expense accounts (+deposits)
1912-13 (A/B, C/D, E/F, G/H, I/J, K/L) — 1914 (6-15)
1915-1916 (16-22) — 1917 (22-33) — 1921 (34-~~48~~ 49) -
1919 (101) — 118-119 — 139-142 — 163 — 169

soybean inoculate sales
1913 (v, G/H) — 1914 (154, 156-159

stock sold (1900-1912+1, 2
stock bought (1900-1909 - 90
grain sold (1900, 1911, 1924 - 50)
grain bought (1900-1909 - 106)
Income (1923-52-54, 78, 79) — milk (148)

breeding record (1919-1927, 101-105) — 143 —
(1900-1918, 160-162) — (1914-1917, 164-165)
"Improvements" (1884-1908 - 150)
Implements (1885-1900-155

"Comments on Seasons" - ~~1908, 1909~~ 1900- 1918, 1933, 1939, 1940 - 171, 172

16/330 20
32
10

28 Rod 6 in.
2 " 5 "
20 " 4 " and 10 pieces

aprox
Nitrogen 16 ℔
Potassium 6 ℔
Phosphorus 3 ℔

Farm

2170

65/4295 63
404
255
204

3120 3575
1665 1665
1455 1110
1910
65/3365 49½
272
645
572
73
6 45
11 60
177

1 Bag Ashes
1 " Charcoals
1 pk Soot
5 lbs Sulphate

Tanning

1 Qt Salt. ½ oz. Sulphuric acid.
to each Gal of water
coat raw skins in soapy water morning dry - rub flesh side with cake of hard soap - hang over line, hair out to dry, until soft

11.20

Myfort	222
ashton	232
Bill	222
Cowles	222
Jackson	222

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W Y Z

Index to Farm Accounts

Stock Sold.	Page	1
Stock Bought.	"	90
Grain Sold.	"	50.
Grain & Feed Bought	"	100
General notes.	"	172.
Improvements	"	730.
Implements & Machinery		155
Stock Breeding		160.

Black heifer June 16th 1909.

Note Dec 18 for 13 days 1 day late

101 Ca & aa

P143 dates of breeding 1919

101 horses

Account page 34

Breeding dates 1922 Page 102

24.

(sets pasture July 17, 1923)

Observations.

I remember that for three years there has been a day in March when the wind did not interfere with seeding clover all day. But did not the time — But it was in a favoring sign

This year (1920) it was the 10th day and the moon was the last day in Virgo.

Martins came. April 16-1920

1921 The 24th sowed clover no wind all day. Moon first day in Libra — Martins came Apr. 4

Dec 1-1921 Worked the team all day and the flies were so bad it was very ogra

Breeding — 26 & 27 — 105

2 s.
1/4
200
2.6.0
4.8.0

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W Y Z

				Dr		Cr	
April 9-1912		Bal 534.94					
" 9	"	W.P. Parsons	300.00				
" 14	"	L W "	60.00				
" 13	"	Doc. Davis	3.00				
" 14	"	Herringlake Bros.	21.80				
" 15	"	C & A Trip to Ohio.	15.00				
" 15	"	E.S. Meddle potatoes	3.00				
" 12	"	Spray Pumps	6.23				
		Bal				135	41
" 18	"	F W P.		6	00	129	41
" 20	"	Dep. C. Mart Blair	21.25			150	66
" "	"	Hoadley	141.40	141	40	9	26
" 27		F W P.	2.00	2	00	7	26
" 29		Ck for Dat	120.90			128	16
" 29		Gen acc	5-	5	00	123	16
" 30		F Brewer Hadley	114.91	8	25	114	91
May 2		C.R. Jayes	69.51	45	40	69	51
" 3	"	American Homing C	61.00	61	00	8	51
" 6	"	Hoadley	9.75	18	00		
" 7	"	Am Homing Co.	12.26	1	00		
"	"	Dep. Tildens Cash	19.00				
" 14	"	Ck. 41 Pigs.	over D. 6.74				
" 17		W M Parsons	3.25				
" 17		W B. Elliott. Self	10.49			555	46
" 20		Taylor Reagan	565.95	74	75	480	68
" 24		Harley Dooley	55.46	5	00	475	68
" 29		W B. Elliott	46.98	8	70	466	98
June 1		Herringlake Bros	4.75	4	75	462	23
" 1		Bly Bros	462.23	2	15	460	08
" 1		Mack Smith	454.76	9	00	458	08
" "		Herringlake	21.95	3	32	454	76
" "		Deposit $20.75	432.81	3	00		
"			20.75	18	90		
			453.56			453	56
" 5		Raleigh	450.16	3	40	450	16
" 10		W B. Elliott.	5.50	5	50	444	66
" 10		T W Little	444.66	2	50	442	16
			2.50				
			442.16				

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Mon 25 us 14 Ju
26 9 "
28 7 "
Dec 9 11 "
10 5 "
this 11th doy 45 "
" 12 " —10— 55 40 "
" 13 " —18— 73 22 Ju
14 " —18— 91 4 "

Noonan brought his mules up this doy Dec 14 Saturday

Nov	25	Bill	14		

190 − 95 = 95 ; 95 − 55 = 40

55 + 18 = 73

73 + 18 = 91

91 − 14 = 77 ; 77 − 7 = 70

190 − 71 = 119

74 + 6 + 8 = 96

			442.16 / 2.00	Dr		Cr	
June 11	J A Johnstons		440.16 / 3.50	2	00	440	16
" 15	C Telephone		436.66 / 15.00	3	50	436	66
" 25	Havens Insurance		421.66 / 113.70	15	00	421	66
" 26	Music		307.96 / 6.35	113	70	307	96
" 23	J B Hadley	2 Wh @ 16.65 / 116.93	301.61 / 33.61	6	35	301	61
" 29	Macomber.		267.40 / 25.50	33	61	267	40
" "	Hornaday Zomolo Bros		241.90 / 241.90	25	50	241	90
July 1	Horning Co	— 242.00 / — 200.10		442	00		
" 1	L. W. Cks	#1918					
" 6	Taylor Johnson.			3	00		
7	Bly Bros.			1	40		
8	C C Webb.			5	00		
" 1	C C Watson			2	00		
" 27	Dep. Cash $20. Chk. $34. Total $54						
" 25	C C Watson	9545		5	00		
" 27	C A P	paid 3 31 / 64.14		2	00		
" 24	Taylor Johnson			3	00		
" 30	7 % P			5	00		
Aug 1	C A P.			2	00		
" 2	W R Elliott			7	00		
" 4	Tom Cassidy			1	25		
" 10	Elliott			2	50		
" 24	Bank interest			77	00		
" "	" note			156	55		
" 29	" Disp Stock Cow					152	09
" 22	7 % P			6	00		
" "	W H Hornaday			1	50		
" 27	W R Elliott			9	70		
Sept 4	General Acc			5	00		
" 9	" "			5	00		
" 11	American Ex Co			57	00		
Sept 13	7 % P.			4	00		
" 14	Tony Fields			2	25		
" 23	Baker Remedies			4	30		
" 25	Stricker			13	50		
" 29	F B Hadley			5	00		
Oct 14	W H Hadley			6	00		

C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W Y Z

			Checked OUT		Balance		
Nov	8	Van Camp Co.			190	42	
"	"	Quer draw at Bank	6	21	184	21	
"	"	Hemingway "reaper"	60	90	123	31	
"	"	G.A. & F. Ry	10	00	113	31	
"	9	Plainfield Lb. Co. (coal)	10	35	102	96	E
"	12	W R Elliott. Groceries	4	05	98	91	F
"	13	Dr Christian Insurance	56	72	42	19	G
"	15	H Hadley	1	50	40	69	H
	"	Telephone Co	4		36	69	I
	16	Carter & Co. dishes	1	50	35	19	J
	"	C.A.J.	5	00	30	19	K
	"	F. B. Hadley shoes	4	50	25	69	J
	"	Telephone Co.		85	25	34	M
"	"	Club dues	2	50	22	84	Mc
"	23	Mr Bailey threshing beans	50	50	27	66	N
"	"	Quer draw this day			27	66	O
Dec		Elliott. Groceries	3	25			P
"	4	Emmett Davis Hog serum	34	50			Q
"	4	Deposit.			581	34	R
		Less over draft.			bal 515	93	S
"	6	W R Elliott	5	00	510	93	T
"	11	Coal & freight	77	42	433	51	U
"	9	Star Cash Store	1	40	432	11	V
"	9	Bly Bros	5	50	426	61	V
"	10	W R Elliott	5	00	421	61	Y
	20	W R Elliott	6	25	415	36	Z
	20	Dr Davis meat	17	99	397	37	
	20	C A J	10		387	37	
	20	F B. Hadley.	12	00	375	37	
"	27	CAP	10		365	37	
"	"	Deposit of 17.2 # (gravel)			413	62	
"	"	Dr Davis	15		398	62	
"	"	Insurance fee	5		393	62	
"	27	F16 P.	10		383	62	
Jan	6	....	5		378	62	

			chk		Bal	
Jan 1913					383	62
'	2	Montgomery Ward	1 00			
"	13	Telephone Co.	4 25			
"	"	Hoadley	62 14			
"	"	Guide & Star	3 00	311	23	
..	22	W R Elliott	1 10	310	13	
"	"	Dale Smith	2 00			
"	"	W R Elliott	5 00			
"	"	F B Hoadley	23 75	279	38	
"	24	~~H~~ Hadley	2 00			
"	25	Vaughan	2 55	274	83	
'	27	Plainfield Lumber Co	2 72			
"	"	General Acc	5 00	267	11	
		[illegible]	1 00			
"	"	W. W. Co	6 63	250	48	
..	29	F H P.	10 00	240	48	
Feb	7	Heminglabe Bro	1 25	239	23	
Feb	"	C A Parsons	5 00	234	23	
"	10	Chk from W. W.	$300.		534	23
"	"	W. W Frazier	1 00	533	23	
..	11	F H P.	15 00	518	23.	
"	12	Frazier	1 25			
"	"	Gen Acc	5 00			
"	"	[illegible]	315 00			
"	13	Deposit	$1800.00		1796	98
"	15	L. W.	513			
"	"	W. W.	206 75			
"	"	W. E.	325 75			
"	"	Gen Acc	5 00	746	48	
"	17	First National Bank	40 40	706	08	
"	"	[illegible]	15 00	691	08	
"	"	Fairfield B P Co.	24 35	466	73	
..	..	[illegible]	4 44	662	29	
"	18	Thompson fence	28 88	633	49	
"	"	Swan & Co coat	11 50	621	99	
"	"	J. S Ragan	10	611	99	

G H I J K I M M N O P Q R S T U V V Y Y 7

1919 -

Orders for Inoculated Soil

Wm Hurst, Level Green Ky
Shipping point
Broadhead Ky - pd $2.50

Feb. 20 - 4-7-
L. E. Endicott 500# pd $3.75
Pulaski Ill.
Ship pt.
Villa Ridge Ill.

Sent 21 - 4-7-
Everett Penna pd.
600# $11.50

Oliver Slater 300# pd.
New Buffalo Mich. $2.25
B/L. to be sent to W. & Mich Central
A. H. Hartigan R.R.
1193 E 63rd St Chicago 4-15-19.

Feb.	22	Books	2	20	
"	"	Woodley	325	00	284 29
Mar	7	Bly Bros	4	00	
"	"	C&P	5	00	275 79
"	18	Gilbert [illegible]	55	00	221 79
"	17	W H Harnaday	1	25	220 54
"	25	F [illegible]	5	00	215 54
	"	W R [illegible]	3	30	212 24
Apr	12	M. W. & Co.	21	07	191 17
"	19	Dep. Chks Web & al. 535.10			227 27
"	19	Hemphlabe Bros	2	65	224 62
"	19	D R Elliott	5	33	219 29
"	29	Wing Seed Co	62	50	156 79
"	"	Tax in Blank.	45	34	111 45
May	8	Byron N Cox	37	00	74 45
"	23	Dep. 176	00	00	250 45
"	26	" 33,38			283 83
June	3	" Stock - Canton - Schantz 177.04			460 87
May	31	Bly Bros	4	60	456 87
June	7	W R Elliott	5	00	451 87
"	14	W W Harnaday	70	00	381 87
	"	American Canning Co.	157	55	324 02
		Hemphlabe Bros	3	00	221 02
		Dan Harnaday	1	25	319 77
		D A Johnson	3	05	316 72
"	26	W R. Elliott	5	00	311 72
July	29	Bly Bros	5	50	306 22
Aug	5	Deposit. $118.03			424 28
"	11	W R Elliott	2	55	421 68
"	9	F & P	5	00	416 65
"	14	W R Elliott	5	00	411 68
"	23	Union Central Life	132	00	279 68
"	22	Self	5	00	13 45
	22	Lumber Co.	4	30	
	22	Telephone Co	4	15	246 23
	30	F & P. 500.	19	45	261 23

1913						
Dec	22	Bal on hand			157	77
..	21	Hunter Band	43	50	76	27
..	23	M B Elliott	5	00	71	27
..	23	. . .	5	00	66	27
.	29	M. B. Parsons	45	00	21	27
Jan	6	E. B. P.	5	00	16	27

K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
Y
Z

Spray for Roses - 4 level teaspoonfuls arsenate of lead to gal. of water + 1 level teaspoonful of 40% nicotine sulphate -

Black Cherry Aphis - Dilute nicotine $ -

R S T U V W Y Z

Acc with Ellen Taylor
came Nov. 26th 1911 –

Settled in full April 1st 1912

Dec. 16. paid insurance 3.50

T U V W Y 7

April 10	groceries for Bill	.45	1	
" 27	Tobacco " "	.55	1	

corn, 74 bu.	We owe @	50¢ per	37.42	7
Tomato Planter	We owe		2650	7
L. Oil	" "		100	7
William	Meal	3550 Lb	50.95	7
Norman	Paid "	3420 "	49.07	7

May 27–1912 Norman in full

We owe 103.50 on the Corn note Due Feb 15-13

Jan 4 Bill spent 1 dollar (We Pd) 1.10 7

April 26 Bill soy beans 5.85 7

" " Norman " " 17.85

~~May 17 Settled with Bill in full~~ 2.50 per

July 6 To Norman meal 3540 lb @ 47.20¢

Stock Sold

1900 May	21	Sold Bull Calf				25	00
Sept	16	" 4 Pigs				8	50
Oct.	9	" 19 Pigs	3780#			195	91
Dec.	17	" 7 "	1580#			76	50
"	"	" 1 "	Hawthorn			4	00
"	20	" " "	Norman			5	00
1901 Feb.	12	" Red Sow & Pigs				23	00
Apr.	9	" 9 Pigs	1980#	@	60¾	119	09
"	10	" 9 "	1890#	@	59²½	109	61
June	14	" Horse				100	00
Oct.	15	" 8 Pigs	1730#	@	61⅞	105	44
"	16	" 8 "	1470#	@	2.90	84	19
"	23	" 2 Cows	1610#	@	2¼	36	22
"	"	" 3 Calves	330	@	5	16	15
"	"	" 1 Calf				6	00
Nov.	20	" Queen,				85	00
1910 May		Emmett Davis	2 pigs	@	1.00	2	00
"		Bert	4 "	@	5.00	20	00
"	19	Mattern	10 pigs Weight 2510		9.85	247	23
"	20	"	12 " " 2510		9.70	243	42
"	21	L.W.P.	4 "	@	5.	20	00
"	"	" "	Jersey Heifer			27	00
"	23	H.E.P.	4 Pigs	@	5	20	00
June	30	Powell Bros	16 " 3170#		9.25	295	31
"	"	H.E.P.	3 "		7.20	21	60
Aug	25	Powell Bros.	15 " 2226		9.45	209	79
"	"	" "	1 "			15	00
Oct.	7	" "	14 " 2370		9.45	218	47
Nov.		Bert.	Boar Pig			16	00
Dec		Lewis	" "			18	00
"		White	Quilt			30	00
						1403	67

Stock Sold

1911 April	20	8 pigs to Evans		12	00
May	2	24 " 4490# @ $6.15		269	72
		4 Gilts + 1 Boar.		94	00
June	27	12 pigs 2500# @ 6.60		165	00
July	15	1 Sow to Mitchel		20	00
"	25	5 pigs 1130# @ 7		79	10
June	1	Russell Hughes 4 Sow pigs		40	00
		October -		138	00
1912 Jan	23	10 pigs 2580# @ 6.15		157	44
Feb.	1	29 " 6340# " 6.25		389	87
May	14	40 " 7480# " 7.70		565	95
Aug	23	3 " cow & calf		152	09
Dec	3	36 " 7820 . 7.60		586	34
1913 May	23	10 " 2020 . 8.60		171	50
June	3	12 " one dead - 11 - 1960# 1 120# 8.50		170	04
Aug	1	6 " 1290 9.53		118	03
Dec.	20	14 " 4030 7.70		307	29

Cash Acct.

