

Dudley was asked for the names of the business men who did not know a thousand dollar bill when they saw one.

"I have been requested not to give out their names," said the detective. "They are laughing at the error they made. It turned out all right, so we will withhold the names. I guess the whole bunch is making so much money they don't take time to look at hundred dollar bills."

VACUUM CLEANER FOR FLEAS

Devotion of Big Maitress Cat to Modern Machine Results in Discovery of Benefit to Pet Animals.

New York.—Through a discovery made by "Buster," a large Maitress cat, the flea population of Murray Hill, L. I., is fast disappearing. Recently the animal's owner added a vacuum cleaner to the household equipment. After pumping the dust out of her rug she applied the nozzle playfully to the cat's fur. At first "Buster" showed alarm, but finding no damage followed, he lay still while receiving a thorough cleaning.

When the vacuum cleaner was brought into use a few days later "Buster" promptly ran to the nozzle, rubbing against it and purring until his coat received another going over. When the dust bag was emptied several fleas were seen struggling amid

BURIED COINS FOUND

Salvage Crew Successful in Raising Man-of-War.

Vessel Sunk in 1799 Carried Gold Treasure Estimated at \$5,000,000—Two Quaint Old Cannons and Some Balls Recovered.

Tapechting, Holland.—The search for \$5,000,000 in treasure is being carried on to the east of the British man-of-war Lutine, which was wrecked in 1799 while on a voyage from Yarmouth to Hamburg, gets closer and closer to success every day now.

All but the old wreck has been recovered. The National Salvage association's ship Lyons' great vacuum pump having worked wonders in clearing away the masses of sand embanking her. Now she is practically clear on the starboard side.

The port side still remains more or less covered—the Lutine must have

High Heels Real Menace.

New York.—That high heels and bubble skirts are responsible for a large proportion of the injuries received by women while getting on and off trains and mounting and descending stairways in stations is the conclusion reached by a commission of railroad men here after an investigation covering three months, in which twenty-three such cases were recorded. Typical of the causes set forth in the report are "Heel caught on step at coach and tore off," and "high heel caught while descending stairs; wore bubble skirt."

Cat Aids a Taxidermist.

Sangerlands, N. Y.—Mrs. Fannie Davis, an expert taxidermist, has a remarkable cat, for which she has recently returned an offer of \$100. This cat has the instincts of a well-trained bird dog. It catches birds, but instead of eating them brings them to her mistress, who rewards it by giving her a dish of milk.

So far this season the cat has caught sixteen different species of birds, which Mrs. Davis has mounted

EXHIBITS SEEN AT MINING CONGRESS.



WHEN the American Mining Congress opened in Chicago on October 24 there was on view an interesting exhibit connected with the mining industry. Among these were the devices used by the government rescue corps, which has done such good work in recent disasters. Our photograph shows a member of the corps equipped with the oxygen helmet.

the debris in the ash can. It was observed that the cat was less annoyed by his tiny enemies than formerly, and it became evident he attributed his relief to the vacuum cleaner.

News of the new flea catcher spread among other owners of pet animals, and the morale of the weapon was turned on many dogs and cats. At the end of the onslaught the contents of the dust bags were burned. Hedges which had begun to show the effects of too much service as back scratchers, are beginning to thrive again and the pet animals in the Murray Hill section of Flushing expect to pass the dog days very comfortably.

NOW HUNTING WILD CATTLE

Descendants of Stock Taken to Washington by Scotch Colony in 1840 Now Prey of Hunters.

Seattle, Wash.—Although the state of Washington has its "No Trespass" sign tacked on the herds of elk in the Olympic mountains, and the open season for deer here lasts but three months each year, guides are returning from the wild regions with larger game—wild cattle, unprotected by law. Grant W. Humes has just brought in

quaint old cannons and some old fashioned cannon balls have also been found.

The anchor, which weighs about three tons, is in a remarkable state of preservation, as is another anchor brought up.

One cannon was loaded almost to the muzzle. The task of taking the charge out occupied a man practically a whole morning. Everything about it is really wonderfully preserved; even the cord and the flintlock apparatus is intact.

The longer the weather remains fine the greater the chance of the gold being found soon. In fine, smooth weather the divers can work uninterruptedly, but on stormy days all are forced to be idle.

Rice Crop Prospects Good.

Tokyo, Japan.—The outlook for the rice crop this year is gratifying, the yield being estimated at more than 53,000,000 koku (265,000,000 bushels). This is 14 per cent above the figures for last year and eight per cent above the average for the last ten years of 49,000,000 koku (245,000,000 bushels).

