

8-14-1913

The Murray Ledger, The Monthly Magazine, August 14, 1913

The Murray Ledger

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Oh Ye Picnickers! See our line
of Goodies, J. M. Cole. Call 160.

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of Goodies, J. M. Cole. Call 160.
Miss Willie Baker has been the
guest of friends in Fulton Ky.,
the past several days.

Some nice bargains to be had
at Johnson's store Friday and
Saturday. 81

Guy Downs, of Louisville,

Guy Downs, of Louisville,



Active at Seventy
As many people at seventy
 attribute their good
 health to **SCOTT'S**
EMULSION because its
 concentrated nourish-
 ment creates permanent
 body-power, and because
 it is devoid of drugs or stimulants.

Scott & Downe, Bloomfield, N. J. 13-22

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
and all liver troubles can be cured by using GRIGSBY'S LIVER-LAX. Ask E. D. Miller, Druggist.

LOST.—Oval Brooch with diamond in center. Lost between town and Mrs. Hart's residence. Will pay liberal reward for its return.—Mrs. Fannie Stanfield.

Hon. John Kelly, of Cadiz, has been employed to assist in the prosecution of Bob Parker, charged with the killing of Van El-

No extra money wasted on advertising as we decided to give it to YOU in cutting the goods down to rock bottom from the start of this sale. Prices and merchandise that will interest those that want good shoes up-to-date at low prices.

Geo. Rock Shoe Co., 321 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

Apply a cotton cloth wet with
DALLAD'S SNOW LINI

¶ We have made arrangements with the mill at Puryear, Tenn., to exchange their whole wheat Flour and Bran to the farmer, for wheat at the usual rate of exchange.

BRING US YOUR WHEAT. ALL
FLOUR Guaranteed.

**MURRAY
PLANING MILLS**

Call for Convention.

Whereas, the people have just gone through a wearisome political campaign and the question has not been settled

Therefore, we the Socialists of McDaniel and Brandon locals, invite the laboring people to meet at the court house at 1 o'clock 4th Monday in August, 1913, for the purpose of holding a convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various offices of the county.

There will be public speaking at that hour.

J. H. Bell, H. P. Osbron,
G. E. Rowlett, N. T. Blalock,
Committee.

For Sale.

My home on North Curd St., corner lot 75x217 feet, new 6-room house, water works, out-buildings, garden and lot. A bargain if taken in next 60 days. See T. L. Smith. 7244*

Lynn Grove School.

Lynn Grove school will begin Aug. 18th, which is next Monday. We will be glad to see every student in Lynn Grove district present, also any other student that desires to be in our school. Every student come and enroll on first day, lets make a good beginning. "Well begun is half done." Parents, come with your children and see us start our work. — R. E. Broach.

FOR SALE

50

MONEY

Own Your
Home

Loans for the purpose of buying or building homes, improving real estate or satisfying mortgages. Easy monthly payment plans, which with principal and interest will be no more than you are now paying for home rent. Our assets are over \$3,555,000, and we have loaned over two million dollars to home builders in the last eight years.

Thousands of people have secured homes through our help. But never could have gotten them otherwise. If you can afford to pay rent you can afford to buy a home.

DON'T PAY RENT

Any longer, write today for full information.

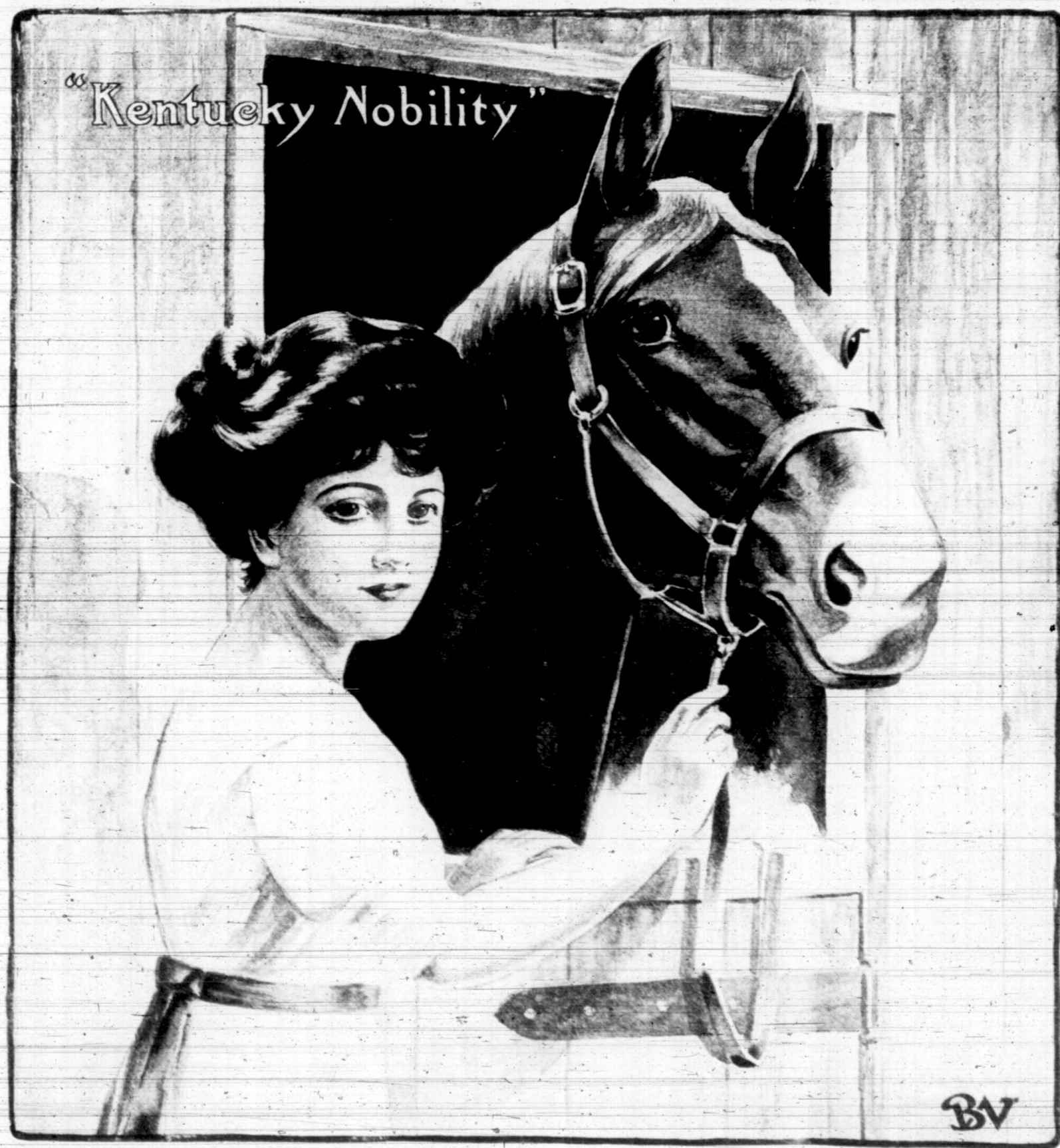
W. E. Whitehead & Co.
448 Commercial National Bank
Chicago, Ill.

The Monthly Magazine

SECTION OF

The Murray Ledger

MURRAY, KY., AUGUST, 1913.



Bright's Disease
Steals on YOU Unawares.

Watch for these symptoms, and begin treatment with first appearance of Heavy, Thick or Dark Colored Urine, Sand, Brick-dust Sediment, Milky Colored, Bad Odor or Bloody Urine, Stains on Linen, Scalding or Burning Sensation, Itchiness under Eyes.

[illegible]

THE SILENT BY E. M. MILLER

serve sows at a low price. Will flour and that's what it is. It is
take care of all sows free of guaranteed in every respect; is
charge. E. E. Smith, 7914# made of the best grade of wheat
town, Ky.

E. D. Miller and J. D. Rowlett, Jr., left the first of the week for Denver, Colorado, to attend the annual convocation of the Knight Templars. Mr. Miller will visit his health in the city.

Edward Hill, of Lafayette, Ky., was received at the Murray Clinica! Hospital, Tuesday, for this week for an operation. He is the young son of Mr. A. A. Hill, of this city.

[illegible]

by Dale & Stubblefield.
Notice.

To all Whom it may Concern:
I have this day emancipated
and set my son, Monroe Wilson,
free to contract and be contract-
ed with, sue and be sued as a
party of full age and the public
at large is hereby notified that

they are at perfect liberty to make any contract they see fit and that I, Virgil Wilson, his father, make no claim to his services and the public is also notified that I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract. Please make my kind this day

Friday of July 1918. Virgin
Wagon. 1911.
On So-Good Dragon Flour.
Needs no introduction. J. M. Co.
Pat. Both places 1911.

the home here in which he died
and to pay for a nurse to care

He had published several other writings, mostly of a biographical nature, and emphasizing precepts of patience.

How The Trouble Starts.
Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders.

that no one is miserable. Take
Cathartian Tablets, and keep
your bowels regular and you will
avoid these diseases. For Sale
by Dr. J. Stumberg, Jr.

THE MURRAY LEDGER

O. J. JENNINGS, EDITOR.

Entered at the postoffice at Murray, Kentucky, for transmission through the mails as second class matter.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1913



"IN A BAD WAY"

Many a Murray Reader Will Feel Grateful For This

If your back give Becomes lame, w If urinary trouble Perhaps your kid "bad way."

Doan's Kidney P weak kidneys. Local evidence merit.

To the Good People of Calloway County:

As you all remember on the 2nd day of August I met my third defeat for assessor. Although the shock was severe, I rejoice at the second thought of receiving 1,208 votes, under such condition that I had to make my fight. I had three nice, honest, straight, upright christian gentlemen to make the race against, and one of them, Mr. Childers, with the condition he is in, it was an up hill business to ask the people to vote against him, and especially a hard job to get them to do so. I went in the race with clean hands and came out with a clear conscience. I wish I had language to express my thanks to the 1,208 men who cast their vote for me; although I went down in defeat I will ever feel grateful to you. I will endeavor to make you such a citizen, such a neighbor and friend that you will never have any cause to regret casting your vote for me. To the many, many good people who cast their vote against me, that have expressed themselves as feeling under obligations to Mr. Childers on account of his condition, that they would have cast their vote for me, I wish to extend my thanks for the kind feeling you have for me, whether you ever have an opportunity to vote for me or not. I will always have a warm place in my heart for you. I haven't any frown on my face, nor have I got my lips dropped at any man. I am a proud man, although the sting of defeat is hard to overcome. Listen, from my first to my second race I gained about 400 votes, and from my second to my third race I gained 275 votes and in both races I had strong opposition, both being bad cripples, but good, honest, christian men. In my first race I had 6 opponents, in the second 4, in my third 3, and I could go to the polls and count that's cast a vote for either of them. I have a heart in me that is willing to submit to the will of the people, and I will do anything and everything to support our remaining friends. Your friend, O. J. Jennings.

Mrs. S. J. Pool, Murray, Ky., says: suffer very much of trouble. For years I was all tired made me nervous headaches. My si and I often got dizzy stooped, I had sharp from Doan's Kidney got a box and used good results. Since I used Doan's Kidney ever I feared a slight kidney trouble. The the pain away."

For sale by all dea 50 cents. Foster M Buffalo, New York, for the United States Remember the na and take no other.

Deafness Cannot b be local applications, a not rough the diseased p ear. There is only one, deafness, and that is l ical remedies. Deafn by an inflamed condit cus lining of the Eustac When the tube is inflom A rumbling sound or huz and when it is out inflammation caused the this tube restored to co dition, hearing will be e every nine cases out caused by catarrh, while but an inflamed condit mous surfaces.

We will give One Hu lars for any case of deafn by catarrh, that cannot l Hall's Catarrh Cure. Se color free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Sold by Druggists, pri Take Hall's Family W stipation.

Overby---Hyde

Mr. Clyde Overby ried to Miss Elsie Hye Palace Hotel, at Cinch July 20, 1913.

Mr. Overby is a son F. H. Overby, of Raut e energetic young and business. He is in the commercia l district of Harlan, Ky. He was the first to be elected to the school of Harrisonburg, Va. and a member of the Fane Democratic.

Remarkable Cure of Dysentery.