					Bal.
1914					72 00
Feb.	7	Chas. Jones	14	75	14 75
		" Guide	2	04	57 20
					2 04
					55 16
	7	C. & K. Deposited			9 00
					64 16
"	10	E. E. Watson	3	00	9 20
"	12	Pillsbury Milling Co.	9	20	42 96
"					5 00
"	14	Sell. Fish	5	00	37 96
"	27	Bemis Indianapolis Bag Co.	18	50	7 25
Mar.	3	" " " "	13	88	45 21
					32 33
"	6	Vaughn Mfg Co.		90	12 83
					90
"	18	H. E. Hadley	2	00	11 93
					2 00
"	25	W. N. P.	30	00	9 93
					69 35
					79 28
					30 00
					49 28
"	28	First National Bank	18	22	18 22
"	"	Anderson & Brown	11	79	31 01
					11 79
					19 22
					123 42
					142 64
April	7	A. M. Davis	214	00	12 44
"	"	J. Berry	10	00	1386 64
					740 55
"	4	Price Bros	6	00	646 09
					75 48
"	8	W. E. P.	175	20	570 61
			800	35	14 27
"	"	L. W. P.	285	25	
					551 34
"	9	W. W. & Co	75	48	12 00
					539 34
"	10	Anderson & Brown	14	27	16 75
					550 59
"	"	J. T. Hollingsworth	12	00	5
					545 59
"	11	C. P. Elliott	5	00	25 00
					520 59
"	"	Frank V. Hadley	25	00	314
					206 59
"	14	Parsons Brothers	314	00	62 60
					143 99
"	"	Heinzlocke Bros.	62	60	4 75
					139 24
"	16	Bemis Bag Co	4	75	53 30
					85 94
"	22	Treasurer, Foxes	53	30	6 50
					79 44
"	"	Dr. Huron	6	50	2 25
					77 19
"	19	Adell Wilson	2	25	6 45
					70 74
"	25	N. McFrazier	6	45	3 75
					67 04
May	2	Bly Bros	3	75	

Over

2899

1914

Feb	7	Expended				72 00
						28 99
						43 01
						5. 00
						38 01
Feb.	17	" C. D. Renick		5 00		
"	"	" John M. Longlet		2 25		45 26
Mar.	6					11 93
"	18					9 93
"	24	" Wing		61 35		
"	"	" St Francis College		8 00		79 28
						49 28
April	6	Guillians		1 50		31 01
"	"	Dowell Bros & Co		121 92		19 22
"	"			1244		142 64
"	7			1244		1386 64
"	8					681 09
"	9					570 61
"	10					539 34
"	11	Checks		11 25		550 59
"	11					520 59
"	24					206 59
"	"					143 99
"	16					139 24
"	22					79 44
"	"					77 19
"	25					70 79
May	2					64 04

		Checks.	Brought Ford		
					67 04
May	6	Herringlake Bros	26 00		34 68
"	"	Anderson & Brown	8 68		32 36
"	15	Dan Hornaday	7 75		24 61
		F & A. M.	40 00		54 00
"	20				78 61
"	28	Con. Tel. Co	3 50		40 00
June	1	M. W.	5 30		38 61
"	2	Jesse Beery	22 00		3 50
				19.56	35 11
				201 73	5 30
				75	29 81
				222.04	22 00
"		Bly	2 20		7 81
"	6	Ed la & W R Elliott.	5 10		19 56
"	6	Anderson & Brown	21 61		202 48
"	12	Rolston & C.	2 00		222 04
"	15	Cope & Co.	8 75		219 84
"	17	Plainfield Lumber Co.	3 25		193 13
"	17	Vandalia Ry Co	2 47		191 13
"	18	Anderson & Brown.	7 00		6 75
"	22	H C Bradley	46 60		184 38
"	30	O. D. Heer	70		142 74
July	1	H & Rushton	3 00		3 25
"	1	H C Hornaday	2 50		139 49
"	1	Anderson & Brown	9 50		2 47
"	8	H C Bradley	6 00		136 66
"	11	W T Elliott	5 00		3 00
"	15	Telephone	4 15		133 66
"	"	[illegible]	7 00		46 60
"	20	Tom Casserly	20 85		87 06
"	21	American H Co	42 75		70 00
"	24	Checks for Cow + Calf + 5 pigs	1142 97		17 06
"	"	Geo Longmire	10 00		2 50
"	27	John Lucas	1 20		14 56
"	1	W R Elliott	7 00		6 00
"	1	Ed Barns.	1 15		8 56
"	6	J F Wallingsworth	7 00	233.75	1 15
					7 41

			Deposit.	Bal.
May				32 36
"	15			24 61
"	20	Checks.	54 00	38 61
"	28			35 11
June	1			29 81
"	2			7 81
"	2	"	11 75	19 56
"	5	"	202 48	222 04
"	"	"		219 84
"	6			193 13
"	12			191 13
"	15			182 38
"	17			176.66
"	18			169 66
"	22			123.06
"	20			53 06
July	1			38 06
"	8			32 06
"	11			27 06
"	15			22 91
"	18			15 91
"	20	Over Draw	4.94	
"	22	" "	47 64	
"	24	Deposit checks	242 97	95 33
"	"			85 33
"	27			64 13
Aug	5	Acme Milling Co Dep.	60 43	144 56
"	"	" 8 pigs Bird Bros "	109 34	249 90
"	"			241 75
"	6			234 75

Checks

Aug	11	Montgomery Ward & Co	2	53		cd.
"	9	F & P	10	00		"
"	15	G L Francis	1	35		
"	18	Harry Parsons	6	00		
"	19	Commerce in Hominy Co	94	50		Sy
"	25	Interest				"
Sept	3	G L Francis	1	50		
"	8	Self	10	00		O
"	15	W R Cornaday	1	25		
"	16	Hominy Meat	46	00		
"	"	Elliott	5	00		
Oct.	14	"	5	65		
"	16	Plainfield Milling Co.	26	51		
"	23	Ellis Kurtis	1	00		H
"	24	Parsons Bros	15	00		
"	24	H B Goodykoontz	17	00		
"	"	P Bros	5	00		We
"	26	Montgomery Ward & Co	7	76		
Nov	12	Pandida Ry Co.	1	29		
"	"	Plainfield Lumber Co.	2	50		
"	24	Mont. W. & Co	27	80		
"	24	Plainfield Lumber Co	5	40		
Dec	2	C N Ashton	7	12		
"	5	F & P	5	00		
"	5	W R Cornaday	4	01		
"	7	Anderson & Brown	1	24		
"	7	W T Martin	58	50		
"	14	Consolidated Telephone	4	70		
"	18	Anderson & Brown	13	65		
"	19	John Casserly	16	00		
"	"	Ja Feeder	1	65		
"	"	Capitol Co.		98		

294 73
2 53
292 22
10 00
222 22
1 35
220 87
6 20
214 87
94 50
120 37
181 01
178 51
132 00
46 51
1 50
45 01
10 00
35 01
1 25
73 76
40 76.

over d. 10.75
Pd in Cash
Oct 23. 127 93
321.6
95 77
1
44 77
15 00
29 77
17
62 77
5 00
57 77
33 24
50 01
19 02
69 03
1 29
67 74
2 50
65 24
20 00
45 24
22 50
22 74
5 40
17 34
7 12
10 22
5 00
5 22
4 01
1 21
1 24
97
34

Deposit Self 10.

Bal

						292 22
Aug	14					120 37
		J. Jenkins		10	64	191 01
		P Bros		47	50	178 51
Sept	3					45 01
	4					35 01
	15					33 76
Oct	13	Powell Bros. 10 pigs		127	93	
"	8	Use of Drill		7	00	127 93
"						95 77
	24					62 77
						57 77
	26					50 01
Nov.	5	N. E. Parson		19	02	69 03
	12					65 24
"	24	Parsons Bros		20	00	80 24
Dec	2					44 92
	5					27 67
	5	First National Note 60 days (Feb 5.)		75	00	102 67
	4					44 17
	14					39 47
	18					25 82
	19					9 82
	21					7 34

Feb 5 Self 10
13 5 8 64
16 O E Carter 10.00
18 W M Trogdon 1.40
W R Cornaday 2.50
2.15 3

W. W. Fence 30.65.

Telephone 4 31
F & P 5.00
C Ward 12 75
American Hom 37 58
P Bros 10

Checks

Apri	22	Taxes	80	46	
	"	Beery	10	00	
May	3	Montgomery Ward	9	21	
"	"	Elliott for Beans	18	45	
"	21	Leeris —	3	00.	
"	"	Weddel.	4	60	
May	8	Frank Owen	5	00	
"	22	J A Johnson	2	59	
"	22	W R Ellison	5	00	
"	26	E J Hays	4	00	
"	29	L W Parsons	25		
June	8	Anderson & Brown	5	77	
	30	Herringlake Bros	3	75	
July	1	Mason Mfg Co.	27	66	
"	3	J C Morgan	2	00	
	3	W R Ellison	2	00	
"	22	H C Hadley	8	25	
"	21	L W. Parsons	98	50	
"	24	Harry Parsons	3	50	
"	26	Anderson & Brown	13	05	
Aug	4	" " "	8	70	
"	21	Spa Cash Store	4	00	
"	21	H H Hanaday	1	25	
"	24	F N Bonds	132	00	
Sept	4	Sf Oil Co	2	70	
"	6	W R Elliott	5	47	
"	16	M W + Co	15	72	
"	21	Anderson & Brown	5	30	
"	26	J C Morgan	3	00	
27	27	J R Doran	264	20	
Oct	19	W R Ellison	(5	00)	
"	19	E Newlin	1	25	
"	23	C E Rhu	2	00	
"	"	[illegible]			

Deposits

					Bal.
Apri	27	Pigs	191	85	
		Parsons Bros.	10	00	223 55
					123 83
					104 88
May	21				97 60
	22				84 69
"	26				80 69
"	29				55 69
June	8				50 42
	30				47 67
July	1				20 67
"	2	Powell Bros 10 Pigs	156	92	177 59
"	3				172 89
"	22				164 64
"	24				62 64
"	26				49 59
Aug	4				40 89
Aug	21	Chas B. C. Vistal	130	00	170 89
"	21				165 64
"	24				33 64
Sept	4				30 94
"	6				25 27
"	16	M W	~~243 50~~		9 55
"	21	E C Thompson	293	50	303 05
"	11				294 75
"	27				30 55
Oct	19				24 30
Oct	21	Chas Clark & Myong	156	80	181 10
"	23				179 10
"	"				134 10

Oct	25	Taxes	57	91	181	10
	..	N. E P	45	00	57	91
	23	ch E Bby	2	00	123	19
Nov	1	W R. Elliott	5	00	45	00
..	5	Anderson + Brown	6	77	78	19
..	..	Self	5	00	5	00
..	6	ch R Curtis	1	75	73	19
	6	Elliott	3	60	1	77
	9	Goody Kuntz	20		64	42
	11	Telephone	3	75	1	25
	12	Breeders Gazette	1	00	63	67
..	11	C. F. Harris	1	60	29	60
..	13	Vandalia Ry Co.	21	42	34	07
..	15	E P Jenkins	1	50	3	75
..	..	Elfd Lumber Co.	1	75	30	32
..	21	Parsons Bros	250	00	1	00
Dec	2	"	50		29	32
..	9	Vandalia Ry Co.	1	29	1	60
..	14	J F. Jones	28	00	27	72
					21	42
					46	30
					18	30
					4	40
					1	75
					13	05
					106	92
					50	00
					56	92
					1	29
					55	63
					28	00
					27	63

Oct	25				88 19
Nov.	6				67 67
..	"				44 07
"	"				40 32
"	15				39 32
"	"				14 80
"	"				13 05
"	22	Dep Powell Bros	33	87	56 92
"	"	L. V. P.	10	00	
"	"	Borrowed F. M.	200		256 92
"	"				150 92
Dec 1	2	Ch. B & Vestal	100		106 92
"	"				56 92
"	6				55 63
"	14				27 63
Dec.	17	Ch J B Parsons Bros	14	00	
..	7.	Ch Powell Bro	74	07	

1915

Dec	17	Van Hornaday	1	2	25
"	20	M. W.	–	1	60
"	"	Elliott	–	3	10
"	21	Bly Bros	–	5	00
"	"	Thos Morgan	–	6	
"	24	W P Elliott	–	5	00
"	27	C M Boards	–	10	70
"	28	Anderson & Brown	–	13	37
1916 Jan	3	A A D.	–	5	00
"	6	Insurance	–	4	45
"	7	Star	–	3	00
"	11	W R Elliott	–	5	00
"	22	F. M. B.	–	52	71
"	24	Harry Parsons	–	1	50
Feb	14	Self	–	10	00
"	16	Geo M. Jenkins	–	4	50
"	19	Self	–	10	00
"	22	P. Bros	–	941	68
"	"	Telephone		3	75
"	"	N. E P.		57	30
"	"	F. N. Bank Plainfield	–	151	00
"	"	Self	–	10	00
"	24	Hanna		102	60
"	"	Dalton P. M.		3	00
"	24	J J Hollingsworth		12	00
"	29	Parsons Bros		100	00
Mar	1	Mowery & Son		10	00
"	7	Edwin Lamar		2	00
"	13	J J Hollingsworth		2	40
"	14	Self		10	00
"	"	Bly Bros		5	90
"	15	Buch Hilton		1	13
"	18	Elliott		2	24
"	17	Trust Co,		50	00

Sold to Herringlake Bros Feb. 5. 5 bu sold. 17

Clover seed at $12 bu.

1915

Dec	17	Pal Bros			35	06	
"	"	Chas T Bros & P Bros			48	09	123 15
"	"						120 90
"	20						119 30
"	21						116 20
"	24						105 20
"	27						100 20
"	28						89 50
1916 Jan	3						76 13
"	6						66 66
"	7						63 66
"	14						58 66
"	22						5 95
"	24				37	60	4 45
Feb	14	Chas Emmett. Navy			33	15	37 60
"	"						27 60
"	16						23 10
"	19						13 10
"	22	Wing chk			1538	60	
"	"						607 32
"	"						550 02
"	23						389 02
"	"						
"	24						283 42
"	"						270 44
"	29						170 44
Mar	1	Pal					160 44
"	7						158 44
"	13						156 04
"	18						136 77
"	"						86 77

						86	77
						2	05
Mar.	18	H. C. Hadley	4	00		94	77
"	16	Wing Seed Co	3	65		3	65
"	21	Anderson & Brown	18	28		91	12
"	22	H. C. Hadley	18			18	28
"	23	A. A. P.	10			62	84
"	25	F. M. P.	5			18	
						44	84
						20	00
						34	84
						5	00
						29	84
Apr.	1					120	93
						150	77
"	4	Anderson & Brown	16	45		30	
						145	97
"	5	"	9	10		16	28
"	11	H. C. Hadley	10	00		133	49
						9	10
						124	39
"	13	Rural Credit	50	00		125	19
						10	
						115	19
"	18	M. B. Elliott	5	00		50	00
						65	19
"	29	Tax	45	10		5	00
						60	19
May	8	M. W.	5	53.		45	10
						15	09
"	"	Rowe & Son	23	50		9	
						24	09
"	19	McCormick	80	34		98	26
						80	34
"	"	H. E. Parsons	100	00		178	52
						180	32
June	10	Standard	4	68		over	1,79
July	10	J. C. Morgan	4	00		68	36
						15	
"	18	Reider	15			53	36
						3	73
		Bly	3	73.		49	63
						2	60
"	25	J. F. Hastingsworth	2	50		47	13
						1	
"	28	Symons Hardware Co	1	00		46	13
						21	80
"	29	J. F. Jones	21	80		25	33
						5	00
Aug.	4	Sanders Smith	5	00		20	33
						2	50
"	5	H. O. Stevenson	2	50		17	83
						9	00
"	9	Frank Hanna	9	00		8	83
"	10	Wing	32	73.		25	00
						93	73
						32	73
"	12	Bly Bros	1	50		5	10
						1	50
"	14	Anderson & Brown	17	43		49	60
						17	43
"	"	Rural Credit	25	00		32	17
						25	00
"	17	H. Walton	10	50		7	17
						10	50
						3	3 over

					86	77
					84	77
	20				81	12
	21				62	84
	22				44	84
	23				34	84
	25				29	84
Apr.	1	Stock sold, Bruce Boss	120	93	150	78
"	3				149	97
	4				133	49
	5				125	19
	11				115	19
"	13				65	19
	18				60	19
					15	09
May	5	Deposited	9	00	24	09
"	10	"	103	15	127	24
"	"	Note + + Check. $30. + 40.	80	00	98	21
June	17	Chk. Parsons Bros	40	00		
July	10	" " "	60	00	68	36
July	25				47	13
	28				46	13
	29				25	33
	4				20	33
	5				17	83
	9		4	93	8	83
"	10	Parsons B. B.	10	00	93	83
			93	93		
"	10				51	10
	12				44	60
	14				7	17
	17	Over Draw			3	33