WED BY PROXY, VISITS WIFE

Railroad Employee Gets Leave of Absence to See Spouse for First Time in Fifteen Years.

Los Angeles, Cal.—After walking 203,670 miles through snow sheds for the Southern Pacific company, battling with tramps and enduring all sorts of hardships, Manuel K. Silva, a Portuguese, decided he'd like to visit his wife.

"I've never seen her and we've been married about fifteen years now," he told the officials in applying for leave of absence.

His application was granted and he was placed on the pension list.

Silva entered the employ of the Southern Pacific in 1879 as a watchman on the night shift in the snow-beds at the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains. For thirty-one years he walked eighteen miles a day, making three round trips every night over a distance of three miles. And this he repeats 6,370 miles a year, or 203,670

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



Hogs like cornstalks.

Bovine tuberculosis is not hereditary.

The weakest part of a duck is its legs.

The disk will never take the place of the plow.

Pride yourself on having fancy and well bred stock.

The result of care from start to finish is first-class butter.

The cheapest egg food is that which gives us the most eggs.

In this day when pure food laws are pretty strictly enforced, bad eggs are a loss.

All root crops should be planted as soon as a good season is in the ground.

The seed corn must be well cared for after it is harvested if the best results are expected.

Rapid growth from hogs cannot be secured on even the best pasture, without some grain.

Farmers in general cross hogs more than other animals, but this is considered a bad practice.

Sheep have warm wool coats, don't be afraid to turn them out in good weather even if it is cold.

When the pigs are young and weak every time the sow gets up and lies down she is liable to kill the pigs.

Watch the ewes and don't let them go through narrow spaces; it may save you a case of abortion later on.

Duck eggs are in demand by confectioners, as they impart a glaze to icings which cannot be had with hen's eggs.

If horses will really winter better on more grain and less hay now is a good time to adopt such a line of feeding.

Dairy butter should be packed in five-pound jars and ten and twenty pound tubs to sell to the best advantage.

A weak ewe means a profitless lamb. Sheep ought to be kept because of the influence which they exert upon fertility.

In most cities milk sells at retail for eight cents a quart, and at that price it is the cheapest and most valuable food known.

It is just as important that every horse should have his own collar all the time as that a man should wear his own shoes.

After foaling, the mare should have not less than a week's rest before being put to work, and then the work should be light.

A hog's time is not worth anything, but your time is. The best breed of hogs to raise is the kind that will grow into money quickest.

Use wire netting freely on the fronts of all your coops and houses—letting out the unused air and admitting sunshine at noonday.

Sunlight is one of the best disinfectants, and, when possible, all utensils should be given the benefit of good sunlight and pure air.

That bright-eyed, red combed, active pullet will surely lay soon if you are not mighty careful that she does not get quite enough to eat.

Grass becomes less palatable to stock as it matures and forms seed. In order to maintain a fresh, vigorous growth, tame-grass pastures should be mowed before the seedheads mature.

The silo would be the means of saving millions of dollars every year to farmers and stockmen if they were as common as large barns, which are much more expensive and less valuable in many instances.

The richer the milk the richer will be the cream, concludes the bulletin in discussing the effect of richness of milk may have on the richness of cream.

Raise more hogs.

Hairy vetch may be sown in oats.

Stock always prefer to drink water that is clean.

Ducks as a rule are hardy. They do not have gapes.

Burr clover can be sown broadcast in permanent pasture.

Sugar beets, carrots and turnips are fine feeds for sheep.

More attention is being given to cow peas as a farm crop.

Dairy cows should have rich and liberal feeding every day.

Salt is essential for a cow and she should have all she wants.

Crowded poultry will not lay—feed and care for them as we may.

The Cauliflowers must have a rather dry air, and free ventilation.

For fattening purposes "Indian corn" supercedes all the other cereals.

The oily nature of the feathers makes the duckling vermin-proof.

Onions sell best when graded by running them over a potato sifter.

If well grown a capon will weigh from 10 to 12 pounds at one year of age.

Sheep should be kept on the average farm to aid in keeping down weed life.

A mule will do as much work as a horse of about two-thirds as much feed.

Australia and Argentina lead the world in the number of horses and cattle.

Hogging off corn is by far the cheapest method of feeding, as the hogs do all the work.

When weeds are young and sappy the sheep are in a sense insatiable devourers of the same.

Where timothy is sown for seed four to six quarts is sufficient for a good stand of plants.

Alfalfa is the only known plant that will supply a nearly perfect balanced ration with corn alone.

The market demand for mules is always steady, and the farmer can make no mistake in raising them.

