

The Railroad Timetable.

How dear to my heart is the railroad timetable,
That claims to show all of the movements of trains
From Dan to Beersheba, from Joppa to Bah
And gives me a jumbled-up twist in the brain!
I study each town, and each hour and each minute,
I read through each page with a serious air,
I scan every figure and letter that's in it—
The railroad timetable at which oft I swear.

The railroad timetable,
The mixed-up timetable,
The tangled timetable
At which oft I swear.

I go at it calmly, with countenance solemn,
I pore through it gravely, with earnest intent,
I add up the figures I find in each column
And try to discover what they represent;
I skip o'er the brink of a dotted-line chasm
And try to decipher the time by the fare;
I writhe in a fierce mathematical spasm
But can't trail the train that I want to its lair.

The railroad timetable,
The muddled timetable,
The vexing timetable
At which oft I swear.

I find it the same through the years I grow older,
'Twas doubtless as bad in the days of the past—
The maddening, worrying, peace-wrecking folder
Prepared by some figuring enthusiast.
My pencil skips 'round like the toe of a dancer,
My heart is borne down by the weight of my care,
But try as I may I cannot get the answer
In any timetable I get anywhere.

The railroad timetable,
The folded timetable,
The crazing timetable
At which oft I swear.
—The Midland.

FOR THE FARMER.

PRACTICAL FARM BUTTER MAKING.

Paper read at meeting of Indiana State Dairy Association, by Mrs. Esther Moonan.

There are several essentials to the making of good butter; first, the quality of cows; second, the kind of feed and water given them; third, cleanliness and care; and fourth, the interest taken, and not being afraid of work.

Cows in poor condition, or diseased in any way, produce milk that in turn produces bad-keeping and bad-tasting butter. The very best of cows are none too good.

Quite often the buttermaker complies with every condition necessary for the making of good butter, and fails because of some detrimental quality in the milk.

Cows fed on an extra quantity of properly selected food will produce more and better milk than will a third more cows fed on anything that comes handiest to feed—the bulk of it dry and poor in quality. Cows that drink from stagnant pools, or that eat weeds, moldy hay or musty corn fodder, or anything in the way of hay or grain that is damaged, or anything ill-smelling or highly flavored, will give milk from which good marketable butter can not be made.

Cleanliness does not mean to use care with the milk only after it has reached the milk room. On the contrary, it means that care is necessary from the time you come into possession of your cows until you market your butter and get your money.

The greatest care and attention should be paid to the cow. The pastures and fields should be well cared for. The stables should be well kept and be whitewashed frequently, and plenty of air-slacked lime should be used as a purifier.

Use nothing but the best of tin buckets to milk in. When the tin is worn off, discard the bucket for milking purposes. Incidentally I will say, never use your milk-buckets for anything else than to milk in.

Everything coming in contact with the milk, cream or butter must be kept in a cleanly condition. Care must be taken of all your milking utensils. Use plenty of warm water and hot soda for washing, and then use hot water, sunshine and pure air to purify them.

IRON TONIC FOR FOWLS.

Iron is perhaps the very best stimulant that a fowl can have, and a good tonic may be made up as follows: To a quart of water add 1-2 pound of sulphate of iron and 3 or 4 drops of sulphuric acid. When the iron crystals are dissolved the tonic is ready for use, and will keep any length of time.

The amount to use is a tablespoonful in every quart of drinking water.

The water containing this tonic must not be put in iron or metal vessels. If this is given to adult birds it will impart tone to the system and give them a bright, healthy appearance. The egg yield will be increased and the color of the yolk brightened.—A. F. J. in the "Agricultural Epitomist."

HOLDING UP MILK.

Most farmers and country people think that the "giving down" or "hold-up" the milk by the cow is a voluntary act. In fact they fancy that the udder is a vessel filled with milk and that the cow releases or withholds it just as she chooses. But the udder is a manufactory; it is filled with blood from which the milk is manufactured while you milk. This process is controlled by the cow's nervous system; when she is excited or in any way disturbed, as by a stranger, or by taking away her calf, or any other cause, the process is arrested and the milk will not flow. The nervous energy goes elsewhere. The whole process is as involuntary as is digestion in man, and is disturbed or arrested about the same way.—John Burroughs.

POSSIBILITIES OF A CITY LOT.

A Milwaukee, Wis., man gives "Commercial Poultry" a very interesting report of his success with poultry on a city lot.

To begin with, he says, my poultry house is 27 feet long and 6 feet wide. Two-thirds of this is used as a scratching shed in winter. A yard 15x27 is fenced in for a run in the summer. In the middle of this yard is a platform 6x12, 3 feet from the ground, upon which is built a little shed 6x2 1-2 and 3 feet high. Have also built two little coops, each large enough to accommodate a hen and brood of chicks, and each having a run of 30 square feet attached.

Now as to stock. Have 20 White Leghorn hens and one rooster in the main coop; 57 chicks (52 days old) in the shed on the platform; 51 chicks (22 days old) in the brooder in the scratching shed and two "biddies" in the little coops, with 22 and 15 chicks respectively; also an incubator in my basement containing 194 fertile eggs, and two hens sitting on 23 fertile eggs. In other words, I have a grand total of 166 birds on a plat of 27x21 feet. Since January 1st, to date, (May 21st), I have gathered 1,327 eggs and have disposed of all I could spare at 25 cents or more per dozen.