Sept	19	Hubert Bros.	- 4	80	112 67
"	20	Telephone	- 3	85	107 87
"	23	Self	-10	00	104 02
"	"	Van Py Co.	-11	28	82 74
Oct.	4	Elliott	- 3	11	79 63
"	"	J. W. Parsons	-13	61	66 02
"	6	Holtsclaw	- 2	75	63 27
"	3	W R Elliott	-10	00	53 27
"	12	Self Feeder	-15	00	38 27
"	13	J D Hallingsworth	- 1	50	36 77
"	"	Homer Pecarco	- 1	58	35 19
"	17	Elliott	- 2	60	32 59
"	"	C L Davis	- 2	00	30 59
"	21	Gazette	- 2	00	28 59
"	24	W R Elliott	- 5	00	23 59
"	28	Elliott	- 7	75	433 90
"	28	Jones	-12	14	426 14
"	26	Elbson	- 4	30	383 91
"	30	Herb Brown	-46	61	379 61
"	30	A. A. P.	-10	00	333 00
Nov	6	F Brewer Hadley	-31	75	413 00
"	7	H C Hadley	- 5	00	381 25
"	9	C Harvey & Son	- 5	00	376 25
"	13	Fox Cash Store	- 5	00	371 25
"	14	Geo. Jessup	-38	00	328 25
"	"	Herbert Brown	-11	28	316 97
"	16	A. A. P.	-10	00	306 97
"	23	Telephone	- 3	75	303 22
"	16	Self	-10	00	293 22
"	19	Bly Bros	- 3	00	290 22
"	27	C Ferguson	-12	50	289 72
"	15	Self	-10	00	279 22
"	27	W J Huron	- 1	00	278 22
"	"	Arthur & Parsons	- 7	00	271 22

							bal
1916							
Sept.	19	Dep.	125.				112 67
"	27						104 02
"	28						82 74
							79 63
Oct.	4						66 02
"	"						63 27
"	6						53 27
"	"						38 27
"	13						36 77
"	"						35 19
"	17						32 59
"	"						30 59
"	21						28 59
"	24						23 59
"	26	Chk Powell Bros. 20 logs 10.20		410	21		433 90
"	27						426 05
"	28						383 91
"	"						379 61
"	30						333 00
"	30	Dep. Chk. Townsend	90				413 00
Nov.	4						381 25
"	13						366 25
"	14						316 97
"	16						306 97
"	29						303 22
"	"						298 22
"	25	1 log chk. Powell Bros	399	15			783 37
"	27						768 87

3 1077
3 991
3 49 37

13.35
24.69
10.
51.04
21.41
51.04
165.27

Nov	29	D. R. Jones		95	80.
Dec	1	Elliott		7	48
"	2	Elliott		5	50
"	8	J. C. Morgan		12	
"	13	H. E. Lay		10	
"	"	Symons Hardware		2	50
"	"	J. M. Schneider		10	
"	16	Self		10	
"	"	Comer Scare.		105	30
"	22	Duckworth		2	17
"	21	Self		10	00
"	"	M. J. Schneider		25	
"	28	Insurance		6	65
"	"	Star		9	00
"	29	Self		10	00
"	"	Ede Cash Store		2	75
"	"	M. B. Elliott		8	71
"	"	Citizen Nat Bank		201	20
Jan	1	Standard Oil Co		4	00
"	"	Parsons Bros		18	62
"	"	L. M. Parsons		11	10
"	6	Tony Gentile		1	25
"	"	M. B. Elliott		5	00
"	11	Self		10	00
"	"	Bibly Bros		3	00
"	17	Telephone		4	30
"	19	Wing		20	90
"	23	Sanders Smith		6	00
"	"	C. M. B. Elliott		6	"
"	27	Van Bibly Co		1	25
"	31	Mont Ward & Co		2	00
Feb	3	M. B. Elliott		5	50
"	13	Brown Fence Co.		136	20
"	20	Self		5	

				755	57
				35	80
				723	07
				7	48
				715	59
				5	50
				710	09
				12	00
				698	09
				10	00
				688	09
				22	50
				665	59
				10	00
				655	59
				10	00
				645	59
				105	36
				540	23
				2	17
				538	06
				10	00
				528	06
				25	00
				503	00
				6	65
				496	35
				3	00
				493	35
				23	75
				469	60
				8	71
				471	89
				201	20
				270	59
				4	00
				266	59
				18	62
				247	92
				11	10
				236	82
				1	25
				235	57
				5	00
				230	57
				10	00
				220	57
				3	00
				217	57
				221	80
				439	37
				4	30
				435	07
				20	90
				414	17
				5	00
				409	17
				6	00
				403	17
				1	25
				401	92
				2	00
				399	92
				5	50
				394	42
				136	20
				258	22
				5	00
				253	22

217 57
221 80
439 37

					Bal
Nov	29				723 07
Dec	1				715 59
"	8				698 09
"	13				655 59
"	16				540 23

1917

					232	22	
Feb	17	Lawrence Parsons		4 00	4 00		
"	20	W R Elliott		3 58	249	22	
"	22	Hubert Brown		29 53	3 58		
					245	64	
					29 53		
					216	11	
		Mar 1.	1917		70	53	
Mar	1	Jesse Beery	6	00	6	00	
					64	53	
"	7	Ennes Shepard	10	00	10	00	
					54	53	
"	17	L W Parsons	20	00	20	00	
					34	53	
"	26	S N. Lingeman.	14	06	14	06	
					20	47	
"	28	F Hill	5	00	5	00	
Apr	9	Elliott	4	87	15	47	
					4	87	
					10	60	
Apr	18	Otis Hurley.	5	00	5	00	
					5	60	
"	28	Sanders Emach	2	00	2	00	
					3	60	
May	1	Deposited	559	61	559	61	
					563	21	
"	2	Hubert Brown	202	86	202	86	
					360	35	
"	3	Van Fry Co. express on beans	5	79	5	79	
					354	54	
"	5	Simmons Twine	9	00	345	54	
"	4	Sanders Smith	5		5	00	
					340	54	
"	4	Ray & Beery	10	00	10	00	
"	12	F. Guide	1	50	330	54	
					1	50	
					329	04	

						953	22
Feb	20					245	64
"	22					216	11
		Mar 1.	1917			70	53
Mar	1					64	53
"	7					54	53
"	17					34	53
"	26					20	47
"	28					15	47
Apr	1					10	60
"	18					5	60
"	28					3	60
May	1	Chb Powell Pras 24 Hogs				563	21
"	2					360	35
"	3					354	54
"	5					345	54
"	4					340	54
"	12					330	54
						329	04

1917.					
					329 04
May	12	Bly Bros	3 15	3 15	
				325 89	
..	..	Herringlake Bros	3 28	3 28	
				322 61	
..	..	Symons Hardware Co.	5 50	5 50	
				317 11	
"	14	Sanders Smith	5 00	5 00	
				312 11	
"	17	H C Hadley	33 50	33 50	
				278 61	
"	24	Bly Bros	5 00	5 00	
				273 61	
"	24	Herbert Brown	65 80	65 80	
				207 81	
"	18	Bill Harrison	33 00	33 00	
				174 81	
"	25	H C Hadley	5 00	5 00	
				169 81	
"	"	A Ferguson	7 00	7 00	
				162 81	
June	1	Herringlake Bros	2 50	2 50	
				160 31	
"	1	Herbert Brown	39 48	39 48	
				120 83	
"	2	Elliott	18 10	18 10	
				102 73	
"	2	A Ferguson	7 00	7 00	
				95 73	
"	2	Deposited	473 33	473 33	
				569 06	
"	14	Herbert Brown	42 39	42 39	
"	20	Elliott	7 00	526 67	
				7 00	
				519 67	

Brot For 329 04

May	12			317 11
..	14			312 11
..	17			278 61
..	24			273 61
"	24			207 81
..	24			174 81
..	25			169 81
..	28			162 81
June	1			120 83
"	2			102 73
"	2			95 73
"	2	Elk R. Bros 19 hogs 1430		569 06
"	12	check from Crews	12 00	581 06
..	14			526 67
				519 67

June 25		Brot forward			519 67
"	27	Tornado, Ins. Havens	15	00	15 / 504 67
"		Telephone Co.	3	85	3 85
					500 82
"	28	Self	10	00	10 00
					490 82
"	30		10	00	10 00
					480 82
July	2	Hubert Brown	67	34	67 34
					413 48
"	7	Elmer Crews	2	50	2 50
"	11	Harrison	18	00	410 98
"	12	Telephone	3	75	18 00 / 392 98 / 3 75 / 388 23
"	14	Bly Bros	5	50	5 50
					383 73
"	14	Symons Hardware Co	10		10 00
					373 73
"	17	M. F. Parsons	20	80	20 80
"	"	Elliott	12	49	352 93 / 12 49 / 340 44
"	18	Hubert Brown	58	24	58 24
					282 18
"	19	Oil	8	63	8 63 / 273 55
					5 25
"	21	E L Shaw	5	25	268 30
					264 30
Aug	8	E James	1	76	1 76
					262 54
"	"	Hubert Brown	54	77	54 77
					211 77
"	18		15	00	5 00
					206 77
"	21	Self	10		10 00
					196 77

June 25		519	67
"	27	504	67
"	30	480	82
July	2	413	48
"	7	410	98
"	11	392	98
"	12	388	23
"	14	383	73
"	14	373	73
"	17	352	93
		340	42
"	18	282	18
"	19	273	55
"	21	268	30
"	21		
Aug	8	211	77
"	21	196	77

		Brot Forward.			196 77	
"	5	Deposited Calf Notes	24	00	24 00	
					220 77	
Aug	20	Pay on Note	175	00	175 00	
					45 77	
"	25	J E McWade	16	80	16 80	
					28 90	Aug 25 28 90
Sept	1	Self	7	00	7 00	
					21 90	
"	5	"	10		10	
"	25	Elliott	28	69	11 90	Sept 5 11 90
					248 14	
Sept	26	Heringlake Bros	4	40	4 40	
					243 74	
"	"	M R Elliott	5	00	5 00	
					238 74	
Oct	4	Self	10	00	10 00	
					228 74	
"	"	T O James	2	90	2 90	
			~~26~~	~~01~~	225 84	
"	"	" "				
		" "	26	01	26 01	
					199 83	Oct 8 199 83
"	"	Sessions Hardware	2	20	2 20	
					197 63	" 6 197 63
"	13	Self	10	00	10 00	
					187 63	
"	20	Heringlake Bros	12	80	12 80	
					174 83	
"	"	T. D. Jones	2	94	2 94	
					171 89	" " 20 171 89
"	"	Taxes	60	00	60	
					111 89	" " " 111 89
"	23	First Nat Bank	46	96	46 96	" " 23 64 93
					64 93	

Oct	23	Forward			64 93
	"	Depositor Co. N.E.	40	00	40 00
					104 93
Oct	27	Comer & Searce	2	29	2 29
					102 64
"	31	W R Elliott	5	00	5 00
					97 64
Nov	5	L E Davis	10	25	10 25
					87 39
		J O James	4	90	4 90
"	6				82 49
	6	Empire Co	8	30	8 30
"					74 19

Oct	23		104 93
Nov	5		82 49
"	6		74 19

Dec 5. 1917. P. Bros

16 h. 3470 { 17. 10 }
25 920 { 16 40 } 738 88

1921

Mar	2	Cash on hand			276	00
"	3	Hagel check	5	00	5	00
					271	00
"	3	Dr. Bill	6	00	6	00
					265	00
"	5	A & P.	104	00	104	00
					161	00
"	8	Sears Roebuck	7	88	7	88
					153	12
"	9	Dr. Perree	10	00	10	00
"	"				143	12
"	14	Marshall eggs	4	00	4	00
"	"				139	12
"	15	Berkshire Fcs	2	00	2	00
"	"				137	12
"	21	Plow point	1	25	1	25
"	"				135	87
"	21	Tanboge	3	60	3	60
"	"				132	27
"	25	Spot cash store	4	84	4	84
"	"				127	43
"	30	J & E Vestal. Blacksmith	80	00	80	00
"	"				47	43
April	2	Old Side View Plow P.	5	75	5	75
"	"	On hand this date			41	68
"	"	Sale of Bunch			160	55 Ap
"	"	On hand this date			202	23
"	12	Sears Roebuck	22	11	22	11
"	"	On hand			180	12
"	16	Tanboge Fromblin	2	90	2	90
"	"				177	22
"	16	Taxes	88	33	88	33
"	"	On hand			88	89

1921 Sales

				276	00
April	8	Bunch		160	55

April	22	On Hand			88	89	
"	"	Int. on Bonds		10	56	10	56
"	"	" " "				78	33
"	"	Elliott sugar		9	00	9	00
"	"	" "				69	33
"	"	Stanley shells		1	25	1	25
"	"					68	08
"	25	Fries Berk. Ass		10	00	10	00
"	"					58	08
"	25	Cream Check				6	44
"	"					64	52
"	28	Two Calves				24	24
"	"					88	76
"	30	Symons Hud. Co		1	00	1	00
"	"	" " "				87	76
"	"	Wash Miller		2	25	2	25
"	"					85	51
"	"	Late Bradford		3	09	3	09
"	"					82	52
May	16	A & P.		25	00	25	00
"	"					57	52
"	20	W N P road work.		12	50	12	50
"	"					45	02
"	"	Check Cox				41	25
"	"	On hand				86	27
June	8	W N P note		15	34	15	34
"	"	On hand.				70	93
"	9	"				171	42
"	"	On hand.				242	35
"	"	W A Elliott		1	00	1	00
"	15	On hand				241	35
"	15	Swine		6	13	6	
		On hand				235	22

4125
1250
4175

7							
6							
3							
0							
3							
5							
8							
0							
8							
4	April	25	Cream Check			6	44
2						24	24
4	"	28	Calves				
6							
0							
76							
5							
1							
9							
2							
0							
2							
0							
2							
5							
7	May	20	Cox Road			41	25
4							
3							
2	June	9	Plainfield Mills			159	42
5	"	"	Jackson			12	00
0							
6							

June	15	On hand			235 22
"	16	Cash			30 00
"	"	On hand			265 22
July	8	Shoes Kinnie	4 90		4 90
"	"	On hand			260 32
"	"	Shirt Blocks	4 10		4 10
"	"	On hand			256 22
"	9	Self	5 00		5 00
"	"	On hand.			251 22
"	25	Deaconess Hospital	88 75		88 75
"	"	On hand			162 47
"	"	Doc Thomas	31 00		31
"	"	On hand.			131 47
"	"	Wm Bl Block Hoof	29 50		29 50
"	"	On hand.			101 97
"	26	Johnson threshing	21 40		21 40
"	"	On hand.			80.57
"	28	Spat Cash Store	5 00		6 00
"	"	———	———		75 57
"	"	W R Elliott	1 71		1 71
"	"	On hand.			73 86
"	"	Chesp Mills Co.			50 52
"	"	On hand			124 38
Aug.	5	Cash (cream)			24 41
"	"	On hand.			148 79
"	13	Brown meal	6 60		6 60
"	"	———			142 19
"	15				8 00
"	"	On hand			150 19
"		Earl Fearn			12 50.
"	"	———			137 59

		Cash	30 00
July	28	Check wheat	50 52
Aug	5	Cash (cream Check) Roadcheff	24 41
Aug	15	cash a check H & Bros	8 00

Aug.	23	On Hand			200	11		
"	"	A A P (rent)			200			
"	"	On hand				11		
"	24	A A check			2500		A	
"	"	On hand			25	11		
"	26	Dunn wood work		800	8	00		
"	"				17	11		
"	"	Elliott		267	2	67		
"	"				14	44		
Sept	1	I S Glidewell		364	3	64		
"	"				10	80		
Sept	1				62	45	Sept	
"	"	On hand			73	25		
"	"	Lawrence Cox Acct W	16	10	16	10		
"	"	On hand			57	15		
"	1	Cobie wood work	16		16	00		
"	"	On hand			41	15		
"	"	A A P	25	00	25	00		
					16	15		
"	1	On hand			41	15		
"	5	Stanford Parsons R W.	1	25	1	25		
"	"				39	90		
"	7	W R Elliott	4	00	4	00		
"	"				35	90		
"	"	E S Miller engine	6	00	6	00		
"	"				29	90		
"	6				20	31	D	
"	"	On hand			50	21		
"	10	Spar Creek Store	1	14	1	14		
					49	07		
"	12	Symons Hdwd Co	1	15	1	15		
"	"				47	92		
Sept	24				85	61	S	
					133	53		

Aug 24	Check Dod		25
Sept 1	Check Cox Acct W		6245
Dept 8	Check Calf		2031
Sept 24	Jackson wheat		8561

