

News FROM Everywhere

Two men were killed by a train at Strader, La.

Mount Vesuvius, in Italy, is again in eruption.

A mob attacked the Austrian Consulate at Saltillo, Mexico.

A plot to assassinate President Figueroa was discovered in Salvador.

The London press favored the American central bank of issue plan.

Orville Wright broke the aeroplane altitude record at Berlin.

It is reported that European grain crops would surpass estimates.

France claims Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat.

George B. Colton will succeed Regis H. Post as governor of Porto Rico.

President Diaz, of Mexico, celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday.

The boundary dispute between Peru and Bolivia was settled at La Paz.

A sensational search of a residence for liquors took place at Mobile.

A balloon and wireless telegraphy were used effectively in the German army maneuvers.

Mrs. Nelson Morris, of Chicago, was killed in an automobile accident near Paris, France.

H. H. Lukens, of Philadelphia, was run over and killed by cars at Montgomery.

The senate committee on Indian affairs will investigate the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

David O. Moise, formerly of New Orleans, was drowned in the Potomac river.

Congress may remove the tax on oleomargarine in order to reduce the price of butter.

It was announced that the new Japanese budget provided no increase for the army and navy.

The port of Mulege, on the east coast of Lower California, was overwhelmed by a tidal wave.

Bishop Seth Ward of Houston, Tex., killed a bull elephant in Africa.

Twelve persons were killed by an explosion in a fireworks factory in Italy.

El Roghi, the rebellious subject of the sultan of Morocco, was put to death.

There is a warm contest in the army over the selection of a new chief of staff.

William Jones and R. Gentruch, a Swede, are reported to have been killed by tigers in Costa Rica.

The convention of the American Bankers' Association at Chicago adjourned.

The Halley comet was sighted through a telescope from the Yerkes Observatory at Chicago.

Russia allowed a larger percentage of Hebrew students to enter the schools.

C. H. Treat, treasurer of the United States, resigned, effective next month.

Robert E. Peary, the explorer, it is said, will make a dash for the South Pole.

Prince Miguel of Braganza and Miss Anita Stewart, of New York, were married at Dingwall, Scotland.

David E. Thompson, American ambassador to Mexico, has secured control of the Pan-American Railroad.

Spencer F. Eddy, of Chicago, United States minister to Roumania and Serbia has sent in his resignation.

Congressman Good, of Iowa, wants congress to investigate the Sutton case at Annapolis Naval Academy.

Regulations to protect the boats of the President's river fleet from collision were issued at Washington.

President Taft's letter exonerating Secretary Ballinger will not end the forestry controversy.

L. R. Glasvill, who filed charges against Secretary Ballinger, was dismissed from the government service.

The campaign for a constitutional amendment for prohibition in Alabama was launched at Birmingham.

It was announced that the United Fruit Company would issue a stock dividend of 10 per cent probably September 30.

Delegates to the bankers' convention in Chicago were divided in their opinion on the central bank issue plan.

The steamer Nicolas Castania was wrecked on the coast of the Isle of Pines, Cuba. Twenty-nine lives were lost.

Three indictments charging liquor selling were returned against John Allen, a member of the Chattanooga City Council.

German officials began the study of the American tariff with a view of making suggestions for a new tariff agreement.

President Taft will use the "big stick" if necessary to force congress to pass his favorite bills at the next session.

Internal revenue collectors are finding great difficulty in listing corporations for assessment under the new corporation tax law.

It was predicted that the rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany would be advanced to 4 per cent.

There is considerable interest at Washington in the significance about the organization of the National Conservation Association recently formed at Chicago. There is supposed to be politics in it.

Mexico's Independence Day was celebrated in that country. This was the ninety-ninth anniversary of the day.

Mrs. Morris, wife of the late Nelson Morris, the Chicago packer, died in France from injuries received in an automobile accident, Sept. 10.

The experts for the fiscal year 1909 indicates that the trade of the gulf ports is increasing more rapidly than the amount of business handled by the Atlantic ports. In the matter of import trade the gulf ports also show a very high rate of increase.

The Halley comet was seen and photographed in Heidelberg.

Two men were killed at Chicago by the collapse of a building.

President Taft at Milwaukee, Wis., advocated postal savings banks.