I was attacked with dysentery about July 1st, and used the doctor's medicine, and other remedies with no relief, only getting worse all the time. I was unable to do anything and my weight dropped from 145 to 125 pounds. I suffered for about two months when I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I bought a bottle and used it according to the directions and in a few days I was completely cured.

Suffered Eczema Fifty Years

Not Well. Suffered a long time to endure the awful burning, itching, smarting, skin disease known as eczema. Another name for it is "Itch." So I had to realize that I had to get rid of it. I bought a bottle of ZEMA-OINTMENT and used it according to the directions and in a few days I was completely cured.

ZEMA-OINTMENT has proven a great cure.

Their Wives Too

Speakers on Home Making Have Been Secured For the Barbecue at Versailles, Aug. 20

A BARBECUE has usually stood for politics and men only. The big Camden barbecue is to be educational and is to include the farmers' wives in the making of its splendid program. No effort will be spared to make the farmers' wives and daughters comfortable when they attend this huge meeting. A special rest tent will be provided for the ladies, and a physician will be in attendance.

In reading over the program which has been issued in the last week one is very much impressed with the fact that the major portion of the speakers will talk on co-operation and the marketing of crops instead of increased production of crops. For a long time the farmer has thought that increased production would solve all of his problems, but he now realizes that he must learn

BETHEL COLLEGE

For Boys and Young Men

Established 1854

Standard preparatory and college courses leading to literary and scientific degrees. Well equipped business department. Strong faculty. Healthful and moral surroundings. No saloons. Campus of thirty acres; four large buildings. Athletic park and gymnasium. Steam heat. New and complete sanitary system. Boarding department superintended by President. Tuition and board at moderate cost. Address for catalogue: H. G. BROWNELL, President, or W. F. FARRAR, Dean, RUSSELLVILLE, KENTUCKY

J. P. HOLT

Costly Treatment.

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A Son of Dixie "A Bart Horton

"Elmendorf, the Farm Magnificent" Katharine A Harrison

Domestic Science Angie S Kramer

EDITORIAL

THE first edition of this magazine section, and possibly the next two or three subsequent editions will be devoted mainly to Kentucky, and especially to its rural communities. In addition to the ordinary and extraordinary features of the magazine section, we propose to assume the duties of an alarm clock to awaken our readers in the rural sections to the possibilities which they now possess. We have been getting in touch with some of the best informed agriculturists and agriculturists in the country, and we propose to give our readers the benefit of their knowledge and experience. For the present our agricultural department will be edited by Mr. Thompson R. Bryant, who is in charge of that department at the Kentucky State University. Mr. Bryant is a young man of great ability in his chosen profession and the work that he and his department are doing is worthy of the highest commendation. If you are a farmer it is possible to increase your crop products very largely. Many farmers in other sections of the country have been reluctant to adopt the gains of the assistance rendered by State Farm Colleges. But the wonderful results obtained through this medium have proved so indisputable that these doubters have become the most ardent and enthusiastic supporters of the farm college idea. These colleges work in conjunction with the Agricultural Department at Washington, are constantly extending the scope of their work through experiments and tests, some of the results of which will be given through this publication.

Elmendorf and its wonders are spoken of and illustrated in this issue. Kentucky may well be proud of the fact that she possesses the finest stock farm in the world. To accomplish this and Mr. J. L. Hagen has spent a generous fortune. His appreciation is due him for his splendid efforts toward the best of the agricultural and live stock industries in Kentucky.

Several additional features are being prepared for this magazine section, which will appear regularly in the future. While any suggestions and criticisms will be gratefully appreciated.

The City of Magnificent Opportunity



Opportunity for shipping goods at its lowest rate
Opportunity for shipping goods at its lowest rate
Opportunity for shipping goods at its lowest rate

These Opportunities are for You

Don't You Often Need a Light in a Hurry?

Not a Luxury, but an Absolute Necessity Especially in Rural Homes

ELECTRIC FLASHLIGHTS Press the button Absolutely safe A dazzling light immediately Complete with best quality battery and long life tungsten filaments \$0.50 to \$2.40 Send for complete circular

THE JOHNSON ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY 232-234E Fifth St. CINCINNATI, O.

Let us quote you prices on Electric Fans and everything in the Electrical Line

A South Carolina farmer had a large number of hogs which were ready to kill. The weather was so warm that killing was out of the question. He went to his telephone called a dealer in Columbia over Long Distance and sold his hogs at a good price. He then called the local freight office and arranged for shipment.

The telephone is now a necessity on the farm. You can have one on your farm at small cost. See the nearest Bell Telephone Manager or rent a phone for your farm from Bell.

FARMERS' BELL TELEPHONE SERVICE

Country and Town

and Telephone

LOCAL

Oh Ye P of Goodies.

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Some nice at Johnson Saturday.

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Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

Miss Lena and Master Bailey

HAEMUL CONSTITUTION
and all liver troubles can be cured by using GRIGSBY'S LIVER-LAX. Ask E. D. Miller, Druggist.

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Geo. Rock Shoe Co., 321 Broadway, Paducah, Ky.

Apply a cotton cloth wet with

The family and relatives of

leox to the number hundred gave dinner Tuesday Mr. Wilcox is 88 and one of the splendid pioneer sumptuous dinner best ever spread and was sufficient hundred people. was a happy one joins the many venerable gentle-ope that he will many more such

dice.

ving grocery ac- Hughes & Co., o settle same Ju- we want to en- ss and want all sted before hand. one for past fav- rs respectfully, Hughes & Co. gs, Paris District.

divet, Aug. 16 17.

Atwood, Aug. 23.

Crooked Creek,

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t., Manley Chap-

ohnson's Chapel,

et., Sept. 21-22.

church, Sept. 27.

et., Lynn Grove,

Kirksey, Oct. 5-6.

ct., New Provi-

Oct. 12-13.

ion Ridge, Oct.

D. Hamilton.

For Sale.

35 acres or can

south of Harris

use, stables, barn,

water, one-half

city of timber;

this fall. For

er at a bargain.

Murray, R. 4, or

irray. 7248*

y-seven Years.

Mo., Aug. 14.

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and to pay for a nurse to care

for him constantly.

He had published several other

writings, mostly of a biographi-

cal nature, and emphasizing pre-

cepts of patience.

Lockhart took his bed Christ-

mas night, 1886, following a

long ride through a cold rain.

He never left it. He was 43

years old.

How The Trouble Starts.

Constipation is the cause of

many ailments and disorders.

It makes the circulation. Take

Chamberlain's Tablets, and keep

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avoid these ailments. For Sale

by Dale & Stubblefield.

NOTICE

We have made ar- rangements with the mill at Puryear, Tenn., to ex- change their whole wheat Flour and Bran to the farmers for wheat at the usual rate of exchange.

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7-244

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5% MONEY

Own Your Home

Loans for the purpose of buying or building homes, improving real estate or satisfying mortgages. Easy monthly payment plans which with principal and interest will be no more than you are now paying for house rent. Our assets are over \$5,555,000, and we have loaned over two million dollars to home builders in the last eight years.

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DON'T PAY RENT

Any home, write today for full information.

W. E. Whitehead & Co.

448 Commercial National Bank

Chicago, Ill.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

Go Kentucky



Homage to Thee, O Great State, whose maternal bosom cradled the immortal Lincoln and whose guiding hand directed the course of that sturdiest of pioneers, Daniel Boone, as he blazed the way through Thy pathless forests to the rich treasures of Thy wonderful fields and valleys. The savage song of the wilderness sung by the Voice of Countless Ages rang with new notes the discordant rifle shot and the gentler harmony of the ax and forge. Walker, Clark, Finley, Boone, Kenton, Henderson, Harrod, Shelby that rugged band wrote on history's page Thy name in wondrous colors. Thy noble hills, teeming with untold treasures, smile down upon Thy happy fields where the soft low of the cattle browsing on the blue of Thy fallow meadows mingles with the neigh of the thoroughbred and chants Thy fame to the world. Thou hast breathed Thy mystic breath upon woman and she is born beautiful. Thou hast touched the tongue of man with Thy magic wand and his speech is golden.

A BART HORTON



Bright's Disease

Steals on YOU Unawares.

Watch for these symptoms, and begin treatment with first appearance of Heavy, Thick or Colored Urine, Sand, Brick-dust, Gravel, Milky Colored, Red, Sour or Bloody Urine, Stains on Linen, Swelling or Burning Sensation, Painness under Eyes.

YOU NEED LARK'S KIDNEY CLOVES.

Used and by the most prominent Physicians, Surgeons, and Scientists, New York, London, Paris, and all the great medical centers of the world.

serve sows at a low price. Will flour and that's what it is. It is take care of sows, free of charge. E. E. Smith, Potter, town, Ky. 7314*

E. D. Miller and J. D. Rowlett, Jr., left the first of the week for Denver, Colorado, to attend the annual convocation of the Knight Templars. Mr. Miller will visit his brother in Pueblo, Colo., for several days while absent.

Taken up as a Stray.—By Ray and Howard, Lexington, R. I., and northward of Providence, R. I., a small white dog was found and taken up by the police.

by Dale & Stubblefield.

Notice.

To all Whom It may Concern:

I have this day emancipated and set my son, Monroe Wilson, free to contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, as a party of full age and the public at large is hereby notified that they are at perfect liberty to make any contract they see fit and that I, Virgil Wilson, his father, make no claim to his services and the public is also notified that I will not be responsible for any debts he may contract.

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of July, 1913. Virgil Wilson.

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A Son of Dixie

By A. Bart Horton

"THREE FIFTY for Dixie and her colt; only three fifty for one of the best bred mares in old Kentucky. Why, gentlemen, the proud blood of 'Hindoo' courses through her veins. The young gentleman in the corner will say three seventy-five? No? Three fifty-five? Well, that helps, but it's a crying shame."

It was a scene so dear to the hearts of the old time farmer, an auction sale, and many of the spectators present had known Major Shelby from boyhood, and sorrowed at the waning of the Shelby fortunes. Almost the last of his possessions, his mare Dixie and her year-old colt, were to be sold. She was finely bred and had given great promise, but several years before an accident had rendered her useless for the race track. Major Shelby had bred her and her dam before her, and the loss of all of his other possessions had not grieved him as much as the losing of Dixie. The law and stern creditors had decreed that Dixie must go. After the opening bid the bidding had been confined to two men, who were strangers to the rest of the spectators. One of them was a tall well-built young fellow, who leaned against the corner of the fence, his Stetson pulled low over his eyes, and his hands in his pockets, and whose seeming attitude of indifference was belied by his interest in the bidding. The other looked the typical Kentucky horseman, his checked suit much the worse for wear, and his broad brimmed hat almost on the point of falling off his head as he snapped back his five dollar bids. The auctioneer, Tom Pierson, a horseman and politician of local fame, welcomed every opportunity to exercise his natural gift as an orator, and while not understanding the reason for the competition between these two bidders, for in his opinion as a horseman, the present bidding was more than the actual value of Dixie and her colt, welcomed it gladly and used every art known to his wily brain to increase it.

"Only three fifty for this fine mare, who has many years of usefulness, even if she can't race, before her, and think of the possibilities of her colt, gentlemen. Ah! Here comes Colonel Castlewain; he's the best judge of horseflesh in the Blue Grass, and now three fifty will never buy Dixie."

The spectators all turned to greet the best loved man in that section, as he drove up to the fence-rail, his team of thoroughbreds impatiently tossing their heads at the interruption to their morning jaunt. Every hat was removed, for seated at the side of the Colonel in

his runabout was his daughter, Jean Castlewain, as much admired as the Colonel was loved.

"Hello, Tom; how are you all, boys?" was the Colonel's greeting to the auctioneer and the spectators.

Tom Pierson stepped down from his box and started over to the fence-rail to greet the Colonel. "Glad to see you, Colonel, and most delighted, Miss Jean. We are selling Major Shelby's Dixie and her colt, and I was just telling the boys that she's all blue blood, and her colt ought to win a Darby."

"Yes, indeed, Tom; nothing better bred than that colt anywhere. What's the bidding?"

"Three fifty-five, Colonel. Will you make it three seventy-five?"

"No, go ahead; I'll hold my bid in reserve."

Tom Pierson stepped back to his box. "All right, gentlemen, I have three fifty-five bid. Three sixty, do you say?"