Sept	24	On hand			133 63	
"	"	Citizens Bank note	90	62	90 62	
					42 91	
"	"				6 00	Se
"	"				3 85	"
"	"	On hand			52 76	
"	29	Bill cow hide	3	00	3 00	
"	"				49 76	
"	"	Berkshire Ass registering	8	00	8 00	
"	"				41 76	
"	"	Frazier shoeing	3	50	3 50	
Oct	18	" "			35.26	
"	15	Nigger work	10		10 00	
		"			28 26	
"	"	E E Watson	1	00	1 00	
"	"				27 26	
"	"				33 15	
"	18	On Hand.			60 41	@
"	21	Borrowed			300	
"	21	"			360 41	
"	"	Paid First National for hogs			312 00	
"	"				48 41	
"	25	H Brown Creek bill			20 00	
					28 41	
"	26				98 20	@
"	26	On hand.			126 61	
"	27	B F Ellis (scoring)	15	05	15 05	
"	"				111 56	
"	28	Paul Walton (Road Work)	32	00	32 00	
"	"				79 56	
"	31				288 50	@
"	"	On hand			367 06	
"	"	Not G R P calf	252	40	252 40	
		On Hand.			114 66	

Sept	24	Ringsburg check Ball		6 00
"	"	T Goodell " gravel		3 85
Oct	18	Huron gravel & cream check		33 15
"	25	Check E J Barber		300 00
Oct	26	Check Lester wheat		98 20
Oct	31	E S Miller	275 00	
"	"	L W check wheat		13 50

Oct	31	Onhond			115 66	
"	"	G R Parsons	10	00	10 00	
"	"	On hond.			105 66	
Nov	1	Taxes	77	80	77 80	
					27 86	
"	5				50 00	Nh
"	"	Oh nond			7 786	
"	"	Worley @ coal	12	50	1 250	
"	"	~~Frank Horna~~	~~55~~	~~40~~	4 536	
"	"	Frank Horna	55	40	5 5 40	
					6 96	
"	12	Lawrence Cox	2	00	2 00	
"	"	On-hond			4 96	
"	"				50 00	Nh
"	"	"			54 96	
"	"	A A P money Borrowed	25	00	25 00	
"	"				2996	
Nov	20	Springer Registering figs	10	00	1000	
"	"	On hand.			1996	
"	22	L. Cox. & Neese Rood work	10	00	1000	
					996	
"	26	Int. on note			3 50	
					6 46	
Dec	7				2500	
"	7	over ~~drought~~ draft			617	
		On hand			1883	
"	7	Self & Hand	2	00	200	
					1683	
"	14	Borrowed of C & Bank			10	
					2683	
"	13	Rod Shard	20	00	2000	
					683	

375
.06
+ 45.0
1.13

Nov 5 Check Lost		5 0
Nov 12 Cox Rood work		50 00

#123.50
45.00
4.30
#1 16.12
1.88

Dec	14	On hand			6 83	
"	15	Check from Cox			50 00	
					56 83	A
"	16	C & S Bank	10	00	10 00	
					46 83	
"	16	Jackson Roadwork	14	50	14 50	
					32 33	
"	17				50 00	A
"	17	On hand this day.			82 33	
"	19	E S Miller meat	7	05	7 05	
"	"	On Hand			75 28	
"	20	Lowrence Cox Roadwork	16	00	16 00	
"	"	" " "			62 25	
"	"	Cool Brown	4	65	4 65	
"	"	" "			57 60	
"	21	Johnson shedding	8	12	8 12	
"	"	" " "			49 48	
"	22	Frazier shoeing	1	40	1 40	
"	"				48 08	
"	"	W R Elliott	5	00	5 00	
		" "			43 08	
"	22	On Jackson Roadwork	12	00	12 00	
"	23	W Rel Elliott	5	00	31 08	
		" "			5 00	
					26 08	
"	24	W R Elliott	5	00	5 00	
					21 08	
"	31	Joe Spear Mogazines	3	50	3 50	
Jan	3	Shoes Army Store	4	95	17 58	
					4 95	
					12 63	
"	4	Dr Dill Dentist	7	00	7 00	
					5 63	
"	"	Self	5	00	5 00	

Dec	15	Cox	50 00
"	17	J E Vestal Old Man	50 00
"			

Jan	4	Ch hand			63	
Nov	25	On Hand			87 39	
"	"	E E Watson Oil	7	20	7 20	
					50 19	
Nov	25	Citizens State Int.	3	54	3 54	
					76 65	
Nov.	27	Everett Smith	2	00	2 00	
					74 65	
Nov.	27	N. E. Parsons	1	60	1 60	
					73 05	
Nov	27	E. F Barker	39	00	39 00	
					34 05	
Dec.	2	Harry Miles	12	00	12 00	
					22 05	
Dec	2	W. N. Parsons	6	13	6 13	
					16 12	
Dec.	8.	W. R. Elliott	1	00	1 00	
					15 12	
Dec.	10.	Barnes & Son			4 50	
					10 62	
		Check			15 00	
~~Dec~~	10				25 62	
Dec	10	Jos S Sears. Magazines	3	25	3 25	
					22 37	
Dec	13	Spot Cash	14	87	14 87	
					7 50	
Dec.	30	Otis Jackson	2	25	2 25	
					5 25	

Grain Sold.

1900 Mar.		3 loads wheat.	$120 00
Apr.	2	1 Bushel Soy Beans	2 50
May	4	125⅓ bu. wheat.	89 83
		Soy Beans	275 00
1901 Feb.		"	546 00

1924

Nov	5	Ch hand	63 79
Nov	5		

Jan	4	Ck hand			63	
Nov	25	On Hand			87 39	
"	"	E E Watson Oil	7	20	7 20	
					50 19	
Nov	25	Citizens State Int.	3	54	3 54	
					76 65	
Nov.	27	Everett Smith	2	00	2 00	
					74 65	
Nov.	27	N. E. Parsons.	1	60	1 60	
					73 05	
Nov	27	E. F Barker	39	00	39 00	
					34 05	
Dec.	2	Harry Miles	12	00	12 00	
					22 05	
Dec	2	W. N. Parsons	6	13	6 13	
					16 12	
Dec.	8	W. R. Elliott	1	00	1 00	
					15 12	
Dec.	10	Barnes & Son			4 50	
					10 62	
		Check			15 00	
~~Dec~~	10				$ 25 62	
Dec	10	Jos S Jears. Magazines	3	25	3 25	
					$ 22 37	
Dec	13	Spot Cash	14	87	$ 14 87	
					$ 7 50	
Dec.	30	Otis Jackson	2	25	2 25	
					$ 5 25	

28	Oil 10 97 tog			$ 99 00
29	NW 1 97 togs			$ 198 00
30				"
31				
4				
5				
6				
5				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
3				
2				
6				
2				
0				
2	/			
0				
2	Dec 17 Ck. Frank Gibbs prize	/		15 00
5				
7				
7				
0				
25				
25				

Grain Sold.

1900			
Mar.	3	loads wheat.	$120 00
Apr.	2	1 Bushel Soy Beans	2 50
May	4	128⅓ bu. wheat.	89 83
1910		Soy Beans	275 00
Feb.		"	546 00
		1924	
Nov	5	Amd Land	63 79
Nov	5		

Income.

1923

Bank Account

Jan.	1				5	25
Jan	3	Jos. Taylor & Co. 16 hogs.			215	89
					321	14
Jan	3	Ck. Ida Bradford.	4	77	4	77
					216	37
Jan	5	" Spot Cash	1	98	1	98
					214	39
Jan.	9	" Self.	2	00	2	00
					212	39
"	9	Everett Sud Store	23	00	23	00
					189	39
"	9	Safe United Paints	20	00	20	00
					169	39
"	10	Eli Ross.	39	38	39	38
~~"~~	~~11~~	~~Glen Allen Cash~~			130	01
"	11	Glen Allen Cash	20	00	20	00
					110	01
"	"	Everett Sud Store	4	00	4	25
					105	76
					17	25
Jan.	11	Balance			123	01
Jan	12	Hybrid Brown			46	52
					76	49
Jan.	14	ck. to self.	5	00	5	00
~~"~~	~~14~~	~~" to~~			71	49
"	24	" to Brown	7	70	7	70
					63	79
"	27	" Byron Cry	3	00	3	00
					60	79
~~"~~	~~30~~	~~" Mary Miller~~ City Bank		~~20 00~~	80	79
"	30	" to Mary Miller		75	75	37
		ck Cry 44 50			5	42
					49	92
Feb.	2	Ck Neil	4	00	4	00
					45	92

Feb.	2.	W. R. Edsall Jos Taylor		2	32	~~45 92~~ ~~215 89~~ 43 60
Feb.	2.	West End Garage		3	70	3 70
						39 90
Feb.	2.	Bauder gazette & Farm Journal		1	65	1 65
						38 25
Feb.	3.	ck to ~~Self~~ E. E. Watson		10	00	10 00
						28 25
Feb.	3.	ck to Elgin St Bank		20	15	20 15
						8 10
Feb.	3.	Cash Hybrid "100 00 On hand.				100 00
						108 10
Feb.	5.	ck. Pennsylvania R.R.		50	14	50 14
						57 96
Feb.	13	Sears Roebuck.		35	70	35 70
						22 26
Feb.	15	ck. Hybrid H. Anderson	55 92			58 92
~~Feb~~	~~15~~	~~Jan. 11 ck. Ernst Mita~~				~~8 17 25~~
Feb	15	Insurance		52	00	52 00
						29 18
"	7	ck. for Rake		15	00	15 00
						14 18
"	17	ck. automobile Insurance		5	00	5 00
						9 18
"	17	ck. Spot Cash		2	25	2 25
						6 93
"	17	ck. Brunner Circle		4	50	4 50
						2 43
"	23	ck. Hybrid Kingsbury 4 acts 100 00 On Hand				100 00
						102 43
"	23	ck. Hybrid Brown Co. 19 pigs 130 00 On Hand.				130 00
						232 43
"	23	ck. to Owens		8	05	8 05
						224 38

March	1	On hand.			$224	43
"	2	Ck. to Bank Deposit	3	50	3	50
					220	93
"	2	Ck. W. H. Pirtle & Sons	129	79	129	79
					91	14
"	1	Ck. Brown Circus	3	75	3	75
					87	39
"	3	Ck. Quaker Oil Co.	22	80	22	80
					64	59
"	11	Ck. to Petit Cash	1	98	1	98
					62	61
"	15	Ck. J. A. Almond	5	50	5	50
					57	11
"	17	Ck. E. Wilson	3	00	3	00
~~"~~	~~20~~	~~Ck.~~			54	11
"	20	Ck. M. M. P.	5	00	5	00
					49	11
"	16	Ck. Brown	5	40	5	40
					43	71
April	14	Ck. Wright Bros. Circus Seed	3	58	3	58
					40	13
April	19	Ck. Hagel	15	00	15	00
					25	13

Income.

Jan.	10 doz eggs	30¢	$3 00	
"	10 lbs. Butter		3 30	
	Total		$6 30	

1923 Income

Jan.	3	Jos. Taylor St. Yds.	215.89
"	3	W. R. Elliott 1 doz eggs.	70

Jan.	16	Household Expenses		.89
"	"	Paul's rubbers.		2.50
"	19	Household Expenses		.32
"	20	" "		2 13
"	"	Chas rubbers		2 50
"	"	State Bank, use. House		2 00
"	28	Household Expenses		4 41
"	"	Arthur "		1 50
"	30	Share		15
"	31	Bread		32
		Total		$16. 72
Feb.	1	Car Fare.		$ 1 66
"	"	Repair Manure Spreader		$ 1 50.
"	"	Pauls clothes		$ 2 60.
"	"	Household Expenses		$ 1 02
		Expense 1923		
Jan.	2	Brunes Circle	$3 00	$ 3 00.
Jan	3	W. R. Elliot.	1. 10	
"	3	Expenses St. Yds.		
"	3	" in city transportation	3 75	

Stock Bought

1900 Sept	29	Short H. Cow Pet.		#50	00
Dec	20	3 Berkshire Gilts. Riley		55	00
1901 Jan	4	6 piggs. Wilson		30	00
Feb.	12	Brood mare (Fox)		60	00
"	"	Colt (Fox)		25	00
"	"	Jersey Heifer (Jordan)		45	00
Apr.	10	" Cow (Stone)		35	00
"	18	" " (Carter)		45	00
May	16	" Bull Calf, (Banner) Scud.		10	00
Oct.	1	" Cow (Scudder)		35	00
"	"	" Heifers. 3 "		51	00
1902 Feb.	5	" Cow + Heifer (Wilson)		45	00
1907 Oct	26	Yorkshire pigs (Nisbet)	Reg No		
		Plainfield Standard	10094		
		" Beauty	10093	40	00
1909 Apr	1	Yorkshire Boar (Simpson)			

Grain & Feed bought

1900 Mar.		H. Feed. from Plainfield	21	29
		" " " Taylor	24	30
		Bran & Shorts	15	50
Apr.	4	Horning Meal	16	53
"	9	3 bu Seed corn (Riley)	3	00
"	"	1 " " " (Ross)		40
"		60# Alfalfa Clover Seed	7	50
"		10# D. Essex Rape	1	00
May	21	Horning Feed.	122	88
1901 Feb.	15	246. bu Corn	78	72
Sept.		5 Tons Horning Feed.	91	60
Nov.	14	" "	78	70
Feb.	25	" "	56	21
1904 Mar	.	Horning Meal	107	25

Norman owes P. B. 55# for fertilizer 2750# goes to C.A. 3476#

Statement of account with A.A. Sons & Co.

		Chk to WNP	30	00	
		Clothes from MW	19	80	
		Tapes	47	19	
		Clover seed	8	75	
		Boar	25	48	
		Corn	130	00	
		Bull & Heifer	135	00	
		Wickersham money	200	00	
1919		Paid by C.A. Old debt	Total		49 68
Nov	9	My account to Bill + 40lbs			93 92
"	9	Bills " " Me			100 58

Breeding Record

1914			
Aug	27	Black Sow	
Mar	4	White Sow	
May	25	Nell	Bills horse
"	26	Stub	" "
Aug	6	Bunch	" "
1920	7	Nell	" "
April	25	Stub foals	
"	25	Red Jiff	Jan 20
May	3	Stubb to Forney	Feb 6
"	6	Sadie	
May	27	Two black Sows	Sept. 16
June	28	Bunch. Foal June 19-20	
"	"	Spotted Heifer Bills Bull	March 28
"	11	Peggie	" 11
Oct	20	Dusk	July 20
"	24	Nut	" 24
Jan	24	Small Sow	
Mar	15	Jiff Red Bull	
April	8	Stubb Sheets horse	Mar 11

C a & W M P.

2750
2400
347

206.
16 15
150
160

324 25
200.25
24.03

Mar	1917	According to Bills figures	Ca Lowe	324	25				
April	7	Paid Bill		100	00				
May	5	" Taxes P. B.		32	31				
"	"	" " W.P.		1	50				
"	"	" repair on pulsator		1	60				
		~~Coming to me from J. Colt~~ Ca		~~25~~	~~00~~	~~25~~	~~00~~		
		Milker 200. my front		100		100	00		

Breeding Yr 1921

April	15	Nigger " "		Jan	21
"	24	Tipp N's Bull		"	30
~~May~~	~~25~~	~~Spotted cow comin~~			
June	15	" " "		Mar	23
Aug	12	Nut Bonnie		May	20
"	"	Young cow		Dec	2
~~Dec~~	~~14~~	~~Princess to Abbott~~			
"	15	Queen " "			
"	26	Rose " "		Mar.	17
~~Dec~~	~~7~~	~~Princess " "~~			
Jan	19	" " "		May	11
Dec	29	Dolly		Oct	6
Jan	24	Dukes Madge & mate Dukes Madame Leader		May	16
Feb	13	Leader cow		June	5
March	1	Nigger		Dec.	7
"	10	Gypsy		"	16
"	20	Blue Bull			
May	10	Spotted Cow		Feb	15
Nov	9	Princess to Bill's cow	Albert	Feb.	28 "
"	12	Young Midge		March	3
~~Nov~~	~~18~~	~~Switching Cow white tip left ear~~		"	9
Nov	28	Madame Leader		"	19
Dec	17	Black Cow		Sept	1
Nov	18	Patsy		Dec	1

1923

Sept	22	Freight. 5 Milkers				4	90
"	27	" 2 "				2	90
Jan	24	Queen Jackson B	31		May	16	
"	26	Rose " "	17		"	18	
"	30	One cow black	" "	15	"	22	
"	31	Midge "			"	23	
Feb	2	Small cow black ears & ~~white~~ left			"	25	
Feb.	6	Notch right ear white left &			"	29	
		" " " Black ears					
May	5	Spotted Cow			Dec	11	
April	2	Nut			Jan	5	
June	7	Dolly			Mar	15	
		Cows 1924					
Jan	19	Black Cow			Oct	27	
"	9	Red Heifer			"	17	
"	24	Black " "			Nov	1	
March	12	Nut			Dec	18	
"	2	Red Heifer Small (Holstein's Calf)			Nov	10	
July	5	White Faced Cow			April	12	
April	3	Guernsey			Feb.	8.	
		Holstein					
		Cows 1924					
Nov	16	Young Heifer					
"	27	Madame Leader					
Nov	1	Queen & Rose 1924					
"	3	Brand Cow					
		Breeding 1924					
Nov	24	Black Heifer			~~Sept~~	31	
~~June~~	~~26~~	~~Small Red~~			~~Nov~~	~~4~~	
Dec	13	Large Red "			Sept	20	
Dec	18	Black Cow			April	25	
~~Jan~~	~~26~~	~~Little Heifer~~			~~Nov~~	~~1~~	
~~Dec~~	~~20~~				Sept	27	
Dec	20						

March 6
Feb 24 Hut
Feb 14 Red Cow
June 15 Guernsey
May 27 Holstein
May 23 White face

1926 Breeding

Sept 23 Black Heifer
Nov 17 Long tail Girl
" 23 Short " "
" 27 Middle " "
Nov 30 Small Red Heifer
Dec 3 Large " "
Dec 31 more Cows
Jan 15 Spotted Heifer
Jan 2 Black Cow
Feb 2 Hut
April 13 Holstein
Mar 4 Holstein
Mar 15 Guernsey
Apr 27 White face
May 23 White face Bovs

1926

Sept 10
Oct 13 Jackson Heifer
Dec. 9 Black Cow.
Dec. 17 Red Heifer Cow.
Dec. 17 Spotted Cow
Holstein
Guernsey.
Hut.