Mrs. James McKay, of Canton, Pa., was killed in an automobile accident at Syracuse, N. Y.

W. J. Bryan spoke on the tariff question before a large crowd at Dallas, Tex.

Five women and a baby were seriously injured in a taxicab accident at Pittsburgh.

The bodies of two miners who perished in Death Valley from thirst were found near Skiddoo, Cal.

Four forest fires threaten the San Gabriel watershed and the oil region around Whittier, Cal.

H. W. Estes and Benjamin Marshall killed one another in a street duel at Neosho, Mo.

Four cadets of the Annapolis Naval Academy were dropped for "inaptitude."

S. W. Labrot, of New Orleans, bought the Montrose Hotel in Washington for \$150,000.

Commander Peary was being paid \$447 a month by the government while on his trip to the North Pole.

Poses in a man hunt near Sandy Point, Tex., which previously had cost three lives, killed two negroes.

Ollie Williams, on trial for murder at Quitman, Miss., testified that he killed his father in self-defense.

Bishop William George McCloskey, the oldest Catholic bishop in the United States, died at Louisville, Ky.

The body of Miss Florence Weber was found in a river at Canal Dover, Ohio, and foul play is suspected.

The Black Hand is suspected of the murder of two Italian children and the wounding of a third at Utica, N. Y.

Five bandits dynamited the express car of a Denver and Rio Grande train near Malta, Col., but secured no booty.

President Taft delivered an address at a banquet at Chicago while there on his tour across the continent.

Dr. Cook sent a wireless message regarding his trip to the pole from the boat on which he was coming to America.

Details of the loss of the steamship Nicolas Castania on the coast of the Isle of Pines, costing twenty-three lives, were received at Mobile, Ala.

E. T. Ellzey, a farmer of Pike county, Miss., was arrested on an indictment charging him with the murder of his wife June 12, 1907.

Resident of Taft, Okla., an exclusively negro town, object to the presence of three white merchants, one of whose store has been dynamited.

President Taft delivered the first speech of his tour at Boston, Mass., before leaving there, on his 13,000 mile tour of the West and South.

The nervous breakdown of J. W. Castle was attributed to the losing fight he waged against E. A. Harriman for control of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Mrs. Mary Scott Castle will not be prosecuted for shooting William B. Craig at New York, the grand jury dismissing the charge of felonious assault.

Salvatore Arrigo, alleged to have been the head of the Society of the Banana, was given a preliminary hearing at Cincinnati, and bound over to the December federal grand jury at Toledo.

J. F. Hansen, president of the Central of Georgia Railroad, in filing his answer at Atlanta to the suit for divorce brought by his wife, blames theophory for his marital troubles.

In a tariff speech at Winona, Minn., President Taft, practically read out of the Republican party the Republican "insurgents" who voted against the Payne-Aldrich bill.

John W. Castles, president of the Union Trust Company, who committed suicide at the Grand Union Hotel, was buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, New York.

A new strike was inaugurated at the Pressed Steel Car Company works at McKees Rocks, Pa., by 3,000 foreigners, who refused to work unless the bosses and sub-bosses of the plant were discharged.

Judge Robert S. Lovett was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company in New York. Jacob H. Schiff and William Rockefeller were re-elected directors and also members of the executive committee.

Eight trainmen were killed and sixteen other persons injured in a collision between freight and passenger trains on the Louisville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad near Pegram, Tenn. The bodies of five victims were cremated in the debris.

Hanson, Explorer Peary's negro servant, gave out a statement in which he said that Peary was accompanied to the North Pole by one negro and four Eskimos.

King Manuel of Portugal will visit London in November. It is rumored that he will wed an English princess.

Robert E. Peary, the explorer, in an interview at Battle Harbor, Labrador, said he was the only white man who had ever reached the North Pole and he is prepared to prove it.

All of Edward H. Harriman's property, real and personal, is bequeathed, without restrictions of any sort, to the widow, Mary A. Harriman. The will was filed at Goshen, N. Y.

So widespread has interest in the strange malady, pellagra, become among medical authorities and others throughout the country that Surgeon General Wyman, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, has decided to issue a weekly bulletin dealing exclusively with the developments of that disease.

TO PROBE INTO TARIFF.

No Standpaters on New Tariff Commission.