And the man in the checked suit nodded back.

"And now three sixty-five, my young friend."

The young fellow in the corner, who had removed his Stetson as Colonel Castlewain drove up, resumed his lounging attitude and nodded assent to the auctioneer. As he did so he observed an almost imperceptible exchange of nods between his adversary and Colonel Castlewain.

"Three seventy," said the man in the checked suit, and as the bidding went on in five dollar jumps, Colonel Castlewain became interested in the young fellow in the corner.

Charlie Miller, he of the checked suit, was there by his instructions to buy the mare, but the Colonel could not understand why anyone else wanted the crippled mare and the untried colt.

"Four hundred I am bid," said Tom. "Keep it up, gentlemen, we'll get her value yet."

The Colonel determined to take a hand himself. "Make it five, Tom," he said.

"Thank you, Colonel. I am bid five hundred."

"Five hundred and five," said the young fellow in the corner.

Colonel Castlewain jumped from his runabout and walked towards the young fellow, determined to find why he wanted Dixie. As he approached him the young man removed his Stetson and extended his right hand to the Colonel, who stopped for a moment with a puzzled look in his eyes, which gave way to an expression of gladness as he grasped the young man's hand. "I believe you are Wood Shelby."

"Yes, Colonel."

"My boy, it's a great, great pleasure to see you," and the Colonel turned to the auctioneer and said, "Say, Tom, this sale is over; this is Wood Shelby, and the mare and colt are his at his bid."

"All right, Colonel. Do I hear any advance on five hundred and five? Once, twice, three times and sold." The auctioneer stepped down from his box and walked over to Wood Shelby. "I am most glad to meet you, Mr. Shelby, and know your dear old dad well, and his troubles grieve my heart."

Wood Shelby shook the auctioneer's hand, then reached in his pocket and counted out the purchase money for Dixie.

"Thank you," said the auctioneer; "your receipt will be sent you, the Colonel witnesses the payment," then turning to the spectators, who were about to depart, he said, "Now remember, gentlemen, the property will be sold at the courthouse at two o'clock. Good-bye, Colonel. Good-bye, Mr. Shelby; very glad to have met you, and hope you will remember me kindly to your dad," and he joined the spectators as they unhitched their various teams and drove away, with the exception of Miller, of the checked suit, who was talking to Jean Castlewain.

The Colonel said to Wood Shelby, "You remember Jean, don't you, Wood? Come over and speak to her," and the two approached the runabout, where Jean Castlewain sat holding the reins of the thoroughbreds. "Jean, this is Wood Shelby, Harry's friend, and a better friend no-boy ever had." Wood Shelby looked at the girl in astonishment. For the first twenty years of his life he had been almost as one of the Castlewain family, and could hardly believe it possible that the romping little tomboy he had known ten years ago could have blossomed into this beautiful girl, beautiful even when judged by the Kentucky standard of beauty. Her hair was chestnut brown, with little tendrils blowing about her white neck, shining like spun gold in the sunlight. Her blue eyes, beautiful inheritances from her northern mother, were as sapphires in the rich setting of her sweet face.

Jean Castlewain regarded Wood Shelby with equal interest. To her he had always been more or less of a hero; her memory of him had been of laughing eyes and mouth, a careless grace of figure, so peculiar to many Kentucky men, and although the grace still remained in his figure, the laughter of the eyes and mouth had grown serious almost to a sadness.

A South Carolina farmer had a large number of hogs which were ready to kill. The weather was so warm that killing was out of the question. He went to his telephone, called a dealer in

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5

"Remember Wood? Remember my big chum? Indeed I do." And the smile of Jean Castlewain, that had thrilled many a youthful heart, grew more tender as she looked down on the man who had been almost a brother to her.

"When did you return, Wood?" she asked.

"Last night," he answered.

"How is your father?"

"He is much better today. My coming seemed to have braced him up considerably. You know it has been ten years since I have seen father. He has forgotten the shortcomings of my early days, and tells me he's happier than he has been for years. I knew nothing of his misfortune until several days ago. One of our home boys works on the ranch in which I am interested in Wyoming, and every week receives a paper from home. In this paper there was a notice telling of father's misfortunes and the sale of Dixie and his few remaining possessions. You know that through my boyish follies father and I had become estranged, so that I had no means of knowing what had been done. When I read the notice I took the first train to Kentucky, and this morning has been the happiest morning in my life, because I have been able to cheer up dear old dad. Colonel, you'll go in and see him with me, won't you?"

"I'll be only too glad to, Wood, if you think he wants to see me. You know, Wood, I have been over here a number of times, but he has always refused to see me."

"I would like to have you go with me, for I believe it would do him a world of good to see you."

"All right, my boy. You'll wait here for me, Jean?"

"Yes, but tell Major Shelby that I want to talk to him whenever I can."

"Very well, Wood, let's go, for I am anxious to see the Major."

The once splendid Shelby estate had dwindled down to several acres, and even these had been mortgaged and were to be sold. Major Shelby had long since given up the old Shelby homestead and had moved into what had formerly been a tenant house on the estate, and here he had lived the life of a recluse for the past six or seven years. His only servant, and practically his only companion, having been an old negro, whom his family had owned in the slavery days. In the palmy days of the Shelys, old Sam had been the chief factotum of the household, and Sam was a handy man, for he could do anything, from the mixing of a mint julep to the plowing of a cornfield. In the former art, however, old Sam had no equal. Many a famous Kentuckian remembers, as among the most pleasant incidents of his life, a hot summer afternoon, the wide Shelby veranda, through which there ever blew a cooling breeze, the tinkle of the ice against the glass as, with smiling face, old Sam brought out the "favorite refreshments of our guests." And the event in Sam's life that he treasured nearest his heart was when a great Kentuckian had said to him, "Sam Shelby, the tinkle of that glass is the sweetest music I have ever heard, and your mint bed lines the path to Paradise."

As the Colonel and Wood Shelby passed down the long lane that lead to the little cottage in which Major Shelby lived, they saw old Sam approaching them, and Wood said, "Colonel, I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for all you have done for father; Sam has told me of the little and large kindnesses you have done for him."

"My boy, next to my family, I have loved your father more than anything on earth, and I would gladly share everything I have with him, but oh, his cursed pride!"

As Sam caught sight of the Colonel, he hurried forward and said: "Good things are coming to our family very fast right now, Colonel.

The Major has been so happy at seeing Mr. Wood, and I know that this is the only other thing that he needs; but, Colonel, I am in great trouble just now, great trouble."

"What is it, Sam?"

"Well, Colonel, when you go in to see Major Shelby, he will call old Sam and say, 'Sam, you black rascal,' and Sam chuckled gleefully, 'you will bring Colonel Castlewain the refreshment of which he is fondest.'"

"Well, what's the trouble, Sam?"

"Why, Colonel, you see I have got the mint, and that's about all."

"Well, Sam, go out and tell Miss Jean to let you and Mr. Miller take the runabout and drive over to my house and get anything you want, and tell Miss Jean to come in and see Major Shelby, and hurry those horses, Sam, because we must not disappoint the Major."

"All right, Colonel; thank you, Colonel. We got the mint, the finest mint in Kentucky," and Sam trudged along, while the Colonel and Wood Shelby waited for Jean to join them.

There were about four rooms in the little cottage in which Major Shelby lived, one of these was a large living room in which were many of the most prized relics of the olden days, and here Major Shelby sat on a lounge patiently awaiting the return of Wood. Several months before he had had a partial paralytic stroke and was unable to move without assistance. Misfortunes had befallen the Major very fast during the last few years, and the notice of the foreclosure on his property, including Dixie and her colt, had seemed the final blow. The unexpected homecoming of his son, however, and the assurances of Wood that he need worry no more in the future had cheered the old Major considerably, and he was feeling brighter and better this morning than he had felt for years. Wood had assured him that he would buy in the mare, but Wood's absence seemed so prolonged that he had sent old Sam to find its cause.

The door opened and Wood entered the room. "Father, we've got Dixie, all right, but I am bringing in two guests that I know you will be glad to see." Jean Castlewain and the Colonel entered the room. At the sight of Colonel Castlewain the old man straightened up, with just a slight trace of hauteur on his face, which soon disappeared under the warmth of the Colonel's greeting.

"Henry," said the Colonel, "we're a couple of old fools, and although I have never known why you have seen fit to sever our relations, I have loved you just the same."

"Richard, perhaps I have been foolish; perhaps I should not have allowed my pride to have affected my love for you, but the thought of my boy having wronged you hurt me so terribly, that it seemed as though I never cared to see anyone again."

"Wronged me, Henry? Why, Wood never wronged me."

"Richard, he not only wronged you, but he wronged his father and his family name when he forged your name to a check."

"You're mistaken, he did no such thing, but you haven't spoken to Jean as yet," and Jean, who had, during the meeting of the old friends, stood back in the corner of the room, came forward.

"And this is Jean? What a lovely girl you have grown to be, my child."

"Thank you, Uncle Henry. I may still call you the old name?"

"I am honored, honey," and Jean Castlewain reached down and kissed the Major's forehead.

"Henry," the Colonel continued, "we must get this matter straightened out at once. Have you been under the impression all these years that Wood forged my name?"

"Why surely, Richard," and there was a look of bewilderment in the Major's eyes.

"What made you think so, Henry?"

"Colonel, I heard you say so."

"Why, Henry, I have never mentioned the subject to you."

"Not directly, but back in that unhappy time I drove into town one day and went into the bank to see George Johnson, who was carrying a loan for me. Wood had written to me stating that he must have five hundred dollars at once, and I went to get this money for him. Johnson was not in at the time, and I went into one of the rear rooms of the bank to wait for him. I must have fallen asleep, for I was awakened by the sound of voices, and I heard you and Johnson talking. I heard you say that you had gotten a letter from Wood Shelby stating that he had forged your name to a check for five hundred dollars, and I heard you tell Johnson that when a check came in, should he be doubtful about the signature, to pay it by all means. This almost broke my heart and I went out of that room quietly and drove home. My boy had been wild as boys went in those days, but he had always been honest, upright and truthful with me, and it seemed to me as though there was little left in life worth while living for."

"Henry, that was surely a mistake, and had I known that you knew anything about it, it would have been corrected long ago. Wood, come over here," and Wood walked over to the Colonel's chair. "Henry, this boy was trying to save my son, but I want to tell all four of you a little story. Years ago in old Kentucky there were two fine old estates side by side, and the families that owned them had lived on them for generations. A boy was born in each family within a few months of each other, and their early lives were spent in continual companionship, each loving the other as a brother. One of them, at the risk of his life, saved the life of his chum. They were educated together, and the first break in their companionship came when one of them visiting relatives in the north, fell in love with a beautiful northern girl. Then came the Civil War, and through some strange workings of fate, one of them enlisted in the northern army and one in the southern army. Happily, they did not meet on the battlefield, but when the war was over they met on the same train returning home.

"The vanquished in gray forgot the bitterness of defeat in his affection for the victor in blue, and they again became the same friends as before the war. One of them married his northern sweetheart, and the other a beautiful Kentucky girl, and their sons became intimate friends just as their fathers were. They entered the same college, each sharing the other's likes and dislikes. They were both generous-hearted and lavish in the expenditure of money, and as college boys do, accumulated many debts, which their fathers paid, although one of them could ill afford to do so. When the second year of their college course was nearing its close, they both found themselves so heavily in debt that they hesitated to tell their fathers of it, and instead of doing so they resorted to betting on horse races. For a short while they were slightly successful, but not enough to help themselves very much. One day they received information from a racing friend of theirs that a certain horse was to win, and while they did not have the money they borrowed \$500, to bet on the race, promising immediate repayment. As is most frequent in such cases, the horse lost. The two boys, each then, wined their fathers requesting \$500 immediately. The father of one of them replied he did not have the money, but would endeavor to secure it for his son. The other father had

(Continued on page 13)

Bright's Disease
Steals on YOU Unawares.

Watch for these symptoms and be-

serve sows at a low price. Will
take care of all sows, free of
charge.—E. E. Smith, Potter-
town, Ky. 7914

E. D. Miller and J. D. Row-

flour and that's what it is. It is
guaranteed in every respect; is
made of the best grade of wheat
and makes biscuits, cakes, in
fact all the good things to eat.

by Dale & Stubblefield.