Jan 1
Nov 12
Nov 12
March 17
Feb 3
Feb 28

July 1
Mar 6
" 14
" 18
Sept 6
" 9
Oct 07
Aug 23
Oct 10
Nov 10
Jan 19
Dec 21
Feb. 1

July 21.
Sept 15

Breeding 26 & 27

Nov	2	Jackson Heifer	Bull calf July 2
"	23	Small Large Heifer	Small white face Heifer Calf
Dec	17	Spotted Heifer	Mar 5½ Bull & Jersey (Red Dog)
Jan	7	Nut	
Jan	9	Red Cow	
Feb	5	Black Heifer	
"	14	Black Cow	
Mar	20	Holstein	
April	1	Hoals	
"	7	Roach	
June	2	Three Coat	
June	22	Florence	

			credits	Balance	
May	1	Mrs R and Balance on Milker		247.90	M
April	10	Charley Hadley			
		3 inflations &		1 50	
		2 milk & 2 Air tubes		70	
May	24	1 " 1 " "		35	
"	"	1 spring pulsator		10	J
July	17	3 milk tubes 2 Air		90	

					J
May	24	Mrs Rand			
		Spring on spark			Sy
		Spark plug spring & all			
June	15	Mrs R. Chgs on acct	65.36	182.54	
July	19	" " Chgs & 10th bill	75 36	107 18	

May	22	Hadley & Beeson Balance on M		256.75
		I made Beeson a price of 160.00 for		
		bucket, pipe and engine & belt.		
		The bucket stands me at 100.00 engine 39.00		
		Pipe 10¢ per ft. and 9¢ for T & L		

			credits	Balance
May	27	Frank Gibbs		
		2 cup inflations		1 00
		2 short milk tubes		40
		2 " air "		30
		1 Vacum Ex.		30
July	29	2 inflations		1 00

June	20	Albert Phillips		
		4 inflations		2 00
		2 milks & 2 air tubes		70
Sept	11	9 Air Tubes		
	"	5 Milk "		
	"	6 Inflations		
	"	2 Extension R.		

Mrs Effie Hadley.
1 bucket double unit
1 No 1 pump.
1 1½ engine
She to furnish pipe & belt 252 00

on hand.
1 Q D bucket D.U. — air Tu 1 ¾
1 No 1 pump
1 " 2 "

Account A E Parsons

	Chk.	25	00
		45	00
	Pd. Pare	100	
22530	Coal. 1.39#	29	38
		199.	38

Statements

Far

Se

April	8.	Beans	321	80	Sept	
"	4	Hogs	121	92	Nov.	
					April 1916	
					Sept	23
					"	"

4719

Settlement

Sept		Bill + Cow		135	00	18745 / 41 / 142 45 / 40
Nov.		Chk WNP		30	00	
April. 1916		Clarke W. W		19	85	
Sept	23	Cash 17 - 5. borrow.	3	3	—	borrow.
"	"	Freight on Turkeys.	Pd.	11	28	

Milk Income

Jan	Ballard Ice Cream Co (1.80)	cans delivered	97	25	89	45
Feb.	" " " "	cream			134	09
March	" " " "	1.80	126	23	124	43
April	" " " "	cream 1.80	126	89	125	09

Improvements

1884	Bought farm 80 acre	$4150	00
1885 Mar.	Materials & labor on Stable	75	00
June	Slat fence	20	20
Oct.	Wire for hedge	7	70
1886 Mar.	Lumber for Shed	25	00
1889	Wire	10	00
"	Garden fence	10	15
"	Lumber for Shop	194	00
1892 Feb.	56 Rods 4 in tile	14	00
Mar.	Tubular Well	75	00
apr.	Wind Pump	76	00
"	40 Rods. 8 in tile 12¢. 6 in	32	00
1894	40 " 5 in tile	14	60
1895	North Chicken House	15	00
"	Duck house & S. chicken H.	115	00
1899	Lumber for Barn	302	00
	Labor on same	55	00
	Cement & Lime	30	00
	Water pipes	17	50
	pump for Cistern	3	50
	L. Conductors	45	00
	Hard ware	14	75
1900	20 Rods 4 in tile	4	40
" Nov 26	Paper roofing for chicken Houses	5	00.
1901	Arranged partnership with boys		
1902	Bought 150 acres land at 45 per. a		
	in debt $8500. slow pay discouraged		
1907	Sold 150 a a. 65 or $9500.		
1908	Improving old place building		
	Concrete hog houses &c		
	got too careless to keep acc.		
	of expenses but 10 houses cost about	70	00
	and material for barn	250	00

1914						
May 27	J. A. Kackley 200# Pleasant City O. Guernsey Co —		1 50	5 28		188
" "	J. W. McNutt 400# Tiro Ohio. P.O. New Washington O.		3 00	5 28		188
June 1	H. C. King 120# West Mentor via Nickle P. Ohio.		1 00	6 2		18
" 2	C. M. Cook 100# Columbus Ind. R.R. 3.		75	6 2		18
" 5	Milton Oberholtzer 100# Patricksburg Ind. P.O. Bowling Green "		75	6 6		18
" 9	A. J. Kane 100# Scotts Mich. R.R. 28.		75	6 10		19
" "	Marvin Fau~~dick~~zdick 100# Williams Kalamazoo Co Mich		75	6 10		19

Implements

1885	Seed Sower	5 00
"	Cultivator 2 H.	24 00
"	Pony Plow + Single Shovel	9 00
"	Planett Drill + Wheel hoe	10 50
1886	Wheat Drill 5 hoe	18 80
"	Two horse Wagon	75 00
1889	Harrow Smoothing	15 00
"	1/4 interest in Corn planter	6 75
"	5 hoe Cultivator	5 00
1890	Spring tooth Cultivator	24 00
"	Break Plow	10 00
1891	Hay Rake	22 00
"	Spring tooth cultivator	23 00
"	Buckeye Mower	55 00
1892	Melwaukie Buider	135 00
"	5 hoe Wheat drill	16 00
"	Fence Machine	14 00
1893	Break plow	16 00
1896	Bread Weeder	14 00
1898	Break plow	15 00
1899	8 hoe wheat drill	24 00
1900	Acma Harrow	17 00
"	Lifting jack + Wire Stretcher	4 50
"	Bean Harvester	21 50
"	Cream Separator	75 00
1900	Babcock Tester. Mould. + Strainer	11 00

May	14	J. H. Miller 600# Laketon Ind.	4	50	5	17
"	15	R. S. Barker 200# Pendleton Ind.	1	50 C	5	17
"	"	Paul E. Schutzberg RD order 59 Haskins O. R. 2. P.P. 34		25	5	16 17
"	"	Alvin Alldredge 100# Mt. Vernon R.9 Ind.		75	5	17
"	19	L. O. Cook 200# Bryan O	1	50	5	20
"	"	Harry Hendrix 200# 95# Beans West Baden Ind.	3	50	5	20
		P.O. French Lick "				
"	23	Dr. N. O. Minear 200# Springfield O.	1	50	5	25
"	"	W. L. Love 100# Lockwood O.		75	5	25
"	25	Albert E. Cottey 100# Fruit Dale Brown Co. Via Ill cent.		75 C.P.	5	24
"	27	A. J. Palmer Powell O. 200# Mail bill to Samuel S. Palmer 49 N. Ohio Ave. Columbus O.	1	50 C	5	28

May	1	G. W. Anderson & Sons 200# Xenia Ill	1	50	5	2
"	5	Mark J. Dice 400# Limsburg Ind.	3	00	5	6
"	5	J Cooksey 100# Rosemond Ill		75	5	6
"	7	Freeman Seller 200# P.O. Rosedale Ind. R.R. 1 Ship ad. Bridgeton Ind Central Ind. Ry	1	50	5	8
"	"	E. L. Rector 200# Belleville W. Va. R. 78 B. & O. R.R.	1	50	5	8
		S. F. Evans 100# Russellville Ind. P.O. Waveland Ind. R.7 B. 2.		75	5	8
"	12	H. V. Thompson 1500# Winchester Ky. 114 Burns Ave	9	00	5	13
"	"	J. W. Parkinson — Perkins S.a. Allendale Ill. 100# Po Mt Carmel Ill.		75 C.P.	5	13
"	"	Seth Keith 300# Washington Ind. R. R. 3	2	25	5	13

April 3	F. L. Guilliams 200# Russellville Ind. C. H. & D. Springfield division	1 50	H C		
" 6	E. S. Herancourt 300# ~~Glenrose~~ Glenrose O. Ship adress. Mt Carmel O. Via C. S. & P. R R.	2 25	4 15		
" 10	S. H. Haudenscheild & Son 100# P.O. Antioch O. Shiping Point Sistersville W. Va.	75	4 16		
" 15	John M Longlet 500# Fowler Ill. R. 2 – Paloma Ill, C. B & Q RR.	3 75	4 16		
" "	W. A. Eichelberger 2000# Piketon O.	12 00	4 16		
" 17	E. E. Hunt 300# P.O Olive Branch O. S.S. Batavia. N & W. Ry. R. R. 5.	2 25	4 18		
" 22	Snyder Bros. 100# Argos Ind.	75	4 25		
	Minor Beardsley 200# Findlay O.	1 50	4 30		

Inoculating Soil Orders

Rec					When Shipped	
Feb. 1914	14	John M Longlet 300# Fowler Ill – R. R. 2 S. P. Paloma Ill – C. B & Q R. 2	#2	25c P	3	31
" "	27	Fred Spencer 300# Waveland Ind.	2	25 "	3	31
Mar.	2	H. Wienke P.O Carmel Ind. 2 bu Auburn x Soil Ship-adress County line T. H. I. E. Trac R W.	5	25	3	30
"	9	Davisson Bros. 100# S. Earlville Ill. R. 7 2 42		75	3	31
"	11	Mount St. Francis College 1200# Ship. S. New Albany Ind. P.O. Floyd's Knobs Ind. Roger Judge.	8	00	3	28
		The Heacock Fruit Co. 2000# Salem Ind. Deliver last of April.	12	00 Col.	4	27
		W. P. Bullard 1200# Albany Ga. Via Central of Ga. RR.	8	00 – 1/3 – bal 5 –	3	28
Mar.	30	Ernest Hilton 100# Coldwater Mich.		75	3	31

— Sows. —

			Service	No.	Service	No.	Service	No.	
			1900		1901		1901		
1900	×Red sow.		Sept 13.	7			Nov. 20		
	Spotted sow.		Oct. 8	12	Mar 9	7	~~Oct 23~~		
	Black.	"	" 9	12	" 27	7	Nov. 19		
	×Place	"	" 29	dead 00					
	×Mount, (Silver Star)	Riley (Died April 1901)	Dec. 15						
			1901						
1901	White tip	×-×	Jan 10	12	Oct 23	6			
	Dinah	Birt	Feb 28	4			Nov. 23		
	White H.		Apr. 29	6			Nov. 24		
	Lop		Jan 23	6			Dec 15		
	Plain		Mar 19	5			Dec 11		
	Even Sow	old	Apr 28	8			" 21		
	" "	Young			Oct 21	all dead 7			19
	Nameless			3	" 23	all D. but 2 9			
1909	Yorkshire Record		Bred		Farrowed		No of pigs		19
	Dinah Pig 201		Apr.	6					19
	No 1		"	12					
	No 3	Borrowfield	"	5 +3					
	No 2		"	16					
	Guilt No. 2		"	22					
	White Eye		May	19					Jun
	Chester		"	30					"
	Beauty	by Standard			July 7 1909	5			Jul
	Beauty to Borrowfield		Nov. 6. 1910	7	Feb. 28 1910	8			Aug
	" "	"	May 27		"	5			Oc
	Standard Beauty	to B.F.	" 15						Oc
	White Eyes	B.F.	" 27						Ma
	Long Standard		Farrowed						Apr.
1910	Oct 10 Detail No. 1	-B.F.							Apr.
"	29 Nov. "	" 2	"						Ma
"	7 No 11	"	"						" Ma
"	9 Lengthy	"	"						Jun
"	10 Short	"	"						~~June~~
"	13 White eye	"	"						July

— Cows —

			1900		1901	1902
	Bess.	— Jessups	Sept 6	H		
	Jersey Heifer	Crews	Oct. 29	B		
	Pet	Hadleys.	Dec. 5	B	1902 Jan 10	
	Black Jersey	"	Nov. 27	B		
	Maud.	Crews.	Dec. 29	H	Nov. 11	
	Yellow Jersey		1901 Apr. 27			H March 16
	Carter		May 15	Sold		
	Daisy		Oct. 10			
	Pet.		" 12		Hadley Nov. 2	
	Nancy					H. April 3
	Martha					" 25
1909	John		Apr. 16			
	"		May 31			
1910	"		" 13			
1912	Cows		Drop Calf			
"	April 8	Bob (Gipson)	Jan. 14			
"	" 18	Jim "	" 24			
"	"	Jack "	" 24			
	" 19.	Colts on Pasture				
June	16	Bess.	May 19.			
"	18	Bab.	Mar. 27			
July	24	Kitt	June 26			
Aug	17	Kitt.	July 20			
Oct	27	John.	Aug 4.			
Oct	31	Colts off Pasture				
Mar.	23	Jack B.	Dec 28			
Apr.	12	Jack B.	Jan 16			
Apr.	27	Calf on Pasture				
May	18	Nell to Glavare.	Apr 20			
May	22	Bess + Kit	" 24			
June	9	Big Jack	March 17			
~~June~~	13	Kit	~~May 16~~			
July	26	Kit.	June 16.			

Time of Breeding

1911				
May	25	Lengthy & No 11		
	26	Old N		
	27	Chester		
July	25	Mandy farrowed	12	
Oct	16	" Bred to Barrowfield		
"	14	Red Wing " "		
Nov.	8	Minnie Ha Ha "		
"	11	Lengthy "		
"	13	Beauty to Long Prick		
"	8	White Squaw " "		
Dec	14	Beauty - to Barrowfield.		
1912				
Nov.	29	Thin Long Sow		
	"	Fat Mandy Sow		
	"	Short tail " "		
Dec	7	Small " "		
"	5	Beauty		
"	11	Mandy		
"	12	No 11		
"	26	Big Rough Sow		
Jan	15	" " "	Webbs boar	
"	9	No 11	"	"
Jan	3	Small thin Sow	Jess	
1914				
April.	5	Symantha		July 26
May	12	Manda 2.		Sept 1
1916	10	Took Nell to Moresville		
June				

Coal

P Bros				30 40
N & P				Paid 14 02
Co Addition				Bl. 3 40
Coal 1915				
P Bros Bal.	2.7085	lb.	.13½	$35.32
N & Parsons	22.536	"	" "	.29 38

1914 Cows

April 5 Yaller.
May 31 Blackie
June 24 Blacky.
Aug 10 " "
Nov 19 Blacky
Jan 3 " "

1915

May 28 Yaller
July 30 Blacky.

Jan 11
Mar. 8.
Apr. 1.
May 6.
Aug 26.
Oct. 11

Mar. 5.
May 7

Hogs.

Dec 26 Mandy 2d.
Dec 27 Pug
Jan 3. Fletcher
" 6 Sipp
" 13 Mandy.
" 16 Star Back
" 16 Red.

Fall 1915

Nov 18 Albert.

Apr. 15
" 16
" 25.
" 28
May 5
" 8
" 8

Mar. 9.

1916.
Sows
May 15,

Sows 1916
Nov 20 Mar. 11

1914 Horses.

April 29 Bess.
May 8 Nell
June 5 Nell.
June 22 Kit
June 25 Nell

1915

May 5 Bess
" 5 Kit
" 23 Kit
June 21 Bess

1916.
Cow

Mar 29 Blacky.
Aug 20 Yaller.