DEATH OF FAMOUS STALLION.

One of the greatest losses which the turf has ever sustained, was received when the noted stallion, Todd, 2:14 1-4, died at Ardmaer Farm, Somerville, N. J., where he was own-

ed by William Bradley, of New York City. His demise was wholly unexpected, for he had been ill but a short time. Death was due to pneumonia. Few stallions have ever covered many mares, and he was a "horseman," even to the point of spreading popularity. Todd at the desire of ear-lier owners, had a superior new stallion, which came by him. He alone will be shown to be a great loss to the turf, but a few of his g-sons have been shown to be orders close

DEFUL "TRE"

enthusiastic seeds, an his "Giant Tree" to a thirteen feet tall and bearing pounds of fruit to the vine. T variety can be plant four apart each way, which will 725 plants to the acre, and will produce one bushel of plant. "Just think," says the "of gathering the tomatoes off of one acre of land."

We read each season in certain seed catalogues of the remarkable achievements of the "tree" tomato, and we admire the picture showing plants that look like heavily loaded young apple trees; but we have never been able to grow any such plants. What has been the experience of Rural Life subscribers in growing the "tree" tomato?

STILL IN THE MARKET.

The editor of the "Times" attended a Jersey cattle sale Tuesday. It was his intention to buy a bull or two, a few cows and a lot of heifers. He saw a cow sell for \$2,600. He decided not to buy a cow.

He saw one heifer sell for \$1,650, and weanlings change hands at \$400. He concluded not to invest in heifers.

He is now in the market for a kind, gentle, unpedigreed milk-goat—Glasgow, Ky., "Times."

How a worthless piece of rough hillside and swamp land in Massachusetts was turned into a productive meadow, is told by J. N. Dummer, in the "Rural New Yorker" as follows:

In 1886 we owned a pasture, 30 acres of which, gently sloping toward a small run or brook, was covered with a thickly matted growth of alders, gray birch and rose bushes. This growth was cut, and all not large enough to save for stove wood was burned on the spot. The stumps and rocks were removed, leaving a black loam eight to 19 inches in depth full of small roots, underneath which was a good bottom of clay. This was plowed in narrow beds, the dead furrows acting as open drains to the brook. It was then harrowed and seeded to grass the last of August. Careful accounts were kept, and enough hay was taken from 12 acres (all that was reclaimed the first year) in four years to pay all the expense of weighed hay. This encouraged Mr. top-dressed each year, and in 1906 one measured acre which had been seeded 14 years yielded 37-8 tons of weighed hay. This encouraged Mr. Dummer so much that in 1906 he bought a pasture and swamp adjoining this land and at once commenced turning it over. This land had a small hill, and was more rocky, yet most of it was of the same nature as his other land. This land was bought November, 1906, and on November, 1907, he had 21 acres of it in grass; pretty good energy and enterprise for a man 78 years of age. Some of the farmers told him he would not be able to get hay enough to pay for cutting. The hay crop averaged over 2½ tons per acre first cut. The spot photographed yielded three tons per acre, while no part of it yielded less than two tons. A few birch roots started in the early spring, but the thick growing grass did not let any of them get above three inches in height. The hay is of good quality, and is bringing a good price in the barn. The work is being continued, and is in process on 30 acres more.

One thing more in regard to the land. We turn it over again in five or six years this time getting a much smoother seed bed. We will find the roots decayed and the soil will work nicely. With top-dressing each year we should be able to get best quality of hay for many years. As to fertilizing, we used at time of seeding in fall, 800 pounds per acre of grass and grain fertilizer (analysis is nitrogen 2.20 per cent, to 3 per cent; phosphoric acid, 16 per cent, to 18 per cent, potash actual 12 per cent, to 13.50 per cent. In the spring oat top-dressing 250 pounds per acre, analysis, nitrogen 8.50 to 9.50 per cent. We have used no fertilizer in the fall after the seeding, depending only upon the spring dressing as above. On a section of the land showing nearly as well as the other we used

barnyard manure (horses') in seeding and have top-dressed the moment the rowan was cut in the fall with same manure. Our manure is hauled from the barns, put in piles and covered with sand. Before used in the manure spreader it is thoroughly worked over. I can not say how much is used per acre. The sand we find is a decided benefit to our land. One section of our land, that first reclaimed and sown over six years ago, was sown as first described; no fertilizer was used, but 250 pounds of fer-tilizer was used in the spring. This last summer it looked like a level field but over two tons per

MR. BRYAN.

Two Big New York News-paper Change Front.

HERALD AND WORLD IN LINE FOR DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Henry Watterson did the biggest stunt that has been done in behalf of Bryan. He came from Kentucky into the enemy's country and captured two big metropolitan newspapers for Mr. Bryan.

The surprise somersault of the New York Herald World (and Evening World) and the alignment of the Herald with the Bryan forces has set the political and newspaper world agog—but few know the romantic figure in journalism who did it.