Notice.

To all Whom it may Concern:

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THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and its Work

Edited by Thompson R. Bryant, Supt.

RETURNS for the farmer of the present day, who works along the line of improved scientific methods, are no longer problematical. Where these methods are employed the improvement in crops has been almost phenomenal, amounting to in many cases from 200 percent to 400 percent increase over former years. States are being organized to study these methods, and the United States Department of Agriculture, ever striving to assist the farmer, has done most wonderful work. Many farmers have been slow to recognize this condition, and working with soil whose original fertility has been almost exhausted, wonder why they grow poorer every year. A few years ago the farmers of Illinois became awakened to the possibility attained by following more scientific methods, and in each county organized associations and employed experts to assist them. In this work they were continually aided by Professor Hopkins, of the State University, who had thrown himself heart and soul into this work. As a result the crops in Illinois in the last year, of these farmers who had followed these methods under far less favorable climatic conditions, showed an increase of an average of 300 percent more than in 1906. The farmer in Kentucky has been even slower in recognizing this condition than in most other agricultural states, and despite the fact that they possess a most excellent college with a faculty composed of men with exceptional ability, they have been most backward in taking advantage of it. These devoted men working under limited appropriations, appropriations that are not only limited, but in some cases are not even paid, are accomplishing a great good.

The existence of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station was made possible by resolution of the Board of Trustees, passed in

September, 1885, at which time M. A. Scovell was appointed Director.

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The first law covering the inspection and analysis of commercial fertilizers was passed in 1886, which law continued until 1898, when the law was amended to its present form. This law provides for the inspection of all commer-

cial fertilizers sold within the bounds of the state and prevents the sale of any fertilizers not bearing a tag on which is given the dealer's guarantee of the composition under the inspection made by the Experiment Station.

The first considerable impetus given to the work of the Experiment Station was made possible by the passage of the Hatch Act by Congress in March, 1887. This act provided \$15,000 annually for the establishment and maintenance of an Agricultural Experiment Station in each of the states.



Experiment Station, Laboratory and Office Building, Kentucky State University.

for experimental purposes. This farm has been added to from time to time adjacent to the original plot, until now the Station has 243 acres of the best blue grass land.

In 1888 a building was erected for the Station work, and also there was quartered in this building from an early date the department of chemistry of the university proper. In 1904 the new Station building was completed, which is one of the handsomest station buildings in the country.

At the present time there is ready for occupancy an addition to this building more than equal to the original. The original building is now not only entirely devoted to chemistry, but is necessarily given over to a few branches of that science, the larger number of students being in the new chemistry building on the college campus.

The pure food law of 1898, in which \$2500 was provided for the inspection and analysis of foods and products sold in the state, was amended in 1908, giving greater power to the authorities making such inspections, and providing an annual revenue of \$30,000 for the prosecution of the work. The law as amended in 1908 continues to the present time.

A law providing for the inspection and analysis of stock feeds was passed in 1906 and requires the proper tagging of every bag of feed sold within the state, this tag to bear the manufacturer's guarantee under the analysis made by the Experiment Station. Adulterations are noted and are made more conspicuous, for example, by the use of a yellow tag which can be told at a distance, signifying that the feed is adulterated.

M. A. Scovell continued Director from the time of the organization of the Station until his death, August 15, 1912. The staff now has sixty-two members, and the work of the Station is enormously diversified, as indicated below. In October, 1912, Dr. Joseph H. Kastle was appointed Director to succeed the late M. A. Scovell.

Kentucky is essentially an agricultural state. Unfortunately, the greater part of its mineral and timber interests are in the hands of people from other states. With but few large cities and its manufacturing interests far behind those of most of its sister states, it becomes evident that this permanent well-being is mainly dependent upon its farming interests. Thus anything that can be done to improve its farms will accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

In all the states of the Union, Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations have been established, and in most cases have been so well fostered that many years ago they reached a high degree of usefulness, and while Kentucky was not among the earliest to make great advances,

it is not best to discuss what might have been, but rather to say a few things about what is now being done and what shall be done in the immediate future.

Agriculture has had many hard problems to be solved, and it is clear to the intelligent mind



Showing the effect of spraying white top in timothy with a 20 percent solution of iron sulphate. The dark part (a), sprayed, the white part (b), unsprayed.

that the solving of such problems involves years of research and experimentation and many failures. At the same time it is fortunately true that the facts learned at the Kentucky Station and elsewhere are of great value to the farmer, and if the facts already known



Agricultural College Building.

A South Carolina farmer had a large number of hogs which were ready to kill. The weather was so warm that killing was out of the question. He went to his telephone, called a dealer in

Steals

Watch
gin treat
Heavy

were religiously practised, the farming complexion of Kentucky would be marvelously improved. The printed bulletin is a good way of distributing information, but experience teaches that of the small percentage of the



A Demonstration in Spraying before a class in the Department of Entomology and Zoology, Campus of the State University.

people reached by the bulletins, a very limited proportion ever put into effectual practice the things taught.

With this in view there has been planned and put into execution an extension service whose function it is to send experts to the farms all over the state to give actual direction to farm demonstrations on the farmer's own land. These men are specialists in their several lines, are conservative and painstaking in their work and never pretend to be thoroughly posted on all lines.

Men and money for this work are scarce, hence it is necessary to work in places where assistance is asked, and where cooperation is given. Considering the fact that only within the last very few years has this work been provided for, the results already accomplished are wonderful. The most effective system has been made possible by the cooperation of the United States Government, who has assisted in the employment of county agricultural agents, men of proven ability who confine their work to a given county. These have already been placed in Madison, Henderson, Jefferson, Warren, Metcalfe, Christian, Daviess and Muhlenberg Counties, each county paying a part of their salary and the United States Department of Agriculture the remainder. It is plainly impossible for such men to be specialists in all lines, but they are in immediate daily communication with the State Experiment Station, with its laboratories and specialists and likewise with the Federal Department. This arrangement is accomplishing splendid results already.

While the field demonstrations are doing splendid work, it must be conceded by the thinking man that the most permanent good is to be accomplished through the bright young men who are being thoroughly trained in the Agricultural College. Only in the last three or four years has the value of this college become fully impressed upon the people of the state, but each of those years has witnessed nearly a doubling of attendance. There are now three hundred boys and girls being trained at this college. Laboratories and class rooms are over-crowded, but the students are taken in relays and other methods are resorted to, in order to get the best results possible. While graduates from this department almost invariably secure excellent positions when they desire, they are always urged instead to return to the farm that they may not prosper alone, but that their neighbors may learn lessons from them.

The Experiment Station embraces the following departments: Department of Agronomy, Department of Animal Husbandry (Beef Cattle, Sheep and Swine), Department of Animal Husbandry (Dairy Cattle, Horses and Poultry), Department of Chemistry, Department of Entomology and Botany, Department of Extension Work, Department of Fertilizer Control, Department of Food and Drugs Control, Department

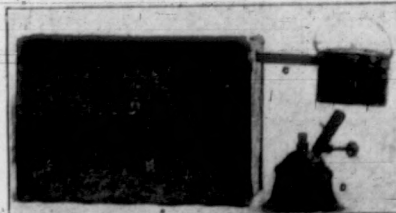
of Feed Control, Department of Horticulture and Department of Research (Chemistry, Bacteriology and Biology).

THE DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY AND BOTANY OF THE STATION, AND OF ENTOMOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY OF THE UNIVERSITY

This Division in the Station is devoted to the investigation of injurious insects and to a study of plants in their economic relations. Detailed studies of the life histories of insects are made, with a view to finding out when and how pests of this sort may be most easily controlled. The fungus diseases of plants, such as blights, cankers, rusts, mildews and the like are also being investigated with the same object in view, namely, to learn how best they may be controlled in the interest of the farmer, fruit grower and gardener.

With these main objects in view, the work of the Division is specialized in several directions, of which the following will serve as illustrations:

The head of the Division is charged by a state law with the annual inspection of nurseries and orchards in Kentucky with a view to detecting and getting rid of San Jose scale or other destructive pests. Several millions of trees, shrubs and other plants are inspected each year under this law by members of the Divisional staff. Inspections of nursery and florists stock imported to Kentucky from foreign countries are also made in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture at Frank-



A Device for Fumigating low-growing plants to free them from pests. Invented in the Division of Entomology and Botany.

fort and the United States Department at Washington, the object being more especially to prevent the importation of such pests as the Gypsy Moth and Brown-tail Moth. Many thousands of plants are examined by us under this arrangement.

This Division does the seed inspection and seed testing work of the Station, partly under a state law prohibiting the adulteration of field seeds, and in part under the federal law establishing the Station. Hundreds of samples are thus tested for purity and germination for farmers and seedsmen, and hundreds of others are collected and inspected for adulteration.

Much of the labor required in cultivating a crop comes from the presence of weed pests. They are introduced and sown by the farmers themselves with bought seeds that have been carelessly harvested, or imperfectly cleaned. The Division has in the course of its work done much to check the sale of adulterated seeds, and has now before it the task of preventing the dissemination of noxious weeds, such as dodder, broom-rape and sour dock, all of which were sown in our fields originally with field seeds imported from foreign countries.

A special study of forage plants calculated to be of value to Kentucky has been made in experimental plots on the farm for a good many years. The plants are tested for hardiness, productiveness, quality as forage, durability, etc., and finally those proving best adapted for our conditions are preserved with a view to their more complete adjustment and improvement, after which they are to be delivered into the hands of Kentucky farmers.

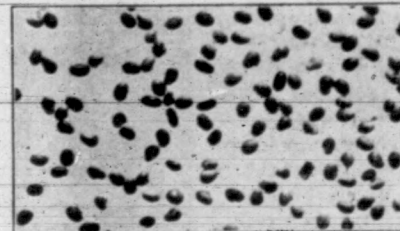
The Division has for over ten years been conducting series of rotation experiments in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, and has now in hand many plots of ground which are each year occupied by crops grown under different rotation systems.

The head of this Station Division is also Professor of Entomology and Zoology in the University, the instructional work being provided for chiefly in laboratories and lecture rooms on the first floor of the Science Building. The Department has had a rather strenuous year with more students to handle than ever before in the history of the University. The equipment for this work will need many additions in the course of the next year or two if the present rate of growth continues. The quarters now occupied are becoming crowded.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The Department of Horticulture covers the rather wide range of interests included in fruit, vegetable, flower and landscape gardening. In particular, it provides courses of instruction for students in propagation and improvement of plants, orcharding, cultivation of the small fruits and grapes, market gardening, the growing of vegetables and flowers under glass, and the use of trees, shrubbery and flowers in improving home surroundings and public grounds. In one or more of its various aspects, horticulture makes an appeal to every farmer, and to many dwellers in town or village. For the student preparing for general farming, it is desirable to have such an acquaintance with the subject that he may effectively provide for generous returns from the home fruit and vegetable garden. For others who wish to specialize in some line of horticulture, there are most attractive and promising opportunities for further studies in fruit growing, market gardening and other phases of horticultural development.

In the work of instruction, use is made of the lectures, the laboratory, informal talks in the field, and various kinds of horticultural practice, such as greenhouse work, seeding, plant setting, grafting, spraying, the judging and packing of fruits and vegetables, etc. The field work is designed to supplement the class room instruction in such a way as to make the applications clear and interesting to the student. The experiment work in horticulture is carried on upon the Station farm, only a short distance from the University grounds. Here there is being developed a series of tests of vegetables, fruits and flowers, experiments in methods of fertilization and other details of management, with a view to working out such general principles of handling as may be applicable not only under the particular condi-



A Sample of Red Clover seeds adulterated with twenty five percent of trefoil (with a point on one side of seed). A few seeds of buckhorn also in sample. Division of Entomology and Botany.

tions found here, but also in other parts of the state.

In cooperation with the Division of Extension, the results of the work conducted at the University, are being taken in the most practical way to the fruit growers and gardeners out over the state. A large and growing vol-

(Continued on page 14)

Bright's Disease Steals on YOU Unawares.