Washington.—The greatest importance is attached to the appointment of the new tariff commission or board by President Taft.

A glance at the personnel of the commission makes it clear that the president has made the commission up of men who are anything but ultra high tariff men and stand-paters.

The chairman of the commission, Prof. Henry Crosby Emery of Yale, is ranked as a radical tariff reformer of the school of Sumner and Hadley.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury James B. Reynolds cannot be classed as a tariff reformer, but he has an intimate knowledge of the workings of the tariff, and his inclinations are in the direction of liberalization and moderation in treating it.

Alvin H. Sanders of the Breeders' Gazette of Chicago is a pronounced downward revisionist. He is in favor of the idea of reciprocity and of mutual trade concessions.

Mr. Sanders' appointment will appeal to the farmers and producers, and especially to the cattlemen and stockmen of the West.

Here it is believed that this action of the president in selecting a tariff commission that will probe deep into the tariff and afford the president facts which he can use in any way he chooses to compel changes in schedules will be followed by some plain talking on the tariff on the Western trip of the chief executive.

The president is expected to align himself with the movement for further downward revision and for the election of men to congress who will represent the revision sentiment.

NO MOISTURE ON MARS.

Life, However, Can Exist on the Planet, Says Astronomer.

San Jose, Cal.—People on the Planet of Mars, if any live there, breathe an atmosphere which is almost destitute of moisture. This is the conclusion of Director W. W. Campbell of Lick Observatory, who returned recently from making observations from the summit of Mount Whitney, the highest point in the United States.

"Mars does not have watery vapor in sufficient quantities to be detected by the spectroscopic method," says Prof. Campbell. "This does not prove that life does not or cannot exist on Mars. The question of life under these conditions is a biologist's problem rather than astronomer's."

BIG GRAIN COMPANY FAILS.

Adverse Legal Decisions Wreck Great Concern.

Little Rock, Ark.—With the filing of a petition in bankruptcy H. K. Cockran and C. C. Kavanaugh, of this city, were named as receivers for the T. H. Bunch Company, one of the most extensive grain dealers in the Southwest.

Chancellor Martineau, before whom the petition was filed, required each of the receivers named to give bond in the sum of \$100,000. While the schedule of liabilities was not announced, it is declared that local banking institutions are involved to the extent of \$300,000.

COMET IS SEEN.

Halley's Wanderer is Seen With Naked Eye After an Absence of 24 Years.

Chicago.—For the first time in 24 years, Halley's comet has been observed with the naked eye. The observation was made by Prof. E. W. Burnham of the Yerkes observatory at Lake Geneva.

Two photographic negatives were secured. Halley's comet, according to the scientists, will not be visible to the naked eye, without a telescope before next spring.

The sighting of it with the eye through the telescope is considered a great feat by the scientists.

OFFERS \$25,000 TO SEALERS.

Schooner Seized by Argentine Government Four Years Ago.

Victoria, B. C.—The Argentine government has offered Capt. Balcom and his associates of this city \$25,000 compensation for the seizure four years ago of the sealing schooner Agnes G. Donahue, which was taken by an Argentine gunboat while sealing in the South Atlantic, Capt. Ryan and crew of twenty being thrown into prison at Montevideo.

The schooner was released several months ago and the sealers were freed after serving several months in prison. The owners claimed \$52,000 damages.

NEW DEPOT FOR DETROIT.

Michigan Central Station Will Cost \$2,000,000.

Detroit, Mich.—The common council by a vote of 28 to 8, has adopted an ordinance embodying the terms of agreement between the city and the Michigan Central Railroad in regard to the erection by the latter of a new depot and terminals to cost \$2,000,000. The railroad is given sixty days in which to accept.

MEYER IS ARRESTED.

Chicago.—Maurice H. Meyer, head of the Frisco-Santa Fe Land Company, indicted with two others in the United States District Court at St. Louis for alleged fraud, was arrested by Federal authorities. The indictments against Meyer, James S. Platt, secretary and treasurer of the company, and J. C. Combs, charge them with defrauding many persons in connection with the sale of 10,000 acres of land in Texas.

TO HUNT FOR SOUTH POLE.

Capt. Scott Now Organizing an Antarctic Expedition.

