

FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN
BY **J.S. TRIGG**
REGISTERED
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There are all too many men who when they get mad will take it out of their wives, their horses or hired help.

The dual purpose sheep is far more of a success than the dual purpose cow. In fact, no sheep will pay as well as a wool producer.

There never was a better time than now to buy some good stock. The day of fancy prices for thoroughbred animals is over, and there is less excuse for having the farm stocked with scrubs than ever before.

If the game preserves and deer parks of Great Britain could only be used by the common people to produce food it would greatly relieve the poverty of that country. It takes a lot of paupers to support one lord.

Many people have to study simplicity in the matter of living because of poverty. Live simply because they have to and not because they want to. Some people seem to think that the chief use of money is to make a splash with it.

The new method of smoothing and working the dirt roads has awakened an unlooked for amount of enthusiasm. Hundreds of men who heretofore have hated to do road work now cheerfully doing a lot of volunteer work to improve the highways along their farms.

The principal and best results which will accrue from the seed corn campaign of last winter will undoubtedly be that corn growers will be induced to gather their surplus seed corn this fall before the frost hits it and by giving it proper care be thus assured of seed of perfect germinating power.

For one day in the year the American people make a great fuss over the American eagle—"proud bird" and all that—and then turn around and kill every one they see the balance of the year. This shooting of these birds is a piece of barbarism anyway. So rare that they attract attention whenever seen, why should they be killed?

From an artistic standpoint there is no beauty of form or expression in a camel or an elephant or a hippopotamus, while the best types of the domestic animals of civilized peoples are just the reverse. It would be hard to find anything more beautiful or expressive than the head of a thoroughbred horse, a Jersey cow or a well bred dog.

Just as this is written it is a very catchy and aggravating time for seeing the hay crop. Not one-half of a very large crop will be secured as good forage. When a man gets a fall that is entirely exempt from this trouble, for no matter how much rain may fall while he is filling his silo it never does more harm than simply to hinder the work; the silage is always good, whether put in wet or dry.

We know of hundreds of farmers who would be rid of debt, make more money and enjoy life a hundred per cent more if they would just sell half the land they nominally own. There is an immense satisfaction in getting up in the morning and looking over the farm and crops and feeling that it is all your own and that you own no man a dollar. Some men never enjoy this pleasure in all their lives.

The attention of railway companies is called to the great value of sweet clover as a binder for the earth on all cuts and fills. It fills the ground with a network of fibrous roots and will grow most luxuriantly on the steepest and most barren slopes. It is also self-perpetuating, and once introduced spreads rapidly and permanently. Where it grows no washing of the soil is possible. It is by all odds the best of any of our grasses for this purpose.

A prominent electrical expert makes the assertion that the windmill with a steel tower is never struck by lightning. In this he is mistaken, for we know of one which provoked a great display of electrical fireworks two years ago. If the pump rod was of wood, as many are, and if the legs of the tower were fastened to wooden posts set in the ground, as is usually the case, there would be no good earth connection, and such a tower would make a good mark for the lightning.

A friend asks us to tell him whether there is any place for the college graduate on the farm. Why, of course there is. It never hurts an educated man to come in contact with the soil, though at first it may hurt the soil. The college bred man will be quick to see and avail himself of every help possible and will take more readily because of his training to new and improved methods of doing farm work. The earth has a rich reward for the very best intelligent effort man can apply to it.

Dragging Down Pains

are a symptom of the most serious trouble which can attack a woman, viz: falling of the womb. With this, generally, comes irregular and painful menstruation, headache, nervousness, dizziness, irritability, tired feeling, etc. The cure is

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"I SUFFERED AWFUL PAIN
in my womb ovaries," writes Mrs. N. B. Baker, of Webster Grove, Mo., "also in my right and left sides, and my meninges were very painful and irritable. Since taking Cardui I feel like a new woman and do not suffer as I did. It is the best medicine I ever took."

Our very worst pests are nearly all imported ones. As with our bird, insect and animal pests and the human pests as well.

We note that one milk of farm separator is advertised as low as 25¢. Cheap as this seems to be, it is probably not the best kind to invest in after all.

A friend of ours makes a plea for the dandelion on the ground of its earliness, reliability and its artistic beauty. As is a great thing, but the truth is that the dandelion is an unmitigated nuisance.

A little work with the mower in the pasture just now will do good. Discourage the weeds and improve the fall feed. Not even the worst and toughest weeds like to be cut down just as they get ready to bloom.

It is better for the pasture, insures more feed and is better for the stock to divide the pasture and let one half rest while the other half is being fed off, and we wonder why it is that this is not more commonly done.

Essence is much less costly to put up for a summer winter cover than roots of any kind, and it is more easily preserved and fed out, and it is equally as palatable and nutritious. An acre of corn prepared as ensilage is almost doubled in feeding value.

Some one has figured out that the bees have to visit 60,000,000 clover blossoms in order to extract a single pound of honey. Still, we know of fields of wild clover in the fore part of July that would furnish a thousand pounds of honey if it was all gathered.