Never before in twelve years of Bryan's life has Mr. Bryan had the support of a New York newspaper—I exclude the Hearst papers, as they are for Hearst always.

This year, through the efforts of Henry Watterson, Bryan has captured two—in fact, three—of the greatest papers in New York: the New York World (morning and evening), which reaches the masses, and the New York Herald, which reaches the classes, a one-cent paper and a three-cent paper.

Nobody seems to know whether "Marse" Henry used a mint julep, or how he did it, but everybody knows that Col. Watterson has done a big thing. He got the ear of James Gordon Bennett and of Joseph Pulitzer.

Of course, the Herald takes no stand editorially, but it publishes all the Bryan news. In fact, Maj. Dick-inson, the Herald political writer, is now at the Bryan home in Fairview.

With what agonies the brilliant editorial staff of the New York World, which performed such service before the nomination, received the dictum can better be imagined than described.

The newspaper world thinks that if Bryan is elected, "Marse" Henry Henry, who did these great things, should be chief "Pooh-Bah" of the Bryan administration.

It is only fair to say, however, that Colonel Watterson accepts neither pay nor office. I am reliably informed that he received in each case a big check for his two broadsides from the Herald and World, and returned them promptly, saying his work was simply a contribution to the cause.—(New York Letter in the Boston Transcript.)

Youthful Burglar Goes To Reform School.

Ed. Riley, a thirteen-year-old colored boy from Stamping Ground, was tried before Judge Yates Monday morning, charged with breaking into the grocery store of Mr. Robt. H. Towles, at Stamping Ground Sunday morning, August 16th. Mr. Towles testified that he went to the store about six o'clock and found a glass had been broken in the window, the hook turned and the sash raised. On going inside he found Riley hidden under the counter behind a keg. The money drawer had been tampered with and could not be opened.

Riley acknowledged that he was in the store. He said Bradley Fish-back, another colored boy, broke the glass with a rock and told him to go inside. He acknowledged that he had broken into the Postoffice.

Judge Yates sentenced him to the House of Reform for eight years, or until he becomes twenty-one years of age.—Georgetown Times.

SO-CALLED "ALASKA" WHEAT.

The United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, has issued the following circular: A variety of wheat, under the name of "Alaska," is being widely advertised as capable of yielding at the rate of 200 bushels to the acre, "under ordi-

The Balance Wheel.

Look inside your watch a moment. The balance wheel is making 18,000 vibrations an hour, if it's in good condition. If the movement is sluggish, there's something wrong. It will move 3,558 miles in a year, and requires less than one-tenth of a drop of oil to make the run. But it needs that little badly. The least increase of friction on the bearings alters the motion. Don't take chances. Let us clean and oil and put your watch in order for a year.

IT WILL PAY AND SATISFY YOU.

M. A. SELBERT

JEWELER.
ST. CLAIR STREET. FRANKFORT, KY.
"If You Buy It At Selbert's It's Good."

THE TRUTH THE WHOLE TRUTH AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

THE BEST SERVICE, THE MOST REASONABLE RATES AND THE PROMPTEST OF WORK BACKS UP OUR STATEMENT OF GIVING EVERY PATRON OF OUR TRANSFER LINE THE KIND OF SATISFACTION THEY WANT.

EXPERT, CAREFUL HANDLING OF ALL FINE FURNITURE OUR SPECIALTY.

PERKINS TRANSFER CO

PRINCIPAL OFFICE.
L. & N. FREIGHT DEPOT.



Hammocks, Lawn Swings, Fishing Tackle, Dry Batteries.

Garden Hose
and Tools.



Alabastine Cold Water Paint.

FRANK G. STAGG,

HARDWARE, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

All advertisements in these columns are five cents per line for each insertion and to be paid for strictly in advance.

FOR SALE—Eight Plymouth Rock hens and one rooster, one year old, and best blood. They are of the Harry Clubb strain. Also five Black Orpington cockrels, of best breeding. Will sell cheap, as I lack room.

I have both Plymouth Rock and Black Orpington eggs. Rocks, \$1.50 and Orpingtons \$2.50 per fifteen.

T. F. TALLAFERRO.
Shelby St., Frankfort, Kentucky.
Old Phone, 453.

FOR SALE CHEAP—We have a 32-inch Paper Cutter, in perfect condition, that we will sell very cheap. Address this office

For Sale—One 6-horse power Peerless portable engine and boiler; two second hand McCormick mowers. Capital Foundry Machine & Novelty Co., Holmes street. Both phones. 201f

FOUND—A bunch of keys near State Penitentiary. Owner can recover same by calling at this office and paying for this notice.

For Rent—Five room brick cottage, on Shelby street, good garden. Moses R. Glenn, 506, old phone.

is said to yield rather better than ordinary wheat; but, as it is one of the poorest wheats known for making flour, it is never grown where the ordinary varieties of wheat will thrive.

WILL RE-OPEN—Miss Minnie E. Bell will re-open her school Tuesday, September 1, 1908, at her residence, 516 Fourth Avenue. 22-3t.