London.—Capt. Robert F. Scott, is organizing an expedition to the South Pole. The extraordinary stimulation of public interest in polar exploration is shown in the receipt by Capt. Scott since the announcement of his expedition of \$35,000, and offers to join the expedition in various capacities in addition to a large number of letters inclosing subscriptions toward the expense.



WOMAN'S REALMS

Women and Leap Year.

Many women have no initiative in love matters. It would never occur to this type of woman to fall in love with a man until he had first signified his approval of her, but no sooner does he declare his affection than she forthwith blossoms out into a devoted lover. Her affection is due merely to a negative reciprocity. Leap year would be of no use to a woman of this kind.—Gentlewoman.

Forget She Owned an Estate.

The Atxminster (Devonshire) Board of Guardians have been assisting a woman named Olsen, an inmate of their workhouse, to establish her claim to an estate in America, which she is said to have purchased many years ago and apparently forgotten all about it until quite recently, when it was brought under her notice as a result of inquiries in England as to her whereabouts. It seems that Mrs. Olsen, who is about sixty years of age, on arriving in England some years ago, was in the possession of a considerable sum of money. This is stated to have been spent, and the woman, becoming a pauper in an East Devonshire village, was eventually taken care of in the union workhouse.—Woman's Life.

Women With Two Souls.

At last science has thrown a great light upon that deepest of mysteries—the way of a woman. After solving most of the other riddles of life, the crowning victory of psychotherapeutics is the discovery that women have two souls, perhaps more. We have the word of President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, that there isn't a bit of doubt about it, and it is upon this hypothesis that he accounts for the "fickleness" of woman and "her erratic methods of jumping at conclusions, and her intuition."

Wisely President Hall observes: "Woman is much more susceptible than man. There is good reason for this. We know that she has two or

more souls. She may love and hate at the same time and the same person. She may say and think that she is sick or well when the reverse is really true. It simply means that one soul is in the ascendancy. These two souls may be absolute strangers to each other, but they certainly exist. We have proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt."—Kansas City Journal.

New Theories of Dancing.

Certain statuary in the new British Medical Association has been creating trouble since it has been uncovered, and Mrs. Grundy is having a spasm. Still, even if she can't look at nude statues without saying her prayers, she can go to see Maud Allen in the Salome dance, without turning a hair. She also welcomes a new dancer from Milan whose appearance in the Salome dance sent the newspapers into convulsions. "This dancer, who seems likely to captivate society, has most remarkable theories. National dances, she says, are simply the little episodes of petty States. The great dance, the Greek dance, is an epic for all time, she asserts. To perform it properly, she says, the dancer must be alone with her thoughts, as is the composer when he is thinking out music. Only those draperies, too, she says, which artists and sculptors know to be the ideal should be called into use in such dances."—New York Press.

Women Fail in Business.

Women as a class have not become enmeshed in professional and business life, which are about the same thing, through their own desires, but through the working of economic forces beyond their control, says a writer in Appleton's. The socialization of home industries has altered women's status, and in many cases forced them upon the world. But in the world they are not making the place for themselves that they formerly held in the home, as equal factors with men. It is clear that, in the professions to-day, men are quite equal to the demands. There is no function of leadership, in other words, that any woman possesses that some man cannot exercise as well as she. The doors of opportunity are being closed to her again, because opinion seems to have crystallized into the belief that woman has not "made good" in the sense that she can stand alone, well supported, successful and unaided, upon her own work. One does not mean necessarily that the professional woman has failed, that she has not earned a living, or made a reputation, or both, but that she has not made herself an indispensable part of professional life, a factor of undoubted worth.

The opinion even of women on this subject is strangely unanimous. They are not satisfied with the position in which they stand in business nor with what they stand for. They have become unsettled about themselves and their ability to fight successfully shoulder to shoulder with men, given the opportunity, and are looking to themselves, for a wonder, to see if the explanation lies within.

Woman has failed to "make good" her pretensions to consideration as an independent leader and thinker in the professions and in business. Almost nowhere in the high places do we find women. Very few are they

among physicians of note, few among lawyers, and few as executive heads of colleges or holders of professional chairs, few among the ranks of editors. And in the teaching and newspaper fields they have had great opportunities, whatever may be the case to-day.

Ready-to-Wear Garments.