Salt causes the animal to drink water, and a large amount of water is necessary for a flow of milk.

In treating a wire cut, the wound should be kept absolutely clean and exposed to the air and sunshine.

Cows like a variety, and this should be supplied them, being careful, however, not to make sudden changes.

Lend your crops to your live stock and see what a big interest they will pay and how promptly they pay it.

Potatoes not to be used or marketed immediately should be left in the ground as long as the ground is dry.

The first thing after the sow has farrowed she should be supplied with all the pure cold water she will drink.

The fall planting of such fruits as are adapted to planting at that season, is, as a rule, better than spring planting.

It is said that 20 acres of corn put into the silo is worth more in feeding a dairy herd than 30 acres in the crib.

After the fruit harvest in the orchard, go over the trees and grounds and pick up and destroy all worthless, rotten and wormy fruit.

A good fence is absolutely necessary on a farm where live stock is kept, and there should be no farms on which live stock is not kept.

You may like skim milk cold, but that don't change the mind of the calf or pig. They want it warm like nature meant them to have it.

Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

Matters of Especial Moment to the Progressive Agriculturist

Nature is a good doctor, but she makes her patients pay to the last cent.

The lawyer buys his automobile with the cashed-in jealousies of the farmer.

Health is the product of right living plus common sense plus inherited vigor of body.

The sins of omission write as black a record on the pages of life as those of commission.

Snuff-taking is one of the dangerous vices. Tobacco is one of its least harmful ingredients.

If you make mountains out of mole hills, don't expect others to like your ideas of topography.

If old-age pensions were granted in this country few women would be likely to apply for them.

Few men will admit the possession of any superstition, but few will willingly occupy room 13 in a hotel.

Failure is not the worst thing; giving up is. Don't make the same mistake twice, and don't give up once.

One can tell that a horse is bred simply by looking at him, but one cannot be so sure about a man.

Sometimes when a man is pretending to be looking for a wife he is merely hunting for a good cook. Beware of such.

Mother stands for the referendum and the recall on the farm, as Willie learns when he wants to go fishing at an inopportune time.

It is easier to climb down a tree than to climb up, which explains why the top is never crowded and why there is always room there.

A speedometer isn't needed to ascertain when one is going down hill. The state of the buildings and fences sufficiently proclaim the fact.

What the corn heard with its own ears, the potato saw with its own eyes.

Few men know what is good for them until some wise woman has told them.

CONCERTED ACTION IS URGED

Cotton-Holding Movement Will Assure Fair Prices for Remainder of Season, Says Barrett.

In a statement issued on the cotton situation, President Barrett of the Farmers' union, says the majority of members of that organization are holding cotton, and that if farmers generally in the south will act in concert with them, prices will from this time ascend to the level justified by the intrinsic demand of the staple.

Mr. Barrett's statement follows: To the Officers and Members of the Farmers' Union and Cotton Farmers Generally:

The Farmers' union has outlined a definite program looking to the holding of cotton, and it is thus far meeting with success. The majority of our members in the southern states are, I think, I may state with safety, holding back their cotton from the market until such time as the price corresponds with the value of the staple to civilization. Even where cotton has been sold by the farmer, it is, as a rule, being held by the local merchant who realizes the price tendency will be upward and who is determined to reap a profit on the transaction.

If non-members generally will cooperate with the Farmers' union and refrain from selling their cotton at present prices, the campaign to secure a just future will be an unqualified success.

It is needless to state that the questions now prevailing are far below the actual worth of the staple but they are also sufficiently to show to every farmer in the south, whether or not he is affiliated with the Farmers' union, the advantage of coming in with us that we may win this fight.

Our interest is mutual. The business man who has bought or will buy cotton, the Farmers' union member or non-union farmer who grows cotton all have millions to gain by getting from civilization what the staple is actually worth. You can rest assured some one is going to reap the profit. Logically, that some one should be the man who has raised the cotton. His has been the labor and waiting, and his should be the reward.

It is from a solid business motive, therefore, that we ask the cooperation of all elements in the southern states in this important campaign. The price of cotton is going up as certain as sunrise. It remains only to see whether all farmers will get the advantage of the rise, or whether they will thoughtlessly sacrifice their rights.

Hold cotton! That should be the keynote, in self-protection, or every man in the south remotely concerned in raising or handling the fiber.

CHARLES S. BARRETT, Union City, Ga.

Cement Block for Henhouse.

Cement blocks make a good poultry house if properly constructed so moisture does not gather on the inside walls and render the house damp. A cement floor is the best floor for many reasons, provided it is kept well covered with clean dirt replenished at least twice a year. The house should be at least five feet high in the rear and seven or eight feet in front, depending upon the width of the house.