Watch for these symptoms and begin treatment with first appearance of Heavy, Thick or Dark Colored Urine.

serve sows at a low price. Will take care of all sows free of charge. E. E. Smith, Pottertown, Ky. 7314

E. D. Miller and J. D. Rowlett, Jr., left the first of the

flour and that's what it is. It is guaranteed in every respect; is made of the best grade of wheat and makes biscuits, cakes, in fact all the good things to eat. Just try one barrel and get it

by Dale & Stubblefield.

Notice.

To all Whom it may Concern: I have this day emancipated and set my son, Monroe William

him runs sufficient to the home here in which and to pay for a nurse for him constantly. He had published several writings, mostly of a

Elmendorf

The Farm Magnificent

Katharine A. Harrison



In the heart of the far-famed "Blue Grass Region" lies Elmendorf. The cluster of fine old Kentucky farms that comprise this beautiful estate of J. B. Haggin now consists of more than 9000 acres, situated in the counties of Fayette, Bourbon and Scott, some six miles from Lexington, Kentucky. It is by far the finest stock farm in the world, and is the home of nearly a thousand of the best bred cattle in the world. Here "Noble of Oaklands," in whose veins courses the purest Jersey blood the world has ever known, grazes in pastures adjacent to those of his noble mother, "Lady Viola," and here more than 800 imported Jerseys, 125 Holsteins, Kerrys, and other fine cattle contribute to the fame of Elmendorf. Here those monarchs of the turf, "Watercress," "Waterboy," "Star Ruby," "Hamburg Belle," and the "Mighty Salvator," were bred. The finest dairy farm in the world, with every modern improvement for the scientific handling of milk, and a dairy barn almost palatial, where in 400 of those splendid cattle are milked daily, with every comfort possible for the attendants and for the cattle themselves, are at Elmendorf.

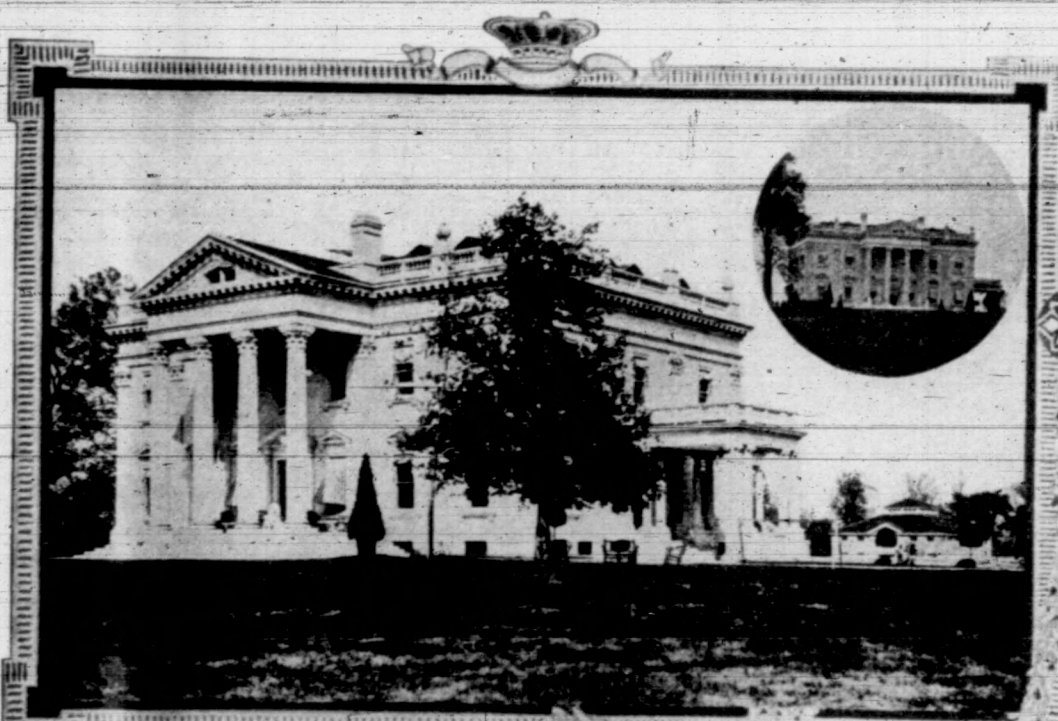
The history of this estate is most interesting. It lies on either side of the Maysville Road, and for half a century it was famous throughout the world as a thoroughbred stock establishment, and contributed to the turf those great thoroughbreds, "Hamburg," "Bob Woolley," "Hindoo," "Spendthrift," "Vagrant," "Tremont," "Glenelg," "Firenze," "Monarchist," and many others. The original farm was known more than 60 years ago as the "North Elkhorn Farm." This farm was purchased in

1871 by Mr. Milton Sanford, of New Jersey, and the name was then changed to "Preakness," after his famous place in the East. Mr. Sanford did much to encourage and support thoroughbred horse interests throughout the State. This farm was purchased later by Mr. Daniel Swigert, of Woodford County, who gave to it the name of Elmendorf. Mr. J. C. Eighright purchased this farm from Mr. Swigert, and in 1898 sold it to Mr. J. B. Haggin, of New York. Mr. Haggin was born in Scott County, which adjoins Fayette County, in which was situated the original Elmendorf Farm. Early in life he had gone west, and having become interested in copper mines, from which he has accumulated great wealth, he determined to devote a large part of this in the establishment of a splendid estate near the home of his birth. Here he brought a large number of horses from his California ranch, and entered upon the establishment of his great thoroughbred breeding farm. With an earnest desire to aid in the agricultural up-

building of his native state, he became interested in agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and finding the original farm, which consisted of only 550 acres, too small, he immediately commenced to enlarge it by purchasing adjacent properties, one of the first of which was the Kenney farm, on which was the house built by Carter Harrison's mother and presented to him by her. This was followed by the purchase of other farms, so that Elmendorf consists of a number of attractive smaller places, and some of the typical old homesteads of this section, with its traditions of the families, who made up the aristocratic life of that section years ago. Nearly a mile from the Maysville Road, just north of the Kenney Farm woodland, Mr. Haggin selected the site for his home on a spot in his estate where the Blue Grass grows nearest the skies, and here he erected his beautiful mansion, "Green Hills." It is indeed a fitting house for Elmendorf, its noble lines, yet simple beauty, constructed to a certain degree after the old colonial home-

steads of Kentucky, is a masterpiece of architecture.

Elmendorf is constantly being improved, surrounding farms are constantly being purchased. Each department is being more perfectly systematized, and there is a constant progression everywhere. It has its own power plant for electric lighting and ice manufacture, complete telephone and waterworks system, grain elevator, a new slaughterhouse that is a model in every point of convenience and sanitary equipment, a butcher shop, harness, plumber, carpenter and paint establishments, garage and a general office for the management and department heads. Grain, hay, coal and other supplies are delivered direct from its spurs on the Interurban Lines and the Louisville &



Two Views of GREEN HILLS

A South Carolina farmer had a large number of hogs which were ready to kill. The weather was so warm that killing was out of the question.

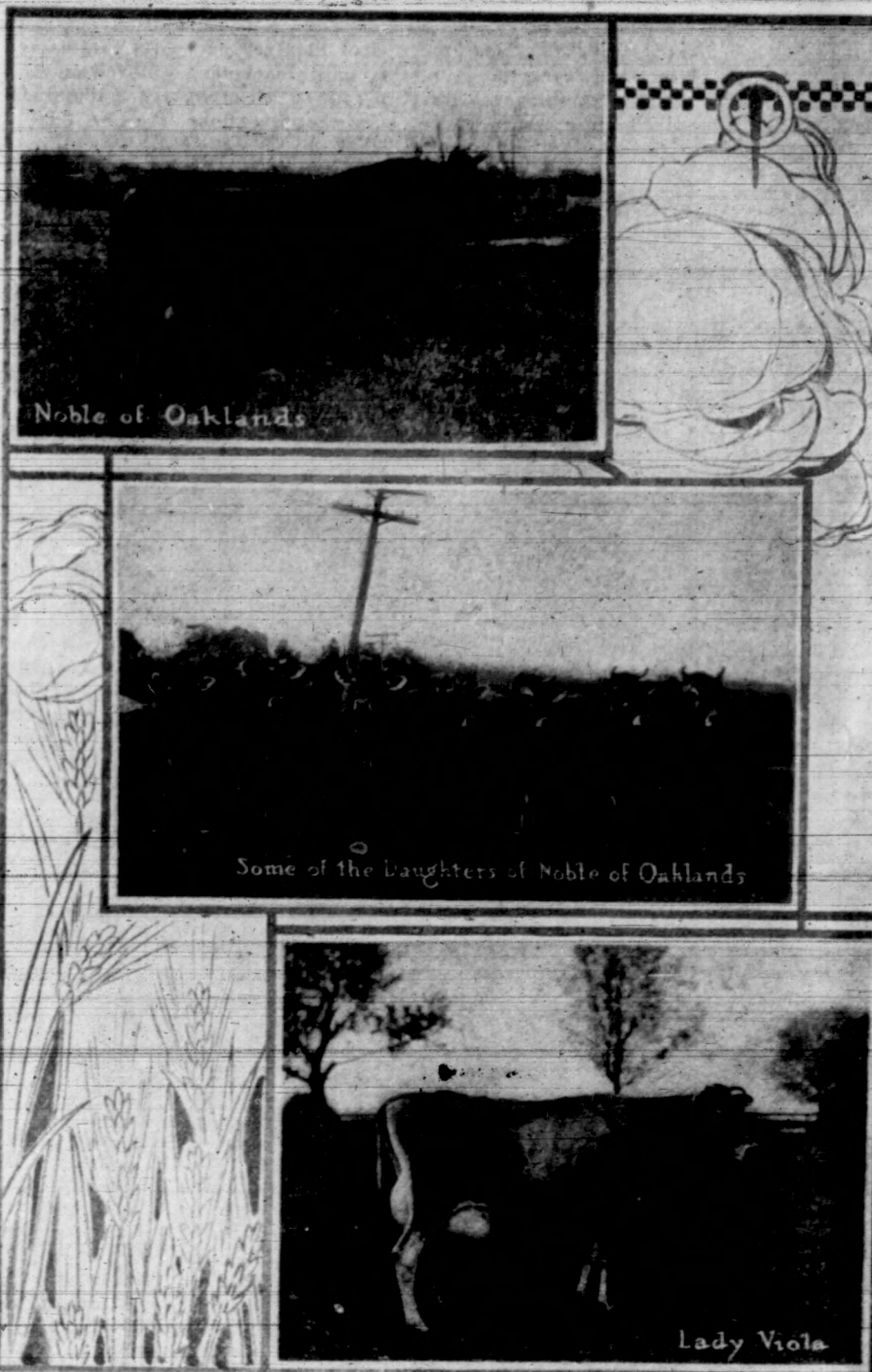
Nashville Railroad. It gets its water supply from the famous Russell's Cave Spring, on the De Long Farm, where a pumping station has been built, from which water supply lines extend in every direction on the farm. There are more than fifteen miles of macadamized roads on the estate.

With the decline of racing in the East, foreshadowing the future success of the thoroughbred horse in Kentucky, Mr. Haggin sought for other interests for Elmendorf, and took up the question of reviving the interest in Shorthorn Cattle, so popular in Kentucky 30 years ago. He selected for his herd some of the best cows from the choicest herds of the north, and placed at the head of this herd the great sire, "Whitehall Marshall," 209776, for two years holding the proud distinction of champion bull of America. So great was the success of the exhibition herd in the show circuits that Elmendorf holds the record for Shorthorn Cattle, having in one season the Grand Champion Bull of every state, for all shows made. In 1910 the first Shorthorn Cattle sale in Kentucky, since the days of Col. Wm. Warfield, was held at Elmendorf, and was a great success. In 1911 Elmendorf put on the show circuit a splendid herd, principally youngsters raised on the farm, representing four and five years' hard training and fitting for the ring. "Elmendorf Marshall," a proud young son of "Whitehall Marshall," was expected to take all honors of the International Show at Chicago. Unfortunately, the entire show herd while on return trip from Virginia State Fair was wiped out in a railroad wreck. Since this a new start had to be made in the Shorthorn business. The herd was strengthened by additions from some of the choicest blood of Canada and of the north, and with the youngsters of farm breeding the herd now ranks as high as any in the country in individual merit and good blood lines. The trophies won by the Elmendorf Shorthorns, Berkshire Hogs, and Imported Shropshire Sheep would cover wall space and fill cabinets of a large room, so numerous have been the honors won.