1917

July 17 Yaller

May 19 Kit

April 1
April 10
May 8.
May 25
May 28

Apr 7
" 7.
" 25.
May 24

Cow

Jan 4.
May 25
Apr 24

Apr 21

May 25 1917 Mell to Horse Returned June 12."
" " again July 5

Aug.	6	Turned bags on corn									

Dates.

1914							1914
March	10	Wm J. Martin	55	50	Dec	10	
Nov.	20	James McCormick	78	08	May	20	1915

Comments on Seasons

1908	Some oats sown in march, but much rain in april made planting late no rain from may to september to wet the ground, crops light
1909	Very mild winter no ↓ weather. sowed oats 4th march, wet season rather poor crops.
1910	Had cold solid and long winter March was first mild days
1935	June 19 had heavy rain for week. alfalfa hay was down for week. Day cold enough for overcoat.
1939-1940	December 27 1939 to Feb. 7 1940 had zero weather for about 40 days. Ice froze on the pond over a foot + half thick.

Coments on Seasons

1900.		
Mar		Put in 20 rods 4 in Tile } The dryest summer we had ever had.
Apr.	6.	Sowed Oats (6 Acres.) }
"	12	had cold East wind for 3 days which brought rain & sleet. trees covered with ice. Morning of 12th Temp. 28°
May		Fine Month for planting, and starting crops but rains came, which continued too much for best results in cultivating and harvesting.
1901		Very backward season dident sow oats until 1st May, except a small experimental patch of oats vetch & soy beans.
1902		Good Crop season
1903		April far Month for work but later part began raining and was too wet for good crops
1904		March, April and May were cold and wet months sowed some oats in latter part of april but finished in May, Commenced plowing for Corn second week in May
1905		March was the most pleasent and warm that has been in my recollection. This 1st day of April temperature 80 in the shade. Oats & all work fine, April Wet & Cold Corn planted in June. but had a good crop-
1906		Warm Winter - Mar 11 Snow, Kept on until 19 when ground was covered with deepest snow I ever saw ground not frozen under snow, oats sown late and made poor crop, Corn crop good.
1907		Winter very Mild, Summer weather from Mar 3 to apric 1st peach bloomed in March, April Cold with freezing weather almost continous first half. late planting fair crop

☆N .305

See 171

Dressing for leather
Spoon full lamp black
to pound of fresh butter
Large Spoonful coal oils
whites of 2 eggs with vessel
melted and mixed in
hot water-

Page 52 - 1923 Book cut
" 74 - " Dresser
Extension Record

Corrosive Liniement

Take a pint of turpentine, put in good strong bottle, add an ounce of finely pulverized corrosive sublimate and an ounce of gum camphor. Shake well and let mixture stand for 24 hrs.

Value depends on fineness of Corrosive sublimate grind in druggists mortar pounding with hammer will not do.

It destroys all infection, putridity, ulceration, old running sores, proud flesh and all skin and ~~blood~~ bone diseases of the horse.

On human subjects has cured tetter scald head, should not be used under ten days old for human,

Shake bottle well before uncorking pour out in earthen vessel, apply with swab of soft cloth, in all bone affections dry in with hot iron

Washing Fluid — 10

1 Box Potash — 2 oz washing ammonia and 2 oz salts of tartar — Pour two gallons boiling water over this mixture. Dose a teacupful to boiler of water after the soap has been put in.

SUGAR CURE FOR PORK.

For each 100 pounds dressed meat use 8 quarts salt, 7 ounces salt petre, 1½ pounds black pepper, 3 pounds dark brown sugar, 1½ gallons water. Place big iron kettle on fire and dissolve the salt peter then take out one half gallon of the water. Put in the other ingredients and let boil, stirring all the time.

Into this boiling mixture lay one piece of meat at a time. Let cook one minute then turn meat over and let cook another minute. Lay the meat skin side down on cooling boards where it will not freeze for from 2 to 3 weeks when it is ready to smoke. After dipping each piece add ½ teacupful of the water taken out to keep mixture from getting too thick. Pour what mixture is left after the last joint is dipped over the meat as it lies on the cooling board.

This sugar cure makes the best meat I ever tasted. The sides are better than breakfast bacon. They should be smoked very little if any. We do not smoke them. Meat can be cured the same day it is butchered or one may wait until it is cooled out just as is preferred.

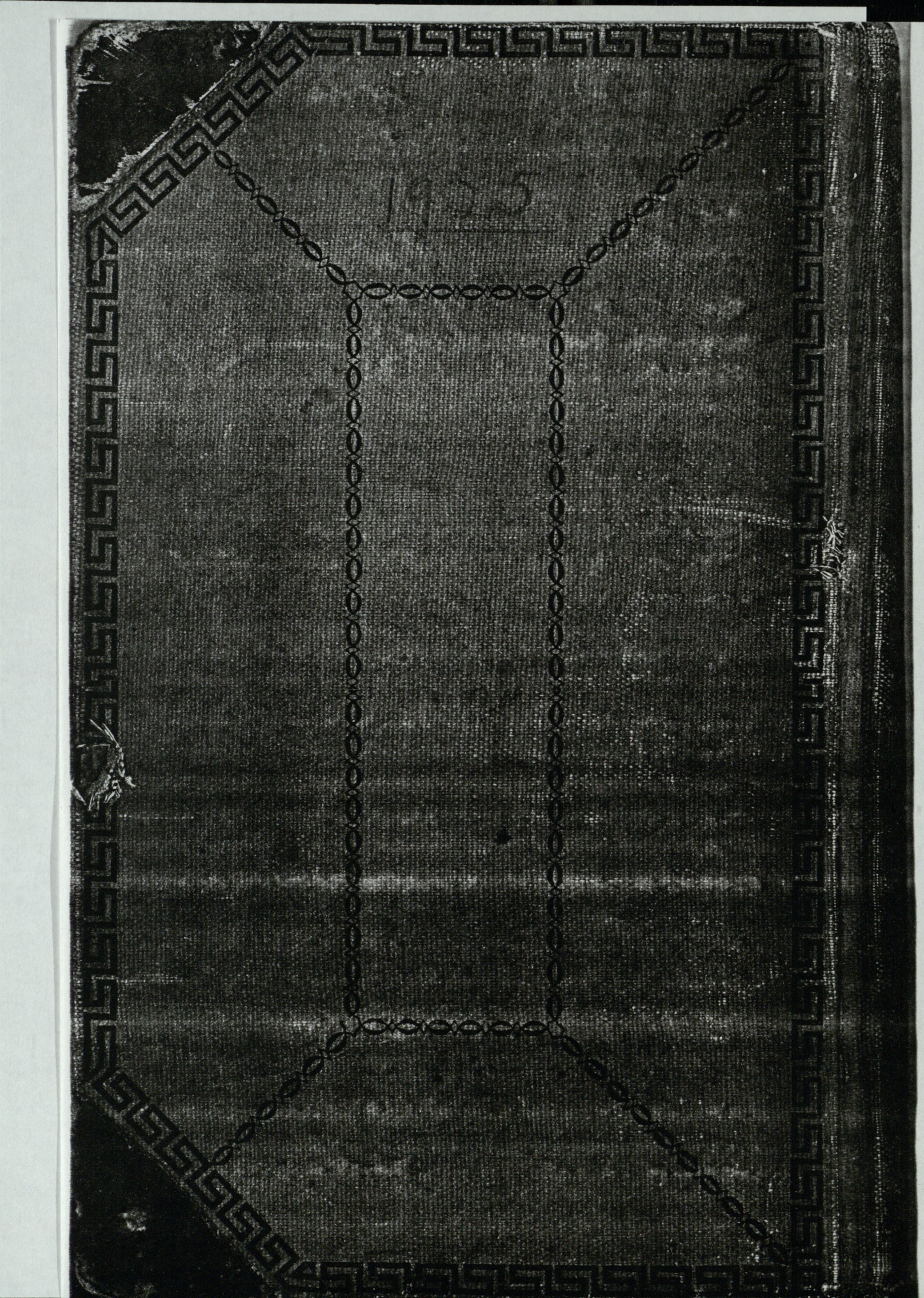
It is said that meat can be cured by this process during the hottest of summer weather without danger of spoiling.

P. S.

2½ oz S.P. per. 100
8 oz B.P. " "
1 lb. D.B. Sugar " "

reliable and should be preserved for reference.

| | | |

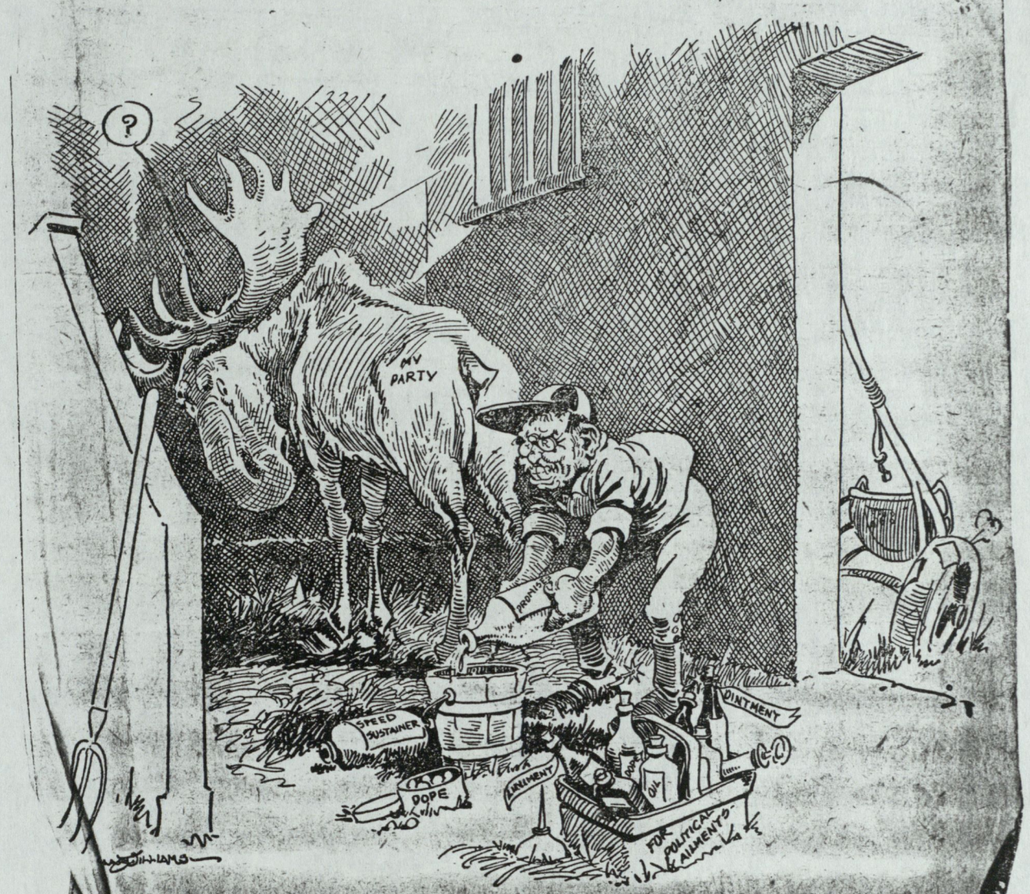


HER NEW LOVE.

THERE'S SOMETHING I LIKE AWFULLY WELL ABOUT YOU MR. MOOSE!
STUNG!
MISS INDIANA
AIN'T HE THE LUCKY GUY!
SCHILDER

AT LAST THEY'RE OFF.

"GINGERIN' HIM"



AND THE THEATER.

Paris ...ger Thinks Performances ...uld Begin Earlier.

PARIS, ...gust 2.—Max Maurey, director of ... Grand Guignol theater, believes that ... attendance at the theaters would ... increased by a radical chang... in th... hour of commencing performances.

The d...ner nowadays grows later and later, ... until in many houses it has got very close... 9 o'clock, he points out. At the sa... time everybody wants to leave the theater by midnight.

The little theaters, which are a distinctive featur... of Paris entertainments, owe many of their ... vogue to the practice of having the ... performance begin late and ow people ... which allind yet see a ... numbers ...

MADE HUSBAND SNEEZE JUST FOR AMUSEMENT

He Also Says Wife Ate Bacon and Eggs While He Got No... Div...

be used. It has been appropriated each year for use in case of an epidemic.

The money will be spent in the purchase of monkeys and guinea pigs and the expenses of an entomologist to find the sand flies and make the exposures.

W. T. Emery, of Kansas university, will have charge of the experiments. He will secure the sand flies and expose some of them to the pellagra patient near Oswego and then expose the flies to the monkeys and guinea pigs at the university hospital at Rosedale. If the animals take the disease from the flies the method of transporting will be determined and steps can

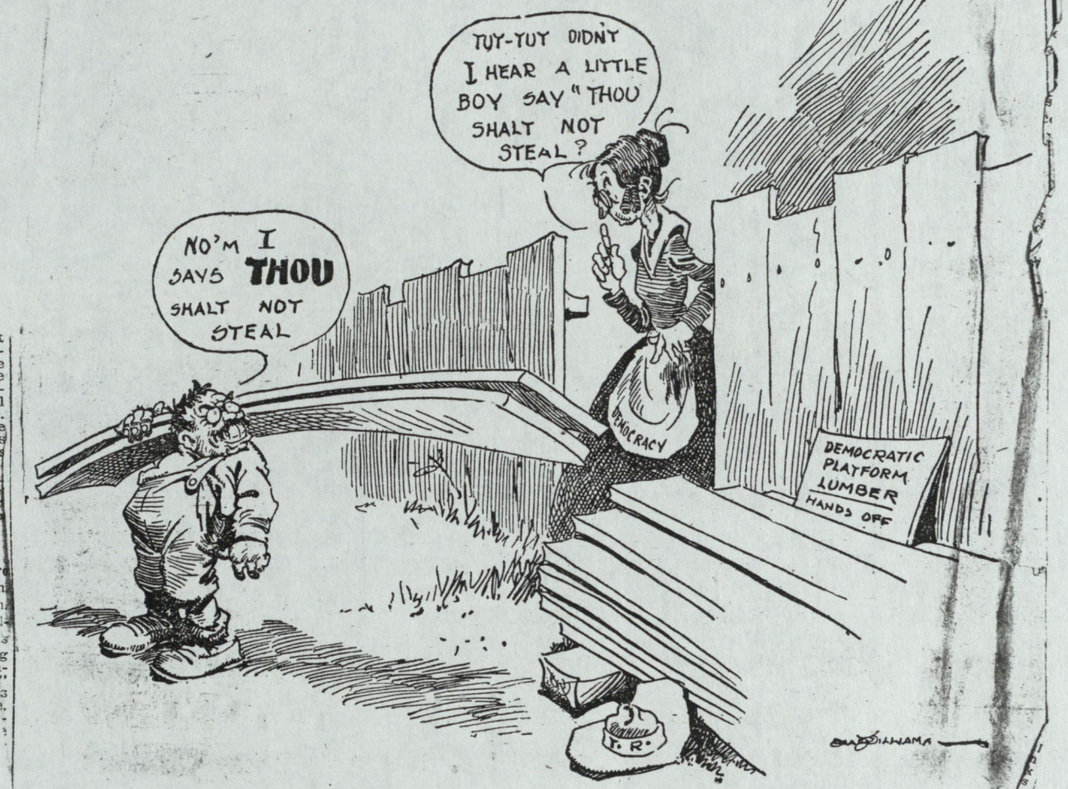
PRIESTS ADOPT NEW CUS...

Loss of Property Brings Them ... to Members of Parish.

PARIS, August 2.—A series of ... a ing articles has recently appear... deals French paper on the thoughts a... of the young generation in Fran... The last article deals with the youn... priest, and he, too, is a new product. ... separation act, which deprived the ... her nearly all her property, has ... tion to new energy, and a new deter... adapt herself to the world. Th... of today is resolved no longer to ... isolated life of his predec... peopl...

ORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1912. PRICE, TWO CENT

PLAYING THE GAME NOW-A-DAYS.



that Par- edge the sep- all sion. true d is its re- an the ur l o

gr ch h l is ng n- y is

which sold horseshoes within a radius of seventy-five miles of Indianapolis, and that the Holliday company was to get certain rebates on each thousand kegs sold in excess of the four thousand kegs. The Cincinnati Horseshoe Company, it is alleged, owes the plaintiff $1,600 in rebates.

It is charged that the Cincinnati company has broken the terms of the contract and refuses to ship horseshoes to the plaintiff company. It is alleged that the Holliday company has, at great expense, built up a trade in the sale of the brands of horseshoes manufactured by the defendant company and that, as a result of the refusal of the company to ship horseshoes to it, the company has been damaged in the sum of $25,000.