Make Concrete Attractive.

An easy way to render concrete more attractive to the eye is to scrub it, as soon after the removal of the forms as possible, with a diluted solution of hydrochloric acid. This takes off the surface cement, and exposes to view the coarse particles of gravel, or broken stone and sand.

FORECAST OF NEW FARMING

Business Farmer Has Arrived and His Coming Means Application of More Modern Methods.

The pioneer stage of farming is about over. Another generation will see the last of the free land snapped up. The younger men among us will find land values increased during their day in proportion to the dearth of land and the increase of demand. Idle acres will slowly come into use. Wild-cat speculation will gradually sober down. Time will bring about the adjustment of the type of farming to the soil and market conditions of the locality. We shall hear less of "big money" crops. We shall find more of solid farming values and real contentment.

We are even now in the midst of this transformation of the farming of a continent. So long as the west lay open to the settler even the aging and soil-worn east set its cap jauntily on its head and farmed in a "don't care" way. Now, in the span of life given to the average man, all this is being changed. The farm becomes a property rather than a speculation; the farmer a business manager rather than a real estate boomer, says the Farm, Stock and Home. He is growing less concerned about a big showing, and more interested in a fair profit plus the maintained fertility of his acres. The business farmer has already arrived!

His coming means the application of factory methods to the farm. It means the more complete use of the land as an agency of production. It foreshadows the immeasurable growth of power as applied to the work of the farm, increasing thereby not only the output, but also the demand for a labor that must be skilled in order to hold its own. It portends close, effective co-operation between farmers, and the advent of a new factor into industrial, and possibly into political life, viz: the farmer as an organized unit. The present forecasts a future of a largely increased number of small farms, especially near the great markets, on the one hand, and great estates—either privately or co-operatively controlled, on the other. The middle-sized, non-co-operating "got-it-alone" farmer is due on the cards of destiny to gradual elimination.

We should begin to look these social facts soberly in the face and to shape our course of action accordingly. Let us begin to build our homes, our barns, our schools, and our neighborhood organizations not for the moment, but rather with a eye to the future. Let us shape our business along solid rather than on showy lines—work into good stock, organize co-operatively for mutual benefit along every possible line, study the large economies of the business, and educate our boys and girls to best our record if they can.

LARGE TAX PAID ON IMP

Not Only Occupy Valuable Space, But Prevent Use of Improved Machinery for Tillage.

We pay a larger tax every year for stumps, brush, weeds and grass than is required to support our municipal, county, state and federal governments, to endow all the colleges and educate all the youth of the land; and we get no return. A stump not only occupies valuable space, but it prevents the use of improved implements for better and more rapid tillage of the soil. The cost of farm labor is on the increase with the certainty that this will continue till the equation of wages on the farms and in the town or city is more equal. The remedy for higher priced labor on the farm is the use of more and better teams and implements. If the day wage on the farms of the south advances from 75 cents to \$1.50 then each farm hand must plow, plant and cultivate twice as many acres a day as he did before, and this is an easy problem. But the stumps must go, and the farmer who does not try to get rid of them will soon be a back number. The stump farmer pays about three dollars an acre every year for the privilege of having stumps in his field. In addition, there are generally a few feet of unfilled soil around every field stump which produce foul weeds and grasses to seed the land.

What has been charged against stumps applies with still more force to trees, shrubs and brush patches in the fields; dig, burn, destroy; they are natural enemies of the farmer. Straighten out the sides of the field, square up the corners and avoid the short rows as much as possible; they increase the work of tillage.

Progressive Farming.

Thoroughly pulverization of the soil for from ten to fifteen inches deep and the turning under of vegetable matter is the foundation of progressive farming. The crops will all soon be harvested. Let us get busy with large plows and strong teams and plow the corn and cotton stalks, pea stubble, grass and trash under good and deep. Then let us plant winter cover crops on the land to furnish winter and early spring grazing, reducing the leaching out of plant food to the minimum, and add vegetable matter to the soil.

Work With Concrete.

Concrete requires careful proportioning, mixing and curing. Cement buildings should not be plastered directly upon the concrete wall.

Cement beams, and any concrete with a span of over four feet, should be reinforced.

Build concrete fence posts in a warm shed or in the basement during the winter. They will be better for the weeks of seasoning.

Sorting Eggs.

Care should be taken at all times never to permit moisture to come in contact with the eggs.

Small and cracked eggs should be carefully separated before the market basket goes to town. The rejected ones, when perfectly fresh, can be used to better advantage in the house for cooking.