Mr. Haggin is not only interested in thoroughbred horses, but he has also placed on his farm a number of Shire and Suffolk heavy horses for work stock, and several years ago imported a number of Welch ponies, probably the pioneer stock in Kentucky of this class; these are strong, hardy and make splendid drivers and there is great demand for them. Early in 1908 Mr. Haggin, was was an ardent advocate of clean milk, determined upon the establishment of the dairy at Elmendorf, and immediately laid plans to secure the finest herd of cattle that money could purchase. So well has he succeeded that the fame of his

herd is world-wide, and consists of the finest herds of imported Jerseys, imported milking Shorthorn Cattle, and Guernseys, a few of the famous Black Kerry (Irish) and some Dexter (English) cows. The great Jersey sires, "Noble of Oaklands" (95700), "Viola's Golden Jolly" (79314), "Sultana's Oxford Lad" (76506), and "Distinction's Noble" (P. 4057 H. C.), have been placed at the head of the Jersey herd at a total cost of \$41,300.00. First in importance of these bulls is "Noble of Oaklands," the most celebrated Jersey bull in the world, and

His dam is "Lady Viola" (238437), sired by "Nobleman" (P. 2555 H. C.), out of Bagatelle 2d (Golden Lad's Victoria), rich in her inheritance of quality and blood and excellence of type from a splendid line of ancestry. Viola's Golden Jolly and Sultana's Oxford Lad, purchased for \$13,000.00 and \$11,000.00, respectively, are both regarded as great sires. The dam of Sultana's Oxford Lad is the famous Golden Sultana (146282), who took third prize at the World's Fair in St. Louis, in 1904. She is the greatest living representative of the Sultane family, being the granddaughter of Sultane 7th, the foundation cow of the Sultane family. To mate these sires Mr. Haggin selected cows both from this country and imported from the Island of Jersey, all with records of the highest tests, and all out of a long line of tested dams, and young daughters of tested cows. Many of these cows were selected by Dr. M. A. Scovell, Dean of the Department of Agriculture of the State University, who made a special trip to the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey for this purpose and who called into consultation the best experts on the Islands. The cows selected were not only the very best in point of individuality and attractiveness, but were prize winners with certificates of merit for butter tests. The Peerless Lady Viola (238437), the greatest cow of any breed, living or dead, the most typical and highest priced Jersey cow, unbeaten in the show ring, a great butter producer, and the dam of Noble of Oaklands, Viola's Golden Jolly, and three daughters with butter records on the Island of Jersey. Bred by J. W. LeBoutellier, St. Owen, Island of Jersey, born April 28, 1899, imported in February, 1910, by T. S. Cooper & Sons. "Lady Viola" is a family name familiarly known in every Jersey home in the world, the dam of more high priced animals than any other cow in the country. She is a beautifully formed cow, with the best head even seen on a Jersey, solid color, black tongue and switch, and was selected by the Dairymen's Association as the model dairy cow of all breeds.



REGISTER OF MERIT CERTIFICATE COWS Jersey Autumn.

Sire..... Combination of St. Saviour.
Dam..... Autumn.

Oxford Buttercup of St. Saviour.
Sire..... Gedney Farm Oxford Lad.
Dam..... Mourant's Fontaine.

Golden Fern's Sensation.
Sire..... Golden Fern's Lad.
Dam..... Red Lilly.

St. Germain's Queen.
Sire..... Oakland's Sultan.
Dam..... Eminent's May Queen.

Bright's Disease
Steals on YOU Unawares.

Watch for these symptoms and be-

serve sows at a low price. Will take care of all sows free of charge.—E. E. Smith, Pottertown, Ky. 7314*

E. D. Miller and J. D. Row-

flour and that's what it is. It is guaranteed in every respect; is made of the best grade of wheat and makes biscuits, cakes, in fact all the good things to eat.

by Dale & Stubblefield.

Notice.

To all Whom it may Concern:

him funds sufficient the home here in w and to pay for a n for him constantly. He had published

Majesty's Lady Houpla.

Sire.....Royal Majesty.
Dam.....Lady Houpla.

Noble's Beautiful Nelly.

Sire.....Noble of Oaklands.
Dam.....Nelly du Parc.

Noble's Nurse.

Sire.....Noble of Oaklands.
Dam.....Nurse Agatha.

Noble's Golden Chance.

Sire.....Noble of Oaklands.
Dam.....Golden Chance.

Cannon's Fairy.

Sire.....Raleigh's Fairy Boy.
Dam.....Cannon's Dorothy.

Minnie of Jersey.

Sire.....The Owl's Oxford Prince.
Dam.....May of Jersey.

Minette of Anneville.

Sire.....Beechland's Champion.
Dam.....Eminent's Minette.

Noble's Beautiful Lily.

Sire.....Noble of Oaklands.
Dam.....Golden Maid's Brown Maid.

Cows Holding Authenticated Butter Fat Record for One Year.

Majesty's Oxford Lass (213940).
Belle's Finish (183695).
Trial's Sweet Bread (257105).
Soconee Oonan's Princess (201875).
Trial's Hillside Mignonette (257120).
Viola's Sensation (239334).
Jolly Norah (234167).

One of the most interesting places at Elmendorf is the calf barn and paddock, where the young calves are kept for the first few months of their lives.

There are calves of every description—Kerries and Dexters, coal black; ugly little Holsteins with big splotches of white; awkward Guernseys and gentle, blue-blooded Jerseys with their soft, timid eyes, beautifully shaped heads, satin skins and ears like velvet. These are the future dairy show propositions from Elmendorf.

Mr. Haggin has been known to refuse \$2500.00 for a baby Jersey, and furthermore let it be known that this price would increase \$1000 per day, so valuable did he consider the youngster.

The dairy barn at Elmendorf is situated on the east side of the Maysville Road, several hundred feet from the demonstration building, and stretching away from it are great pasture lands. It is surrounded by beautifully laid-out grounds, walks, and roadways, and is constructed almost entirely of concrete and brick. It is built in the design of a Maltese Cross, each ell or wing being some two hundred and twenty feet long by forty feet wide, and at the end of each ell are two large silos. It is a model in sanitary construction with splendid systems of lighting and ventilating and the stall equipment is entirely of iron. Some distance to the rear of the dairy barn are the cow sheds, calf barns, paddocks, etc., for the dairy cattle. Just beyond the dairy barn, on the spur from the Lexington and Paris Interurban Railroad, is the beautiful stone dairy building or the milk house. In the construction of the entire building all wood and absorbent

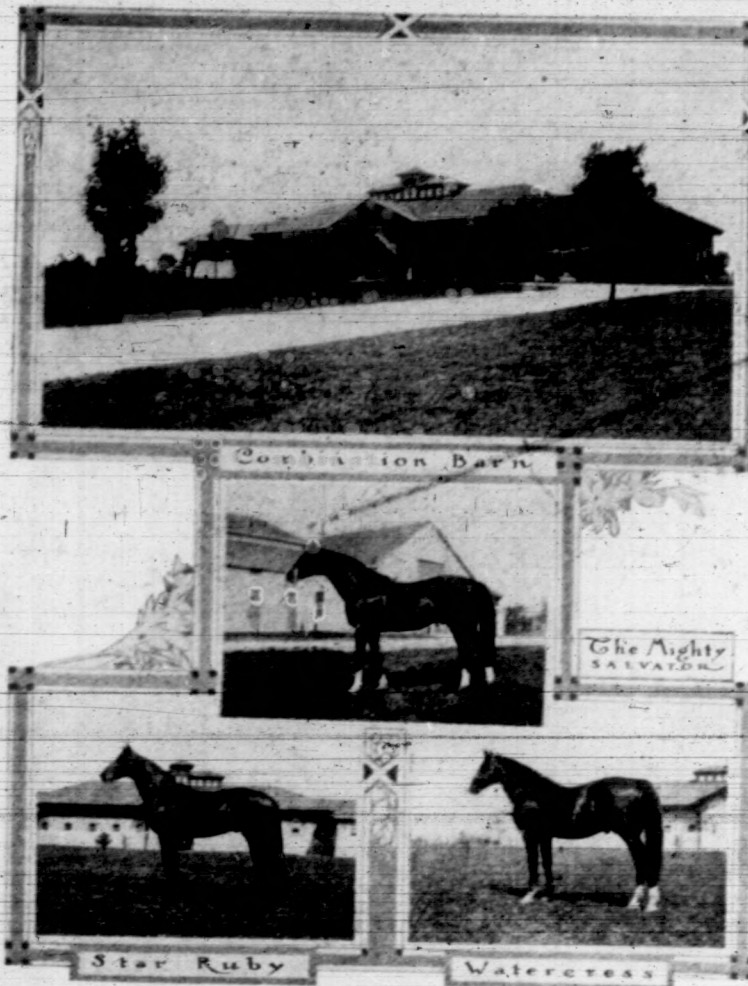
materials have been eliminated; the floors, walls and ceilings are of concrete, and the doors and window frames are of iron; a large ventilating fan supplies the entire building with fresh air. The milk is carried from the dairy barn to the milk receiving room, on the second floor of the milk house, by means of a cable. The milk is poured first through the large strainer, and is then distributed by gravity through the various channels (a part of it going to the separator for cream) until it reaches the milk machinery room on the first floor, where the aerators for milk and cream, the bottler and capper machines, etc., are located. The dairy machinery is of the very best type, and everything in the milk machinery room is so arranged that it can be cleansed with high pressure steam. On the first floor

water for use at the dairy plant. In the operation and management of the Elmendorf Dairy the greatest care is exercised in maintaining sanitary methods in every department, the cows are subjected to the most rigid tuberculin tests by the farm veterinary, before they are accepted for the dairy herd. And the closest attention is given to the feeding and keeping in a first class clean condition for milking. No person is employed in the capacity of milker without first having undergone medical examination and inspection. A scrupulous cleanliness is exacted not only from them, but from every person who handles dairy products for the market. A barber and manicurist is employed at the farm, especially for the dairymen, to whom the men are required to report daily. In the dairy barn there is a large bathroom, completely equipped with shower and other baths, for the use of the attendants. In the new powerhouse building there is a laundry fitted up with all modern equipments, and all of the attendants in the dairy are required to don a clean white suit and cap each milking time. The plant is also fitted up with laboratory facilities for the examination of the milk, and bacteriological tests are made regularly, in order to keep the milk up to the highest standard of purity. The Elmendorf dairy is regarded as the ideal dairy in this section of the country, and their products thus rendered as near perfection as possible, are regarded with the highest favor.

There are also, in the new powerhouse, rooms fitted up for the manufacture of ice cream and a modern baking equipment. These rooms are up to date in every respect and have motor driven machinery. This department is in charge of an expert, and all kinds of flavors of ice creams and ices are made. A special refrigerator car is used for the transportation of all milk and dairy products from the Interurban Line at the Elmendorf depot to Lexington and to the distributing wagons, for Lexington patrons.

The management of Elmendorf is devoting a great deal of time to the upbuilding of agricultural pursuits, and though it has been the practice of Elmendorf to put the greater part of lands acquired into grass for pasturage of the horses, herds and flocks; each year large crops of tobacco, corn, barley, rye, potatoes and large sugar beets for the cattle are grown. For the season of 1913 about 1000 acres of corn will be put in, most of this to be used for ensilage purposes. Several hundred acres of small grains will be put in and something like 2000 acres of clover meadow will be harvested. A number of extensive garden plots on the place will be opened and in one of these the overhead irrigation system will be given a trial.

The largest crop of tobacco yet grown at Elmendorf will be the promise of 1913. Five hundred acres are to be planted. This crop will be handled by men of long experience in the planting, culture and housing of the weed. In 1912 the yield of tobacco showed a grand average per acre of 1228 pounds. On one farm a splendid demonstration was made in the growing of a crop of tobacco on what was considered tobacco-killed soil, the yield proving to be 1200 pounds to the acre, a better crop than some from fields on which sod was broken last season for the first time in years.