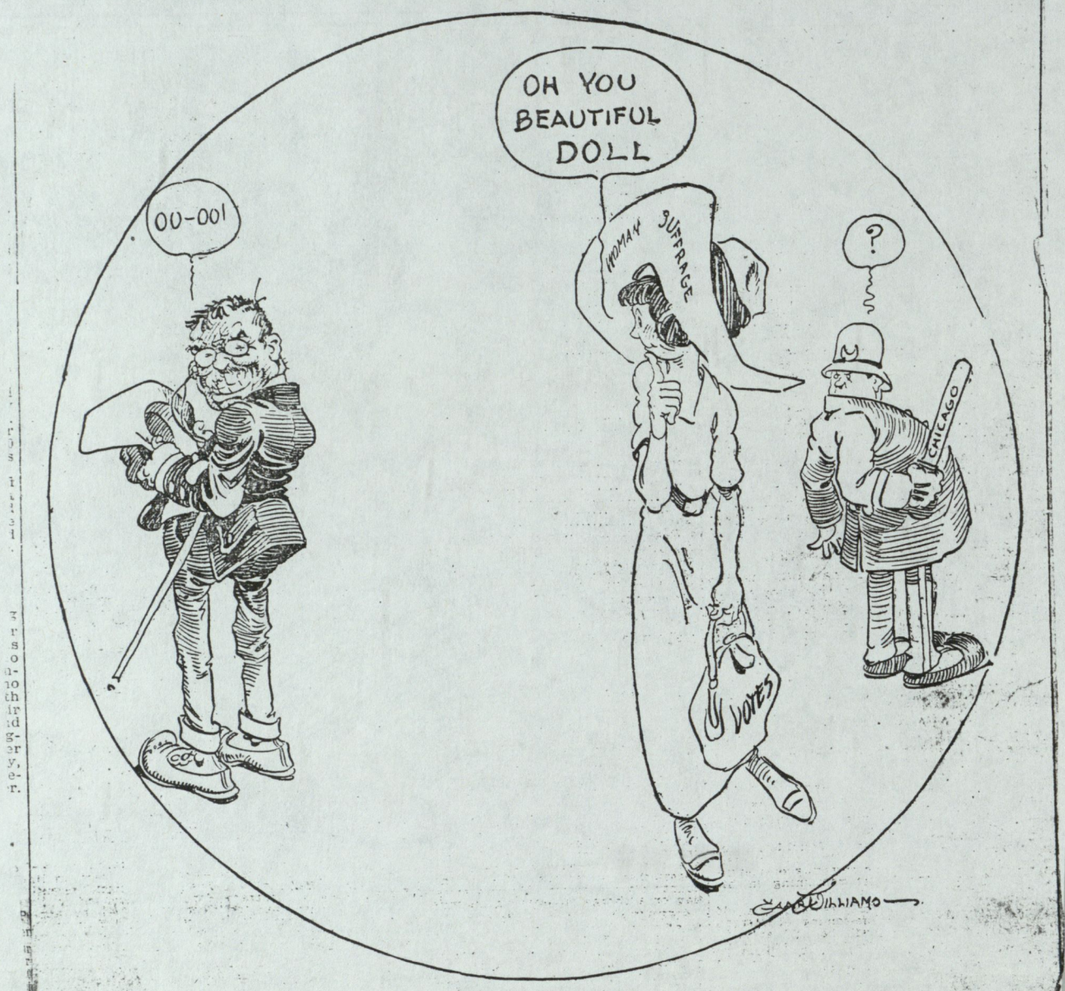
In the original suit filed by the day company it was charged t Phœnix and Cincinnati companies to sell horseshoes to the Hollid pany because that company w agree to raise the sale price of t manufactured by the defendan and sold by the Holliday comp

STATEMENT OF THE COND

Transcript submitted by Gary Grigsby, Louisville, Kentucky.

Same, rain. At Louisville—Lou...

HAS HIS NERVE



AND CHICAGO IS CONDUCTING A CRUSADE AGAINST MASHERS.

$1,400 to $1,800 a year; assistant in botanical laboratory work, $1,200 to $1,800; assistant physical geologist, $1,500 a year, entrance salary; August 24, mine technologist, $1,800 to $2,400 a year; metallographist, or writer on the science of metals, $1,800 a year; copper plate map engraver, geological survey, from $3 a day to $1,600 a year; plant pathologist, bureau of plant industry, $2,750; September 4, assistant dairyman, in market milk investigation work, $1,500 to $1,740 a year; assistant dairyman, in dairy farming w of the bureau of animal industry, $1,500 $1,740 a year; dental interne for gove ment hospital for the insane, $600 a ye assistant dairyman, in butter mak work of the bureau of animal indus $1,500 to $1,740.

April 21" '14

AROUSED.

Hasn't any little boy learned the golden text?

Have You Got The Countersign?

Tune: When the roll is called up yonder.

Oh, the boys of sixty-one are swiftly going into camp:
See, the fight will soon be over here below,
And the few that's left are marching with a slow and steady tramp;
Only waiting for the bugle call, to go.

Chorus.

Don't you see the comrades falling?
Don't you hear the bugle's warning?
And the Great Commander calling?
Tell me comrades, have you got the countersign?

We have marched and fought together in the days now past and gone,
While our brothers fell around us thick and fast;
Never faltered, never mumured on the picket post alone;
Never quit the field of battle till the last.

—Chorus.

Grant and Sherman, Meade and Thomas, with a host of others true,
To that far off camp of beauty, all have gone:
Look, There's Sheridan and Logan and our brave McPherson too,
They are falling into line around the throne.

—Chorus.

Come in camp and don't be straggling, see the night is drawing nigh:
Hear the warning cry and turn—right about;
Soon the guards will all be stationed and you'll hear the captain cry
"Let no man into the camp who now is out."

—Chorus.

When the day of grand review shall come upon the other side:
And you come up to the Angel picket line:
Tell me, comrade, are you ready for to cross the silent tide;
Tell me truly, have you got the countersign?

—Chorus.

Words by Maj. of 4th Ohio Cav.
Probably Maj. Matthews.

President Before and After.

POLITICS ADJOURNED.

"What I try to remind myself of every day when I am almost overcome by perplexities, what I try to remember is what the people at home are thinking about. I try to put myself in the place of the man who does not know all the things that I know and ask myself what he would like the policy of this country to be. Not the talkative man, not the partisan man, not the man who remembers first that he is a Republican or a Democrat, or that his parents were German or English, but the man who remembers first that the whole destiny of modern affairs centers largely upon his being an American first of all. If I permitted myself to be a partisan in this present struggle, I would be unworthy to represent you."—From speech of President Wilson to meeting of the Associated Press, April 20, 1915.

POLITICS IN SESSION.

"If you have approved of my leadership and wish me to continue to be your unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad, I earnestly beg that you will express yourselves unmistakably to that effect returning a Democratic majority to both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"The leaders of the minority in the present Congress have unquestionably been pro-war, but they have been anti-administration. At almost every turn since we entered the war they have sought to take the choice of policy and the conduct of the war out of my hands and put it under the control of instrumentalities of their own choosing.—From President Wilson's appeal to the voters issued Oct. 25, 1918.

Terse Paragraphs From Oxford Speech

A very bad tool will ruin the work of the best craftsman: but a good tool in bad hands is no better.

The growth in luxury, in love of ease, in taste for vapid and frivolous excitement, is both evident and unhealthy.

The most ominous sign is the diminution of the birth rate.

No man is more apt to be mistaken than the prophet of evil.

We need have scant patience with that silly cynicism which insists that kindliness of character only accompanies weakness of character.

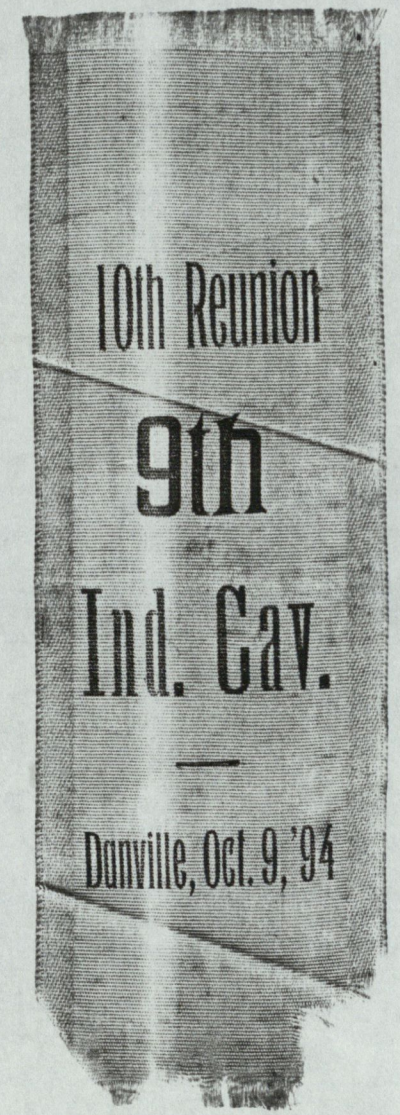
That really high civilizations must themselves supply the antidote to the self-indulgence and love of ease which they tend to produce.

No doctrinaire theories of vested rights or freedom of contract can stand in the way of our cutting out abuses from the body politic.

Though hardness of heart is a great evil, it is no greater an evil than softness of the head.

It would be foolish indeed to pay heed to the unwise persons who desire disarmament to be begun by the very people who, of all others, should not be left helpless before any possible foe.

We should tolerate lawlessness and wickedness neither by the weak nor by the strong; and both weak and strong we should in return treat with scrupulous fairness.



America and the World's Peace

Sept. 15th 1914 AN EDITORIAL.

THE neutral world is talking about peace, and that is well. But a premature peace might, after all, be of little value. When peace comes it must come out of such conditions and in such manner as will insure its permanence and conserve to a stricken civilization all that is best and noblest of what the storm leaves undestroyed.

If these results can not be gained, then there will be nothing to redeem the loss and horror of the war.

And it is in this lies the opportunity for which America must be prepared.

Of necessity, when the fighting nations have spent their fury and paid to the full in crimson coinage the price of pride and honor, they will turn to the United States for mediation. No other great power holds the place fitting it to play the role of arbitrator. With a fine conception of our responsibility to the world-civilization President Wilson has sounded for the people of this country the keynote of a magnanimous and broad-visioned neutrality, and that note has been echoed throughout the land.

The United States can bring clean hands to this great task. She has had her baptism of blood and fire, but she has waged no war of aggression. Her unsheathed sword has been tempered ever by the thought of her obligation to humanity, her trusteeship for those ideals of liberty and democracy to the realization of which her finest efforts are devoted. And this may be said without vainglory.

* * *

We are not a military people. A military bureaucracy could not exist in this country. Rather would we see the energies and the wealth that might be devoted to the upbuilding of military power turned to the service of the common good in warfare against poverty and disease, and in the promotion of human achievement. And this ideal, which as a people we have set for ourselves, we covet for the rest of the world.

Neither individuals nor nations can live to themselves alone. In the earlier ages of the world's history a conflict between two nations did not necessarily disturb the neutral world. But today, so intimate are the relations of government and peoples through the channels of diplomacy, commerce and culture that even such a struggle as was waged in the Balkans left its impress upon London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna and New York.

At this very moment great issues of domestic importance are overshadowed in the minds of our people by the distractions of Europe's war, and, neutral as we are, our Congress has been held in prolonged session that it might meet the problems forced upon us by the strife of our transatlantic neighbors.

The march of civilization is halted when any portion of the advancing line reverts to the barbaric argument of war.

And so, while other voices are hoarse with passion, the United States, when the hour shall come, must speak calmly and without prejudice for civilization.

It is this cause that gives us the right to speak. In the final settlement the neutral nations must be heard, and their voice must be the voice of a common humanity.

* * *

The peace that is to be achieved must be a peace devoid of the spirit of vengeance. No nation must be allowed to exact the last pound of flesh from its vanquished foe. Burdens must not be heaped upon the defeated that will rest with crushing weight upon generations to come of those who have had no part or lot in this world madness.

If there is to be a changing of national boundaries the change must be made with humane and rational consideration for racial sentiment. We may not tolerate the forcing of a foreign yoke upon an unwilling people. Let emancipation, not subjugation, be the aim of mediating diplomacy.

Such principles are fundamental to the chief purpose that must be sought—the establishment of enduring peace upon a stable basis, so that through centuries to come all nations may pursue unhindered learning and achievement, art and industry, combating together the evils that beset society, and cementing in this realm of the mind and of the soul a kinship stronger than the differences of race or tongue or creed.

Let it be the privilege of the United States to fix the eyes of the nations upon this goal, and to point the way to its realization.

In the fulfillment of this duty we must be prepared to demand in the name of humanity that the war god be buried with his victims; that militarism be abandoned to the oblivion of other barbaric institutions—and we must be prepared to enforce this demand with example.

The United States must lead in the movement for world disarmament, and the opportunity will come when the nations, heartsick and weary, [illegible] their differences.

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The United States must lead in the movement for world disarmament, and the opportunity will come when the nations, heartsick and weary, gather to compose their differences.

Then we must say: "It is time for us to abandon offensive armament and the insane policy of preparing for war. It is time to cease the raising of great armies and the building of great navies. The United States will reduce the size of her navy in common with the other powers, the measure of reduction to be agreed upon between us. The United States will enter a compact to build no more battle ships for five years or ten, as common consent may determine. The United States will bind herself to maintain only such armed and land forces as are necessary for the purpose of national policing, this to be the program of all other powers.

"The United States will join in the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration at The Hague for the settlement of all questions of international controversy, and will agree that her navy shall become part of a world navy for the purpose of enforcing the decisions of this court should such action be necessary."

* * *

By such a program lasting peace may be made possible. By such a program the nation that through wanton pride or greed of territory threatens the good order of the world will be adjudged an offender, who, heedless of persuasion, must be disciplined by the police power of a united civilization.

By such a program we can end the making of offensive and defensive treaties between nations, the forming of ententes and alliances with their continual menace to peace.

The United States has wisely held aloof from the politics of Europe. We have been happily free from its intrigues and jealousies, and we must not now become involved in the partisanship of European politics. But, while avoiding what is parochial, in world politics we must take our place. We may not selfishly neglect the opportunity that must soon present itself. We will be safe in saying to Europe: "Here is our hand in a partnership of peace. If you will accept for the old world those new world ideals that for a hundred years have kept inviolate the neighborliness of two great nations on this American continent, we will join you in establishing them, holding ourselves free to dissolve the partnership should the terms of the pact be broken."

If such a program as this can be written at Washington, subscribed to by Germany, Great Britain, France, Russia, Servia, Belgium, Japan and the neutral nations, no event in the history of the United States since the signing of the Declaration of Independence would shine with greater glory.

"Freedom of the Seas" Is Positively Essential to Lasting World Peace

BY J. P. O'MAHONY.

To the Editor of The Star:

If the metropolitan press of the world would follow your example and present a front page editorial daily on the question of true international peace world-wide sentiment would soon be crystallized and the horrible slaughter of the innocents would soon stop.

The Star is to be congratulated on the front page discourse in this day's issue. Keep it up.

The world wants peace—lasting peace—which can only be brought about by justice.

A settlement in which either the allies or Germany and Austria get the advantage will be only an armistice and new troubles will break out again.

May I point out that in any plan of settlement one great factor must be taken into consideration, namely, "the freedom of the seas to the commerce of the world." All nations must have equal rights on the sea. If not there will be constant friction, a consciousness of injustice, a lack of fair play. Today there is no such thing as the "freedom of the seas," though the United States fought a successful war for this very cause one hundred years ago against great Britain.

The slogan of the British government "Britannia must rule the 'waves" has been the menace to the peace of the world for seven hundred years. Its arrogant claim in this respect has caused most of the great wars. Even while it was at peace with other European countries and in alliance with them its privateers and pirates attacked and robbed the commercial ships of these nations and ultimately brought on war.

During the sixteenth century Spain was the most powerful nation in the world. Its treasure-laden galleons brought gold and silver to every port in Europe from the mines of Mexico and Peru. The success of Spain aroused the cupidity of English merchants and shipowners, and with the silent approbation of the English government of that time, Drake, Hawkins, Cavendish and Morgan, the noted pirates and freebooters, fitted out ships of war to prey on the commerce of Spain. Drake's ships sailed from Plymouth, England, in March, 1577, and their voyages covered a period of three years. Upon their return rich with booty, the Spanish minister at London charged them with piracy on the high seas and demanded the arrest and trial of Drake as a common pirate. England and Spain were at peace at that time. Instead of complying with the Spanish request, the Queen of England dined with Drake and knighted him. Spain protested in vain and England formed an alliance with France, Turkey and The Netherlands and attacked Spain without a declaration of war. With its allies it destroyed Spain's commerce in a short time.

This was the beginning of England's "control of the seas," which it has insisted on holding ever since. About the same time it issued an edict closing the ports of Ireland and placing an embargo on all Irish goods, so that Ireland could only export through England and import through England. Thus it cut off from commerce with the world one of the leading nations of Europe, which it had reduced to a subject province. It ruined the great woolen, linen and weaving trade of Ireland by this stroke and diverted it to England.