The Angus cattle had all others in price obtained at the auction sales, in the number of prizes awarded at shows and in the ability to command top prices for their beef and mutton. They are a pure beef and have nothing to commend them as dairy animals.

The earliest possible crop with favorable season is sixty bushels of corn to the acre. Still not one man in twenty attains this. What with poor seed, poor soil, poor cultivation, poor planting, the average crop of the corn growing states is less than half the possible crop.

There are altogether too many people who are satisfied if they can at the end of the year just pay out and make both ends meet. While this is in a way better than running behind, a man should have something to do some-thing connected with saving even so small an amount as \$50 a year.

The average man has no conception of the vast area of the possible wheat fields of the far northwest. There is an empire in western Canada where wheat for the whole world could be easily produced. Land which will produce an average crop of twenty bushels per acre of No. 1 hard wheat for ten years in succession is there in acres as large as the New England states put together.

Cotton, which seemed to be over-produced last winter and much of which was not picked is up again to 31 cents, a price which is the same as far as profit to the producer is concerned, as would be 70 cents for corn or 87 per hundredweight for pork.

Every effort was made to restrict the acreage planted to cotton this year, and now the men who did this wish they had not done so.

We saw some real skim milk calves the other day. We doubt if they had ever tasted whole milk. They looked just like the poor little orphans at the English workhouse so well described by Dickens. It is a mistake to try to raise a good calf on anything better than skim milk from the start. They

might have been the best bred animals in the country, yet the want of proper food makes scrubs of them.

The great trouble with the American people today is that they all want to get rich in a hurry, can't be content with slow and safe gains. Nine-tenths of them commence speculating and gambling as soon as they can reach up to keep a nickel in a slot machine and to keep the thing up as long as they live and die poor. The old fashioned way of being content with moderate profits in the pursuit of a legitimate business is almost out of date.

Two hundred miles to a creamery is getting to be common thing all through the west, the cream being shipped that distance to a central creamery plant, which converts it into butter. The cost of shipment is about a cent a pound for the butter, but will make, which is as small as you can get gathered for and delivered to a home creamery. This plan is opening up great possibilities for the dairy business in localities where cows have never heretofore been kept.

The bicycle, which for a few years formed the center of many of our sporting events of the country, has completely fallen from its high position and is valued today solely as a utility machine in its own capacity. It is doing much for the health of the people, but has never heretofore been kept.

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GETTING AHEAD.
We are asked by a young man how in the best way for him to get ahead in the world. He says that he does not want to become a very rich man, but would like to accumulate enough property so as to be able to enjoy life. The recipe has been often given and as seldom followed, otherwise there would not be so many poor people in the world. Commencing poor, it is, first, self-denial, often of the ancient martyr type; then saving, a little at a time; then a right valuation of one's credit, always keeping it as well protected reserve asset; then everlasting industry, day and night, too, when one is young and tough; after a little getting money to work for, one and being a leader rather than a follower; coupled with all this an honesty in business which is unimpeachable. There must also be good sense used in the matter of getting married, the choice of a business, investments and the like, for it is not always that men are both honest and sensible. There should be constant saving, for the best enduring fortunes are built up a little at a time. But money alone will not make the really successful man.

FEEDING CROPS OFF.
Aside from feeding off the grass in the pasture and the stalks in the field no attempt is made in this country to feed crops off on the land where they were produced. More might be done in this line to great advantage. The rape crop, the vetch crop, the clover crop, give all the hay that is in England by the simple system which is the inclosing of a part of the field with hurdles or a light movable sheep proof, to the manifest saving in the harvesting of the crop and the great benefit accruing from the thorough fertilization of the soil. Two years ago a man in South Florida was able to carry 2000 sheep and let them harvest the crop, which was done with very great success and economy. He got a good price for his corn, set rid of the weeds and so cleaned up and fertilized the land that it was in the best possible condition for another crop. There was scarcely any waste in the doing of it either, the fall being dry. Had it been wet, it would have been different.

PIONEER DAYS.
Whatever the future may bring, it will never bring back the old pioneer days—the days of the prairie dogs, the logging bees, the sugar making, the going to mill and market, when a man made his family to sleep under a moon, calculating an arduous fare on for a week; when the meat supply was obtained by the gun and the fish spear; when prairie chicken, mallard and canvasback ducks, wild geese and brant were everywhere far and near; when the reward of a night's fishing, when folk went visiting, took a godsend and a barrel of fish for two dollars; when all were poor alike and all farm tools, books, even food, common property; when a box of clothing from some eastern friends was a godsend; when the trade of the pioneer community was mostly barter, with furs as a cash producing commodity; when the houses were of logs and of sod and all were honest and healthy. With all the attendant hardship, there are far worse times than these old pioneer days.