A South Carolina farmer had a large number of hogs which were ready to kill. The weather was so warm that killing was out of the question.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE

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The greenhouses at "Green Hills" have long been noted for the number and beauty of the collection of rare plants, vines and blossoms. One of the most beautiful sights in the greenhouse at this season is the flowering vine—the Bougan Villia (or Chinese Paper Flower), which has grown in tropical profusion, climbing to the top of the dome in the fern house, and hanging in great clusters of blossoms. It is a rapid grower, with small beautiful leaves thickly placed, and a constant bloomer, the blossoms, a light magenta in color, are like the finest paper tissue.

The finishing touches are now being put on the erection of a great range of fruit houses, which is located near the greenhouses in a sheltered spot, just to the rear of the "Green Hills" mansion. It is a most elaborate structure of steel and glass, with perfect system for heating to tropical temperature, and ventilating to a nicety. The rafters are of steel, and the



wood used is clear, air-dried, Red Gulf Cypress. An interesting point is that each rafter is capped with wood grooved one-half inch to fit carefully over the steel. By covering this portion of the steel frame with wood, all trouble from expansion and contraction of metal is avoided.

There are six units to the new range with the Service Building or working rooms surrounding three sides of an open court enclosed on the fourth side by a beautiful pergola, which connects the peach and nectarine houses. This court will be made beautiful with flowers, vines and shrubbery—a veritable Garden of Eden with its profusion of apple trees, peaches, nectarines, pears, pineapples, plums, grapes, melons, strawberries, and even the time-honored fig tree.

In the Service Building are the work rooms, storage and shipping rooms, each equipped for the care of the different varieties of fruit to be handled. In the basement of this building several cellars have been arranged for the growing of mushrooms.

In the selection of trees and plants Mr. Haggin has secured the very best. He has spared no expense, no trouble, in the importation of rare and beautiful fruits and vines not widely known in this country. Mr. Haggin's cultivation of hothouse fruits is intended not only for his own pleasure, but will be along scientific lines, with the view from a commercial standpoint of benefiting and encouraging horticulture in this section, and his experience in this venture will be watched with great interest here in Kentucky.

The poultry establishment at Elmendorf, which has won for itself great fame in the poultry world,

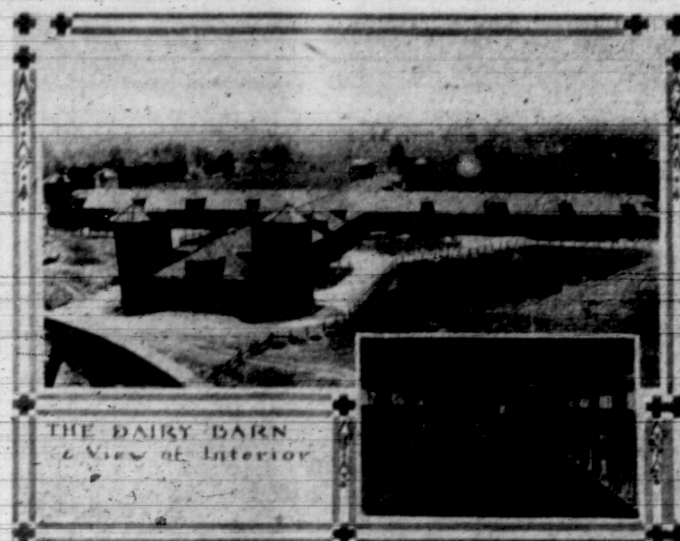
is situated in one of the most historical places in Kentucky; this is the Russell farm, on the Russell Cave Road. On this farm is the beautiful old mansion, Mt. Brilliant. This farm was in the original grant of the government lands in Kentucky, to Lord Russell, of Virginia, whose son, Colonel Wm. Russell, came to Kentucky with one of the Boone expeditions to look over this property and later returned to make his home there, building his mansion near the famous cave and spring which he discovered and named. The house was built between 1795 and 1800. Mr. Haggin established the Elmendorf poultry farm about 5 years ago. He had made a careful study of the different breeds and varieties of pure bred chickens, and selected for his initial stock the Single Comb White Orpingtons, and imported his foundation stock from England.

His birds have been prize winners wherever shown, winning at Crystal Palace, Birmingham, some of the shows of England, Madison Square Garden, Allentown, Baltimore, Augusta, Texas State Fairs, Kansas City and other important shows. Mr. Haggin's point thus far in showing was to prove the superiority of his White Orpingtons in all sections of the country, the best proof of the greatest of all qualities being in the winning of the cup for the ten hens laying the greatest number of eggs for the month of February at the Missouri Egg Laying Contest, held by the state of Missouri. These hens also are leading all other Orpingtons in production since the 15th day of November, 1912.

The poultry houses have been built on the most scientific lines, so that the very best conditions are provided for the care of the birds from the time of hatching. The natural features of Kentucky, the air and climate, the natural drainage of the land, the quality of the soil and the great range of grass are the strong points that make for the growth and development of fine, healthy, vigorous birds.



Some distance away from "Green Hills," in a beautiful little valley, is the Elmendorf Lake, which covers several acres of ground, and the water, piped from the pumping plant, at "Russell's Cave," is as clear as crystal. This lake is the home of many different varieties of fish. Not far from this lake is the old race track,



that has been allowed to become overgrown with shrubbery, etc., in order to afford a home for the pheasants and other game birds that Mr. Haggin has placed there.

Every department of this magnificent farm is under the supervision of a trained expert, who reports each morning to Mr. Charles H. Berryman, who is the General Manager of Elmendorf, and much of its great success is due to his splendid executive ability. Mr. Berryman's chief assistant in this work is Mr. J. H. Morgan, and the headquarters of these gentlemen are in the general office building, which is situated at the Maysville Road entrance. This office building is also the working home of the clerical establishment.

The owner of this magnificent estate is a typical American and one of the big men of this country. For many years he has been a familiar figure in the financial affairs of New York. He holds controlling interests in several great commercial concerns; he is President and Treasurer of the Homestake Mining Company, situated in the Black Hills of South Dakota, one of the richest and most widely known properties in the world. He is also President and a Director of the Cerro de Pasco Investment Company, and is a member of the Directorates of the American Car and Foundry Company, the International Steam Pump Company, the Jalapa Railway and Power Company, the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company and the Oyamel Company, but with all of these interests he is constantly in touch with Elmendorf, and as a native Kentuckian, he has made it one of the chief interests of his life to bring his native state to the front, by establishing and building up the great estate of Elmendorf. His personal characteristics have won for him the love of those who know him, and thoroughly appreciate the "Seer" of Elmendorf.

Bright's Disease
Steals on YOU Unawares.

Watch for these symptoms and be

serve sows at a low price. Will flour and that's what it is. It is take care of all sows free of charge.—E. E. Smith, Pottertown, Ky.

E. D. Miller and J. D. Row

guaranteed in every respect; is made of the best grade of wheat and makes biscuits, cakes, in fact all the good things to eat

by Dale & Stubblefield.

Notice.

To all Whom it may Concern:

him funds sufficient to put the home here in which he and to pay for a nurse to for him constantly.

He had published several

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

A Model Servant

Angie S. Cramer

"SHORTAGE of servants?" repeated Mrs. B. "Nonsense! There is an abundance and more than a plenty. For the last six months I have had two new cooks a week, and sometimes three."

"So?" said the sling-iner. "You, too, are playing the popular game of 'hire and fire'?"

"Tis so, alas," replied Mrs. B. "I now await a new recruit. I await her with curiosity. The child keeps saying: 'I wonder what the next one's name will be?' It is a most absorbing experience. The last candidate put me through a severe examination. She wanted to know my husband's business, whether we kept a motor car, and why the last girl left. It made me quite nervous, but she decided to accept us. However, she stayed only two days. She found we did not employ a chauffeur, and she objected to B taking her joy riding. She was a most particular girl!"

"The less there is for a maid to do the more difficult it is to find one to do it. It used to be that a girl had to shovel coal into the furnace, mind the babies, cook the meals, wash the clothes and launder the dog."

"Now we have vacuum cleaners, the janitor washes the windows, a laundress does the heavy work, steam heat does away with the furnace and everything is as simple as you please."

"Even so. With all this simplicity, house-keeping has become more complicated. I wish I might find an angel maid of the old school—one who would take an interest in my family."

The doorbell rang. That moment Mrs. B. got her wish. It walked right in and bowed.

That moment the name of Adolphine the capable was added to the cast of characters of the B. family.

Adolphine swept in as if she were returning to the old homestead after having acquired experience and a fortune. She fairly embraced Mrs. B. She nodded cordially to the sling-iner. Adolphine had a most masterful manner. She immediately became captain of the ship, and we mere deckhands.

She Came to Take Charge

"Don't say a word, my dear; don't say a word!" she exclaimed to Mrs. B. "I know all about it. Mrs. J. explained everything. I realize how you have had girls who couldn't speak English and who threw away the butter and burnt the steak and all that. I am here to take charge of your house. I always take complete charge."

"Look at them window shades, all zigzaggy. (Business of straightening shades.) And the way that mahogany table has been ruined; it's dug full of holes by the sweeper. I declare some girls are careless! I also see that the talking machine needs a touch of furniture polish, and that portiere should have a stitch taken in the hem."

"No, no, don't get up. I'll go right through the flat and find my room. Mrs. J. says she has known you for years and you're all right. You just rest and take it easy. I'll throw a squint into the refrigerator and see what we need."

Exit Adolphine with the step and majesty of a queen.

"Good heaven!" cried Mrs. B. "I and my home have been kidnapped. Help! Help!"

The next scene was a fortnight later. The sling-iner had been hastily summoned and found Mrs. B. in bed. She appeared to be in a highly nervous condition.

"It is that dreadful Adolphine person," explained Mrs. B. in a whisper. "Oh! that I ever wished for one who would take an interest in the family. In our household melodrama she is the leading lady, and I am merely an ornamental supernumerary. Dismiss her! I can't. She hasn't stopped talking long enough to let me. She has taken the bit in her teeth and is running away with all of us. I am hanging on and hoping for the smashup."

"Horrible!" commented the sling-iner.

"She appears quite capable."

"Capable?" repeated Mrs. B. "She is capable enough to run the United States government. But I don't want to be run. I-I feel that it's her house and she is kind enough to permit me to stay here. It is dreadful!"

She Bosses the Universe

"What is that frightful noise?" asked the visitor.

"That, my dear," replied Mrs. B. wearily, "is Adolphine singing gospel hymns. She had her voice cultivated when she was younger. She explained it all to me one day. But her family objected to the stage as a profession. Would you mind doing me a great favor?"

"Not at all."

"Then go to the kitchen and ask her if it annoys her to have us listen to her. I'd like to know."

The sling-iner laughed.

"You will have your little joke," said she. "But why do you permit your maid to bellow loudly?"

"Why do I permit her to tell me when I ought to go to bed and what dress I should wear and how I should breathe?"

"You are not at all well," she said to me the other day. "I think I'll give you a little quinine."

"The first day she was here she dismissed the laundress, got into a row with the janitor, and gave impudence to the agent of the building. I never saw her like."

"It won't do to let people tell you what to do," says she, as she goes through life bossing the universe.

"She has taken it upon herself to bring up the children. She calls them 'lovie' and 'dearie,' and is endeavoring to teach them English and manners, both of which subjects are entirely beyond the limits of her marvelous education. I had hoped for a capable servant, but I hate to be entirely erased from the face of my family circle."

"Why not leave a call with Mrs. J.," suggested the sling-iner, "and return her for credit or exchange? It strikes me she's an awful thing to have around the house."

Always Willing to Help

"But you do not understand," suggested Mrs. B. "She does nothing that I can really criticize or find fault with. She merely takes hold too

well. She has a strong personality which apparently has to be exercised.

"For instance. One night B. brought home an old college chum of his—a most dignified gentleman. It was the first time we had had a guest since Adolphine had swooped down upon us like a blizzard and snowed us under. She served very nicely. The dinner was quite endurable until she passed the roast a second time. Our guest refused. Adolphine looked him in the eye kindly."

"Oh, have some more," she said, with cordial invitation. "You can see there's plenty of it."

"After the meal I went to the kitchen and explained to Adolphine that the gentleman was my guest, not hers, and that it was my place to urge him to partake of more food."

"That's all right; that's all right," said Adolphine, graciously. "I am always willing to help you entertain your friends. I always take an interest in my work. Don't you ever worry about anything at all. I'll look after everything. Now, you'd better trot right along and go to bed. You look all tuckered out."