That the dressmaker who makes individual dresses for individual women will ever disappear entirely is not likely, but there is no doubt that she is being pressed harder and harder by the ready-to-wear trade. A statistician who had occasion to compile a record on this subject says that the individual dressmaking trade shows a falling off of thirty per cent in the number of persons employed since 1890. By natural increase, had there been no disturbing factor, the number ought to have doubled in this time. At the same time a tremendous falling off has been noted in the dress gapes departments of retail stores, the decline in the last three years having been eighty per cent.

The great variety and cheapness of the ready-made garments, the surprising smartness of many of them and the great convenience of buying the garment ready made, appeal to an increasingly large number of women, and the manufacturers of such clothing are constantly improving their stock, both in variety and design. One manufacturer announces, according to Crerand's Cloak Journal, that for the fall of 1908 he has three hundred models to select from. This means everything from the simplest jumper dress up to magnificent creations of Irish lace and wonderfully wrought silks, so that if a woman needs a pretty gown on the instant for any occasion she has only to telephone for it.

In one Western town, with a population no greater than Yonkers, N. Y., a merchant advertises that he has eighty models of women's gowns to select from for the summer, ranging from the simple to the elaborate.

Tutti-Frutti Pudding.—Remove the pits from one cupful of stewed prunes and cut them in small pieces; rub one cupful of stewed and sweetened apricots through a sieve; steam and cut in small pieces one dozen plump figs. Make a crust of one cupful of soda dissolved in a little warm water, a little salt and flour sufficient to make a paste that can be rolled out. Line a pudding dish with a portion of it, and put in the fruits in alternate layers until half is used, dotting each layer with bits of butter and sprinkling them lightly with flour. Cover with a very thin layer of crust and use the rest of the fruit in the same way as at first; cover with crust and bake thirty minutes. Serve warm with any preferred sauce.—Ladies' World.

Our Cut-Out Recipe.

Put in Your Sewing-Book.

Keep a continual watch on all setting hens, so as to detect any little hitch that might occur. If they should break any eggs, it is their keeper's duty to wash all waste matter off at once, using lukewarm water, dry, and put back under hen, to avoid chilling. On the nineteenth day dip eggs in lukewarm water, dry them and put them back under hen at once, which will prevent chilling. The water moistens the shell, thus allowing the chick to free itself sooner, and in a stronger condition than it would be if left otherwise.—Farmers' Home Journal.

Well Ventilated Coops.

Coops for chicks often do not afford sufficient ventilation, particularly after the chicks are almost half grown or larger. A number of chicks of this size huddled together in one small coop will generate a great deal of heat and moisture during a warm night, and unless this can escape and permit fresh air to enter, the chicks will soon suffer. When confined in a close coop, the chicks will emerge in the morning presenting a draggled appearance and with their feathers almost as wet as if they had been out in a shower of rain. When the coops are well ventilated, this condition does not exist, and the young birds thrive better. Fresh air is invigorating and leads to health and thrift.

As the natural tendency of heat is upward, the openings for ventilation should be near the top of the coop. This arrangement also prevents draughts of air. Holes at the front and the back of the coops near the top will give free circulation of air, without any danger of draughts striking the chicks directly. On unusually warm nights it may be necessary to leave the front of the coop entirely open in order that the young birds may not get too warm. If there are rats or cats around this is hardly a safe plan. Doors of wire netting may be put on the coops, however, to avoid this danger. Any one can soon learn by a little experimenting whether their coops provide sufficient ventilation or not. After the chicks have settled down for the night, place one hand inside the coop through a small opening. If the air feels unusually moist and warm, one may know that insufficient ventilation is provided.

No matter how well ventilated a coop may be, it is impossible for the air to be pure and healthful unless the coop is kept clean. If filth accumulates unhealthful odors will be thrown off which ventilation will not entirely remove, so the coops should be kept clean.—W. F. P. in the Indiana Farmer.

Good Butter Cows.

Personally, I prefer the thoroughbred Jersey to any other breed of cattle. Where object in view is butter fat, there is nothing that excels them, and only the sister breeds Alderneys and Guernseys, can equal them. The chief objection raised against them is that their small size makes them unsuitable to the drovers who buy cattle to calve and that the young stock is too small to sell well. This objection is true in and of itself, but the equilibrium is maintained in another way seldom taken into account. If butter is the object, veal and beef are only side issues. There is usually a local market for the good Jersey butter cow at a good price. Pound for pound, she brings as much as the heavier animal when sold for beef. She has usually paid her way after two years old and it does not cost nearly so much to raise her.