THE LITTLE GIRL'S GARDEN.
She was a little girl only twelve years old and small for her age, but she was full of enterprise and snap, and, tiring of dolls and the like, she persuaded her father to let her have part of the square rods of his garden to run a garden of her own. She had the pleasure of seeing this garden in early July. There was not a single weed to be found in it, and there was a fine assortment of vegetables of the most thrifty sort, peas, beans, pot-

atoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, radish lettuce, cabbage, all nicely cared for, and our little friend was just as proud of her success as would be the owner of a fine half section farm. And this was the little maid was in every way benefited and helped by her. She has become greatly interested in nature study and intends to enlarge her work next year to include flowers and poultry. She might have practiced on a piano or done some sort of fancy needlework when she was working in her garden, but we doubt if she would have done as well.

SILAGE.
There have been many changes of opinion touching the proper time to cut the field corn with which to fill the silo. When the silo first appeared as a winter forage factor it was supposed that the corn must be very juicy and green, and so varieties of corn giving a great growth of stalks were used. This used to fill the silo in a very immature stage. This made a silage of a mushy character, which gave rise to the great objection which has never been urged against ensilage as a ration. Later it was found out that there was nothing better out of which to make silage than just common corn, and that the stalks should be allowed to remain in the field until the most ripe before being used, even to the point of having the leaves and being dry, and carrying a larger per cent of nutritive value than when made of immature corn.

PERSONAL.
The venerable Thomas Wentworth Higginson obtained the title of colonel in the Civil War.

Lady Donoghmore, formerly Miss Grace of New York, is known as "the children's angel" in Ireland.

The late General Sherman was one of the men that haunted the cloakroom of the house and senate for a good story.

William H. Laird, the wealthy Winona, Minn., lumberman, has given \$50,000 for the erection of a new science hall at Carleton college at Northfield.

The Duke of Sutherland is one of the greatest land owners in the world, his holdings being only exceeded by the czar and the Esterhazy family.

Special Reduced Excursion Rates

Very low rates to Richmond, Va., via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold September 8 to 11, inclusive, with favorable return limits; on account of Farmers' National Congress. Apply to agents of Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Excursion rates to the Metropolitan church camp meeting at DePlains, Ill., via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at reduced rates August 16 to 23, inclusive, limited to return until August 29, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western Ry.

\$20.00 Colorado and return, Chicago, Union Pacific and all North-Western line, from Chicago daily August 20 to September 4, account G. A. R. Encampment at Denver. Correspondingly low rates from all points. Only one night to Denver from Chicago. Two fast trains daily. Special personally conducted G. A. R. trains leave Chicago September 20. Through with change. From Denver, numerous inexpensive personally conducted side trips afford opportunity to visit some of the most wonderful mountain scenery in the world. For itinerary of special trains, list of Colorado hotels and boarding houses, side trips, sleeping car reservations and full information, address W. B. Koiskern, P. T. M., Chicago.

RAILWAY RATE PROBLEM

Why Trainmen Oppose Control by Government Commission.

P. H. MORRISSEY'S EXPLANATION.

No Necessary Stand, Says Grand Master of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. For Wage Cutting Would Not Follow Rate Reduction. Discriminations and Alleged Retaliation, He Says, Come From Trusts.

P. H. Morrissey, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, discussing at Cleveland, O., with a reporter from the New York Globe how he considers the most important matter now before railroad employees, the proposition to regulate railroad rates by a government commission, said:

"The strength of unions has developed in the United States, and particularly that of those unions, because of their ability to demonstrate to the railroad officials the soundness of any proposition it may be necessary to present. By care in selection of members and by proper claims the unions have arrived at a position where the railroad officials

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them the more because they have shown that there is a mutual interest between the railroad management and the unions. It is this mutuality of interest that leads me to depart from our usual custom and discuss this railroad rate regulation, although as a rule I am averse to newspaper controversy.

"Railroad employees cannot expect high wages and reasonable hours unless the railroads are making money. It has been stated that if rates were reduced, and rate regulation means nothing else, the first reduction in expense would be a cut in wages. This is not so, and proper consideration of the situation will prove it. The railroads realize the necessity of employing intelligent, experienced men and of having them satisfied both with their work and with their wages. The result of a cut in wages would be, first, to dissatisfy the employees and make them seek employment elsewhere, and, second, to force the railroad officials to accept in their places men who are inferior both in mechanical work and in judgment, which is a necessity to every man who works on a railroad.

"The railroads would never do this, if for no other reason than because they appreciate that the pecuniary disadvantages which would result from the employment of incompetent help would more than offset the difference between the wages now paid and those which would be paid if a cut were made. So it is not from the viewpoint of immediate personal injury that we are earnest in discussing this matter, but from the viewpoint of the greatest good to the greatest number.

"Those of us who have been in the service ten or twenty years remember the hard times of the railroad wars and the cut rate periods. We, perhaps better than the shipper, were impressed with the disadvantages resulting therefrom. We had to handle defective cars and attempt to move trains with locomotives which needed repairs. At times and on some rail-

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