"Yes, my dear," continued Mrs. B., addressing her guest, "I wanted to take a large object and hit Adolphine on the head, but I feared it might cause a commotion in the neighborhood. I merely endured, as I have endured during the last fortnight."

"I am told when to retire. I am told what to eat. She orders what she pleases and she does as she likes—and it is all done with the greatest kindness and consideration. She wants to save me so much that there is no place in this house for me. I got my wish all right, but I did not know what I was wishing for."

"If this is the way a girl acts when she takes an interest in me I am going to advertise for the services of one who hasn't any use for us. At least, then we might occasionally have a confidential talk together—my husband and I. That Adolphine person wears rubber heels. She pops out of the air unannounced and at all times—and always with a full and complete line of gab."

Adolphine Can See a Joke

"You ought to put a muffler on her," suggested the visitor.

"It's worse during meal times. Papa brings home his cunning little jokes and tells them while Adolphine is waiting on the table. Adolphine has a quick mind. I tell you, and an appreciative one. She is a quick thinker and she always gets papa's jokes first, bursting into loud and violent laughter, which greatly interferes with the dignity of the moment. Sometimes she endeavors to control her mirth, breaking loose with it just as the door of the butler's pantry closes after the ends of her apron strings."

"Now B. ought to be flattered with such pleasant attentions and quick appreciation, but he is not. There is something strange about that man. When she goes into the kitchen he either shakes his fist at the door or mutters things—and that is no proper way to treat a cook who takes an interest in the family."

"Well, how long are you going to stand it?" "Forever, I guess," replied Mrs. B. "She is

A South Carolina farmer had a large number of hogs which were ready to kill. The weather was so warm that killing was out of the question.

such a whirlwind of activity I'll never find a good, calm place to break in. If I endeavor to criticize her cooking she immediately accepts my apology and says it's all right. If I were to give her notice she would say that she'd stay just the same, that she can get along with me, and doesn't mind when I meddle. Good nature? You never say anything like it. I never knew that good qualities could be so offensive. I am positively floored. I am going to stay right here in bed until I can get hold of myself. Anyhow, Adolphine tells me that I am not to get up for dinner."

"Land's sake!" gasped the visitor, "you have certainly lost your grip."

"I certainly have," sighed Mrs. B. "Adolphine's got it."

Fancy Sandwiches

The term sandwich today does not mean simply a filling placed between slices of bread. It may be pastry filled with jellies, jams or sweet pastes, sponge cakes lined with delicious mixtures, puff pastry with dried fruits and juices, or bread and biscuits filled with savory mixtures. Every season some novelty is added to the list.

Day-old bread is best for sandwiches, unless they are to be rolled or folded; in that case, bread not older than six hours must be used. Butter should be creamed to remove all moisture, and the crusts removed from the loaf before it is cut into slices. To cream the butter, place it in a bowl and work with a silver fork until it is smooth and creamy. Drain off the liquid that will collect in the bottom, then with a knife spread the slices evenly and thinly. When mayonnaise dressing is used with the filling, butter may be omitted.

The most economical way to serve sandwiches, and one which does not detract from their attractive appearance, is to cut the slices of bread into strips, triangles or halves. There will be no waste as when they are cut into diamond, heart or other fancy shapes, requiring cutters.

When meats are chopped, it is wise to mix them with boiled or mayonnaise dressing, or with creamed butter, before spreading. This

will prevent the fine pieces of meat from spilling out when served. When serving lettuce sandwiches, clean the lettuce several hours before, tying the wet lettuce in a cheesecloth square to absorb the moisture, then hang in a cool place.

The seasoning of the various mixtures is as much an art as making the sandwiches. A little mustard improves the flavor of boiled ham or tongue. Horseradish will be an addition to roast beef; tomato catsup, capers, olives and cold mint sauce to lamb. Minced celery or celery salt will season chicken or veal deliciously, and for all fish fillings a little lemon juice should be used. Onion juice or minced onion, chives or a tiny bit of garlic may be added to cheese filling. For hard-boiled eggs add chopped pimientos, or mince the small olives stuffed with red peppers, known as pimolas. Chopped parsley is popular and will flavor any meat or fish sandwiches. Be careful not to use too much.

Cucumbers and cabbage may be used with mayonnaise, but they must, like lettuce, be placed between the bread only a short time before serving, or they will lose the crispness which is their most desirable feature. The cucumbers must be cut into shaving-like slices, and the cabbage may be either shredded or chopped. Watercress and nasturtium foliage are not as much used as they should be. Both combine nicely with meat, fish and fowl.

When necessary to make sandwiches several hours before using, omit the fresh foliage fillings, like lettuce. Wrap them in a paraffin paper and cover with a damp cloth. Not a wet cloth, remember, but just sufficiently moist to keep the bread fresh. If possible, lay them in a stone crock and cover with the moist cloth.

A novel sandwich, but one very difficult to make, is the checker and Harlequin tadbit. The necessities are a loaf of Boston brown and one of white bread baked in pans much the same size to avoid waste. (There need be no waste of any bread if the cuttings are dried, then crushed and placed in airtight jars for puddings or croquette or oyster crumbing.) The two kinds of bread are freed from their crusts, then cut into slices of the same thickness. Spread thickly enough with creamed butter seasoned with celery salt, chopped olives, and red peppers, or a bit of onion or chives;

then work this into a paste. No other filling will allow of the bread being made into these sandwiches. Place the slices together, pressing down gently but firmly; then cut into slices half an inch wide and divide into suitable slices again. These are Harlequins. For the checkers arrange the slices of brown and white bread after cutting into Harlequins, so the alternate slices will bring first the brown slice, then the white over each other. Each slice of brown and white strips must be spread with the creamed butter before laying the other on, in order to keep them firm. Then cut down through from the end and a slice of checkers will be the result. Place these where they will keep cold, to prevent the butter melting and thus loosening the checkers.

For sardine sandwiches, remove the skin and bones from the fish; lay the flesh on buttered bread; then cover with a paste made of the yolks of two hard-boiled eggs, rubbed with one tablespoonful of pimiento paste, one teaspoonful of prepared horseradish, and a pinch of dry mustard and salt.

Graham or entire wheat bread is best for fruit sandwiches. Sprinkle with any desired candied fruits, chopped fine with English walnuts. Any other nut kernel may be chopped and spread alone over buttered bread for filling.

Caviar sandwiches are made by adding ten drops of onion juice to every two tablespoonfuls of caviar, enough lemon juice to suit, then spreading on thin slices of rye bread, in which caraway seed has been baked.

For rolled sandwiches, spread with butter and filling, then begin at one end and roll as for jelly cake. Secure with tiny wooden skewers and lay side by side on a towel or napkin until all are rolled; then pin closely, being careful not to crush, to prevent unfolding. Set in a moist place until ready to serve.

Stem, rinse and chop dried figs; add half the quantity of chopped nut meats and moisten with a little currant or quince jelly; spread over buttered wholewheat bread and press together.

For toast sandwiches the bread must be delicately browned and cut into shape before toasting. The cheese filling may be of the sliced cheese, add enough sweet cream to make it creamy, season with paprika, and while hot spread on one piece of hot toast; then press the other on top and serve at once.

A Son of Dixie

(Continued from page 5)

been called East suddenly on business. And driven to desperation, one of them forged a check for \$500.

"One of the leading members of the faculty of their college was Professor Cowrie, a man of brilliant attainments, but very unpopular with all the college boys. Professor Cowrie was the proud father of an only son, who had just graduated from an Eastern college, and who had, through the influence of his father, been given a professorship in the college which the boys attended. The bespectacled young man seemed to be the replica of his father, so his advent was far from popular with the boys, and a number of the wilder spirits, among whom were included the two boys of my story, had arranged a celebration in his honor. They had had painted upon a large banner a most excellent picture of a calf with large spectacles astride its nose, and under it were the letters, 'Welcome, Little Stranger.' Late Saturday night the boys hung this banner on ropes stretching across the path that led to the

church from the roof of one tall college building to another. Hundreds of delighted spectators flocked to see it Sunday morning, until it was ordered down," and the smile in the Colonel's eyes as he told of this reminiscence was reflected on the faces of his attentive listeners. "The joke, however," continued the Colonel, "was marred by an accident, which proved very serious in more ways than one. One of the boys in climbing from the roof fell and broke his right arm and fractured several ribs, and although an effort was made to keep this quiet, it soon became known, and the next day the faculty expelled these two boys. The injured boy was my son, the other was Wood Shelby, who had written to me immediately after the accident. My son had also requested him to inform me, in this letter, of the forging of the check. Wood, however, feeling that he had incurred his father's displeasure beyond forgiveness, determined to go West, and desiring to save his injured chum as much pain as possible, took his chum's fault upon his own

shoulders, and stated in his letter to me that he had forged my name and promised to pay the money as soon as he was able. As soon as I received the letter I hastened to my son's bedside, and when I got there I found Wood completely worn out. I told him to go to bed and that he need not worry over other matters; instead of doing so, he disappeared, and I have heard from him but once, until today, and that was when he sent me \$500 as he had promised to do. My son was ill for a long time after that, and, as you know, we took him to the south of France for his health, and I did not know until several months after that, that it was Harry, not Wood, that had committed the forgery. That is my story, Major, of one boy's affection and self-sacrifice for another."

There were tears in the Major's eyes as he turned to his son and said, "My boy, you'll forgive your old father for having thought so harshly of you all these years?"

(Continued on page 14)

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him funds sufficient to purchase the home here in which he and to pay for a nurse to for him constantly. He had published several

In reading over the program which has been issued in the last week one is very much impressed with the fact that the major portion of the speakers will talk on co-operation and the marketing of crops instead of increased produc-

Wood answered: "Father, I'm the one to beg forgiveness, for had it not been for my folly none of these things would have happened, so let's forget the past; we'll try to have nothing but happiness in the future."

"Indeed, we will, my boy," and the Major took his son's hand, which had been resting on his shoulder and pressed it with tender affection. "But, Wood, I fear that we have been remiss in hospitality to our guests. See if old Sam hasn't got something to please them. You'll pardon me, Jean and Richard, but I was so interested in your story, and so glad to see you both, that I almost forgot my duties as a host."

Wood went to the door and called Sam, who responded, "I'm coming, Mr. Wood." A tinkling sound heralded Sam's approach as he appeared with smiling black face and curly white hair, almost hidden behind a forest of green.

Wood took one of the glasses from the tray, and said, "Jean, you'll have a julep, won't you?"

And the Colonel answered for her, "Indeed she will, Wood, for I want to propose a toast."

And as Wood, with deep admiration in his eyes for the beautiful girl, half reclining in the depths of the arm-chair, handed her a glass, she said, "Sam, if this is one of those famous old Shelby juleps, I can speak for myself," and as she took the glass she arose and said, "Now for the toast, father."

"Major, to our two dear Kentucky boys."

(To be Continued)

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station and its Work

(Continued from page 7)

ume of correspondence is being carried on, in response to inquiries on all conceivable horticultural subjects, ranging from the treatment of some ailing house plant, to plans for a detailed scheme of planting, and subsequent management, for a great commercial orchard. At present, special aid is being given in spraying demonstrations in widely separated orchards and vineyards, and in response to the awakening interest in this important phase of orchard practice.

Such demonstrations and practical aid to the fruit grower, in methods of saving his crop from the ravages of insects and disease, give a most effective and convincing argument for the need of such practical aid upon the part of the Agricultural College. In later years, special emphasis will perhaps be laid upon other lines of cooperation as the changing conditions may require.

CANDIED MINT LEAVES

Common garden mint is best to use for candying, as peppermint leaves are too fragile in texture. Pick the leaves from the stalks of fresh mint, and rinse them gently in fresh cold water. Then toss them very lightly in a soft cloth to dry them. Put one cupful of sugar and half a cupful of water over the fire, and let it boil for four minutes from the time it begins to bubble. Do not stir it at all after the sugar has dissolved. Remove the sirup from the fire, let it cool slightly, then, one by one, dip in the mint leaves, covering each one entirely with the sirup. Dust them on both sides with granulated sugar (this is most easily done by having the sugar spread over a place and drawing the leaf over it, first on one side and then on the other), then lay the leaves on waxed or oiled paper until dry and firm.

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