The large, beefy animal eats a large quantity of hay and comes to maturity several months later than the Jersey. This, as I see it, even things up between the large animal and the small one. If she brings less she has cost less and she begins to pay dividends sooner. Of the calves I always raise the heifers to maturity. There is nothing in the line of stock that will sell so readily as a handsome two-year-old Jersey heifer just ready to come into milk. The calves not wanted to raise can be vealed if desired. They are small, but it will not take nearly the amount of milk to grow them to four weeks old that it will to grow a large calf, so the balance of profit is maintained.

The Jerseys do not relish rough fodder. They are often colled dainty, but I have had a small Jersey and a grade of large build stand side by side in my stable. The large animal ate a third the more hay and gave a third the more milk, but she did not do it make so much. It would not take a mathematician long to figure out who was the most profitable cow, or to figure out how long it would take the large animal to eat up the extra money that her body would bring for beef.

It is possible to breed the Jerseys much larger than the prevailing size. Their early maturity and the use of immature breeding stock all tends to keep the size down. Raising stock from the largest animals and keeping a good male until he is several years old, instead of keeping him only till two years old, as is nearly always the case, would improve their vigor and their size.

They are such gentle, peaceable animals that a person with a heart cannot help becoming attached to them. When one sees the great records of some of the world's famous Jerseys and considers that with care and attention to breeding he can own a herd that will come near to equalizing it, it is worth while to try.—C. J. Wiltshire in the American Cultivator.

Farm Notes.

Comfortable quarters for the cows and a good silo are important factors in butter making.

A herd of high-grade cows, well fed and well cared for, is the starting point in making high-grade butter.

Good butter can be made in the kitchen, but a separator and special dairy room is almost essential in modern butter making.

Skimmed milk is worth about fifteen cents a hundred pounds to feed to pigs from weaning up to a weight of 125 pounds.

The old-time spring-house is no longer an indispensable factor in farm butter making. The separator has made it unnecessary in most cases.

Butter should come granular if it is to be of high grade. Butter which comes pasty is never of high quality. The cream was too warm when it was churned.

Don't work a misfitting collar. A sore or swelled shoulder will most certainly result. Then your horse will be on the pasture when you need him at the plow.

An occasional pinch of saltpeter mixed with the salt given work horses during hot weather will be found beneficial—it is cooling and will keep their kidneys active.

The old-fashioned dasher churn has now gone into disuse except for very small amounts of cream. Barrel and power churns are easier to handle and give more satisfactory results.

A good article deserves an attractive package. The different size butter tubs should be nicely lined with paraffin paper. Usually the home butter maker can sell his product to better advantage in pound cakes.

Separation is a much cheaper and more efficient method of creaming than skimming. These hand separators are valuable for small dairies. Send to each manufacturer for his catalogue, then choose the machine best adapted to your needs.

Fat Foods and Their Uses.

It is impossible to say what will please in the way of fat food. The only way is to experiment, feeling sure that the right thing will eventually appear. When commonplace fat offends, something new and strange will often inspire respect and be received with delight. Children who scorn fat in the abstract seldom refuse a light, well made suet pudding. Toast and dripping is a combination that has been known to charm when less humble fare is declined. Toffee, which is a combination of equal parts of sugar and melted butter, is a highly nutritious substance that is a general favorite among children. Given at the end of a meal, it can seldom do harm. Equal parts of chopped fat meat, lean meat and bread crumbs, the whole lightly seasoned with pepper and salt and a dash of powdered sugar, make an agreeable filling for sandwiches that are often acceptable to those who insist that they do not like fat.—Dr. L. F. Bryson in Harper's Bazar.

Staging the War Drama.

"What properties will we need for the battle scene?"

"None whatever. The stage will be bare. The men are supposed to be wearing invisible uniforms and firing smokeless powder from noiseless guns."—Kansas City Journal.

Last year's purchase of ties by the country's railroads were only two-thirds as large as those of 1907.



GARDEN, FARM and CROPS

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UP-TO-DATE AGRICULTURIST

Old Saying Not True.