Holland suffered a like fate at the middle of the seventeenth century, at a time the little country had reached the zenith of its prosperity in commerce. It had rich colonies in Japan, Java, on the mainland of China and elsewhere. In 1651 England struck Holland with its notorious navigation act, in which it prohibited the import of anything to England in ships not flying the English flag. This was a serious blow to Holland and it resented England's action as a violation of treaty rights. Holland drew the sword and in a disastrous war England destroyed practically all of Holland's merchant ships. Holland was fighting for the freedom of the seas. Two decades later it began a war on its erstwhile ally France because France objected to this same navigation act, and grabbed the great colonies and commerce of France.

A confederacy of Sweden, Russia, Prussia and Denmark was formed during this war to prevent England from holding up and searching vessels of these countries. England tried to get Denmark to desert the allies in this fight for the freedom of the seas, and while the matter was being discussed, without any warning whatever, England attacked Copenhagen at night on April 12, 1801, bombarded the city, destroyed many merchant ships, and the Danes, after a gallant defense against an unprovoked attack, were compelled to surrender and give up their entire navy to England, in all fifty-four vessels.

So passed the power on the sea of Spain, Holland, France and Denmark, destroyed by privateers, by unprovoked war and by high-handed legislation.

We are all familiar with the cause that led to the United States declaring war against Great Britain in 1812. It tried to coerce our shipping everywhere and maintained that it had the right to search American ships and take off naturalized American citizens. Our war was fought and won "for the freedom of the seas."

When war broke out in this country in 1861, English privateers, built and manned and armed in England, swept our commerce from the seas under the pretense of "individual Englishmen helping the South." It is true England paid $15,000,000 for that crime, but that was a trifle compared with what it cost the United States in commercial shipping. We have not recovered from it yet, if we ever will. The growing commerce and increasing sea power of Germany and the jealousy and greed of England started the present war. It resolved to make any alliance that would enable it to destroy the German merchant marine and the German Navy. I quote Winston Churchill to prove that: "We will never make peace until we have done away with the sea power of Germany." Who wants more proof?

Now, to sum up. The only peace that will be enduring is a peace that will insure "the freedom of the seas." The oceans of the world are the commerce streets of the nations of the world and should no more be monopolized by one power, to the exclusion of others, than one merchant should be permitted to block Washington street with his delivery wagons. In March, 1862, the great American, Wendell Phillips, said in Faneuil Hall, Boston: "As long as England dominates Ireland, so long will it dominate the sea to the injury of the rest of the world. Ireland is the natural trading center between the new world and the old, but its commerce is ruined as well as its ports deserted as a result of English policy. If Ireland was independent it would be the guarantor of the freedom of the seas. If we can not make it free and independent, I would say, let us annex it and make it a granary for American corn to distribute it to all Europe."

In any peace which is made, the freedom of the seas must be secured for all nations or the peace won't be worth the making. The slogan of Great Britain, born of greed, conceit and arrogance, and the only foundation of which was in high-sea piracy, "Britain rules the waves," must be met and knocked out. Wherever the arbitrators meet, that question must be settled before peace reigns in the world. Much as England has done for the world, and incidentally for itself, the nations can not trust it to dominate the oceans, which are, as I have said, "the streets of commerce," for the ships of all men.

Make this point the basis of mediation and success will crown the American efforts in that direction. And we all sigh for peace—but peace with JUSTICE.

Indianapolis.

ORDER OF KING GEORGE WILL GIVE EMPLOYMENT TO MANY

LONDON, Sept. 19.—King George has given instructions that planting be undertaken at Sandringham on a large scale, thus affording employment for a considerable number of men. The King also has given permission for a certain part of the royal estate to be placed at the disposal of the Cambridge University school of forestry for experiment and demonstra-

Philippines.

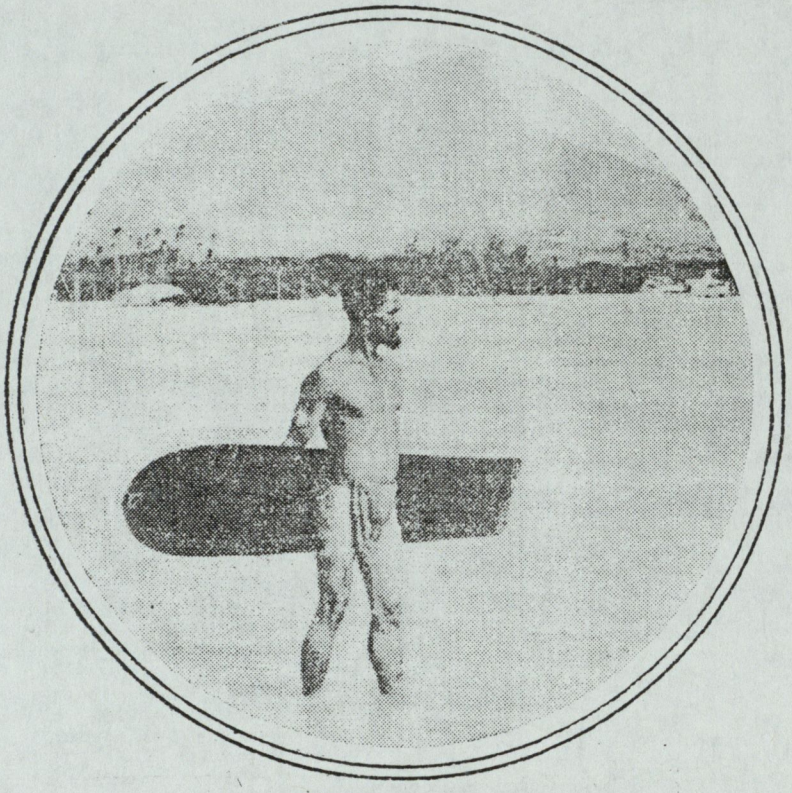
The whole system is planned mainly for military purposes. It is for the national defence. Nothing is more likely than that, sooner or later, Uncle Sam may be forced into war. The Panama canal is a vital point, and must be made safe at all hazards. In such a situation a ready means of instantaneous communication between the isthmus and Washington would be a necessity. The interoceanic waterway might be menaced by a hostile fleet or by an army landed from transports and approaching it by land.

The seven high-power stations, supplemented by lesser radio plants in a peak of Darien," will talk not only with Arlington, but with San Diego, with Honolulu, and with the Samoan islands. It will be some long-range conversation, too. For, whereas the distance from Panama to the Straits of Magellan is a trifle less than 4000 miles, it is nearly 4700 miles to Hawaii, and over 5700 miles to Samoa.

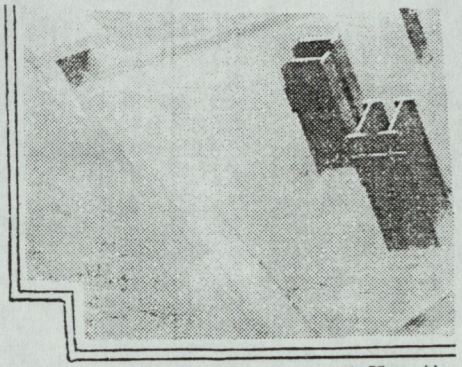
Safe and Unsafe Locations.

For purposes of national defence, no wireless station is of much value unless reasonably secure against attack by an enemy.

Because of the inferior military importance of the wireless stations at Guam and Tutuila, these two will not be built until those at San Diego, Honolulu and Manila have been finished. Tutuila, like Guam, is unprotected by forts or troops, and in case of war with Japan, for instance, it might be gobbled up in a jiffy.



Mountain Peak in the Background Is Near Honolulu, the Crater of Which Holds a Battery of Mortars.



A Concrete "Fort" o

Remarkable

AMONG the industries which have shown the influence of the "Made in America" impulse few, perhaps, have made such rapid strides as the silk industry. This was suggested by the recent placing in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington of 20 designs of "pussy willow" taffeta. The quality of these American products has been highly extolled by the experts.

Silk making has long been regarded as one of the most fascinating of manufactures. It is said that the Chinese discovered the possibilities of the silkworm 2700 years before the Christian era. The discovery was preceded by the spinning of wool, and was followed by the use of cotton and hemp.

The orientals kept their secret of silk weaving for many centuries, and the first importations of the raw silk from Greece and Syria cost, ounce for ounce, their weight in gold, the Emperor controlling the price. As years passed the industry grew; China, Japan and India controlled the east, while France and England were famous for the finer weaves, and Germany for the cheaper weaves.

Civil War Veteran Replies to Queries on Patriotic Themes

BY JAMES H. LOWES.

"SAY, captain! You're an old civil war veteran, ain't you?"

"Your surmises are correct, boys, with the exception of 'old,' otherwise I have the earmarks and plead guilty. What's the trouble? Another war on?"

"No sir. We may be called on in school to write a composition on our country's history and we want to be enlightened on three things: 1. Did the words 'old glory' originate with Mr. James Whitcomb Riley when he wrote that beautiful poem on our national flag? 2. If war should come, are we prepared to resist a large invading army? 3. Were many naturalized foreigners enlisted in the United States service in the civil war? If you have the inclination and are willing to give your time to enlighten us we will greatly thank you."

"As to your first question, boys, I will briefly give you historic facts and figures. The appellation 'old glory' has been applied to our national flag for many years. Our national flag rightfully takes seniority over other national flags, for this one fact alone:

The stars and stripes were adopted Jan. 14	1776
The Spanish flag in	1785
The French tricolors	1794
Great Britain	1801
Portugal	1815
Sweden and Norway	1817
Italian flag	1848
German national flag Franco-Prussian war)	1870

"In 1794 Vermont and Kentucky were admitted into the Union. In January of that year a bill was presented in the Senate of the United States to increase the number of stars and stripes to fifteen each. Our flag remained this way until 1818. In the war of 1812 three British ships of war struck colors to the flag of fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. Commodore Perry was victorious on Lake Erie and our grand old Gen. Andrew Jackson defeated the regular British Army at New Orleans.

"The first time our first flag was saluted by a foreign power was on the 14th day of February, 1778, when the French Admiral Pequet saluted the frigate Ranger, commanded by Capt. John Paul Jones, as he sailed into Queberon Bay, France, flying the stars and stripes.

"The first United States flag to float over Chicago was in the year 1804, when United States troops arrived and began the building of Fort Dearborn at the mouth of the Chicago River.

"The twenty-eighth star was added when Texas was admitted to the Union. The Mexican war followed and this twenty-eighth-star flag was carried at Buena Vista, where our troops gained a victory, although the Mexicans outnumbered us five to one.

"When Gen. Winfield Scott marched into Mexico City our flag had gained one star, as Iowa was admitted into the Union. When Fort Sumter was fired on in 1861, hostile shots were directed at the flag of thirty-four stars. For four long, dreary, weary years of civil war, that grand old flag was borne by 1,981 regiments, in 2,260 engagements. We were determined that not one star should lose its prestige or be taken from the constellation. Under that flag there died for the Union cause, according to figures obtainable, 364,369 soldiers. However, we know that many were killed and hurriedly buried in trenches as "unknown" registered as "missing." Our civil war from 1861 to 1865 was a family quarrel, but 'Old Glory' that carried thirty-four stars in battle now bears forty-eight, representing forty-eight loyal and true American states. It represents so very much. It is a beacon light for oppressed humanity regardless of nationality. The remarkable history of 'Old Glory' inspired our beloved Hoosier poet to such a pitch of patriotic enthusiasm that this poem on 'Old Glory' stands unapproachable in the eyes of the world for its pathos and beauty.

"In answer to your question: 'Are we prepared for war if our country should be invaded?' I shall give you my personal views on the subject, regardless of what others may think. The United States can not afford to sleep in fancied security because we are at peace with all nations. Defensive preparations in the time of peace are of paramount importance. To be unprepared in time of war is to invite disaster, as France did in 1870

"Who can foretell when war will come, or what nation might take offense and declare war against us? You may say that by the time the nations of Europe get through fighting they will be in no condition to fight anybody. That is sheer nonsense. At the close of the civil war in 1865 300,000 seasoned soldiers of the United States Army were under arms, ready to cross the Rio Grande to help the Mexicans drive out the French and defend the Monroe Doctrine. The French troops were recalled to France, and the dynasty of Maximillian ended at Queretaro.

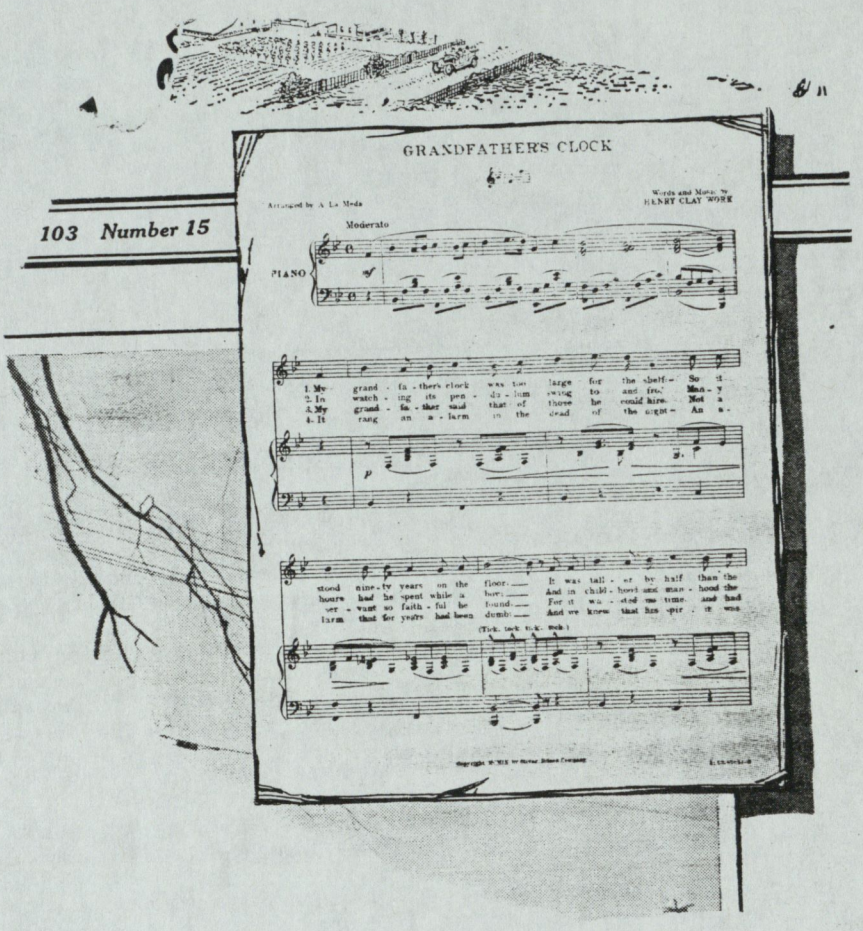
"It is said that out of our population of 95,000,000 we could muster 5,000,000 men. Probably true, but would they be soldiers? It takes time to develop citizens into soldiers unless under the discipline of qualified officers.

"In a popular government like the United States military education is a necessity. In every school, be it public or private, there ought to be a general system of military training—healthful, instructive, elementary, military training. It would not have to be compulsory, for where is the boy with surplus energy who does not like military instruction? It is not necessary to make military scholars of the boys, there is a vast difference between a military scholar and one who has military training. With a nation of trained young men the United States could mobolize an army of from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 men that would be able to enter active field service in three months and be a terror to all invading armies. Once a brave American exclaimed, 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.' This should be the motto of every true American.

"In answer to your third question, 'Were there many foreign-born men who had become naturalized citizens, in the ranks of the Union Army during the civil war?'

"Very many. Almost every country under the sun contributed to some extent. Germany and the Emerald Isle contributed a large share. The Germans of this country who had adopted America as their home were among our truest friends and bravest soldiers. Statistics of the civil war compiled by a Dr. Gould show 176,817 German soldiers enroiled in the Union Army—15 per cent of the German population of the United States at that time. Among the prominent German regiments in the civil war there was the Ninth Ohio Infantry, Col. Bob McCook, afterward Gustav Kammerling; the Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, Col. August Willich; Mann's Missouri Battery, Lieut. E. Breutzman; Forty-third Illinois Infantry, Col. Raith; Twenty-fourth Indiana Infantry, Lieut. John Gerber; Twentieth Missouri Infantry, Col. B. Laipboldt; Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, Col. Frederick C. Winkler; Sixth Indiana Battery, known as Moeller's Battery,' Lieut. Louis Kern, all Germans, and many more I can not recall."

The Androscoggin, in Maine, was originally the Amoriscoggin, "the high fish place." The first two syllables were changed in compliment to Sir Edmund Andros. Forty-seven different spellings are given as recorded by the early settlers.



Grandfather's Clock

My grandfather's clock was too large for the shelf,
So it stood ninety years on the floor;
It was taller by half than than the old man himself,
Though it weighed not a pennyweight more.
It was born on the morn of the day he was born
And was always his treasure and pride.
But it stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

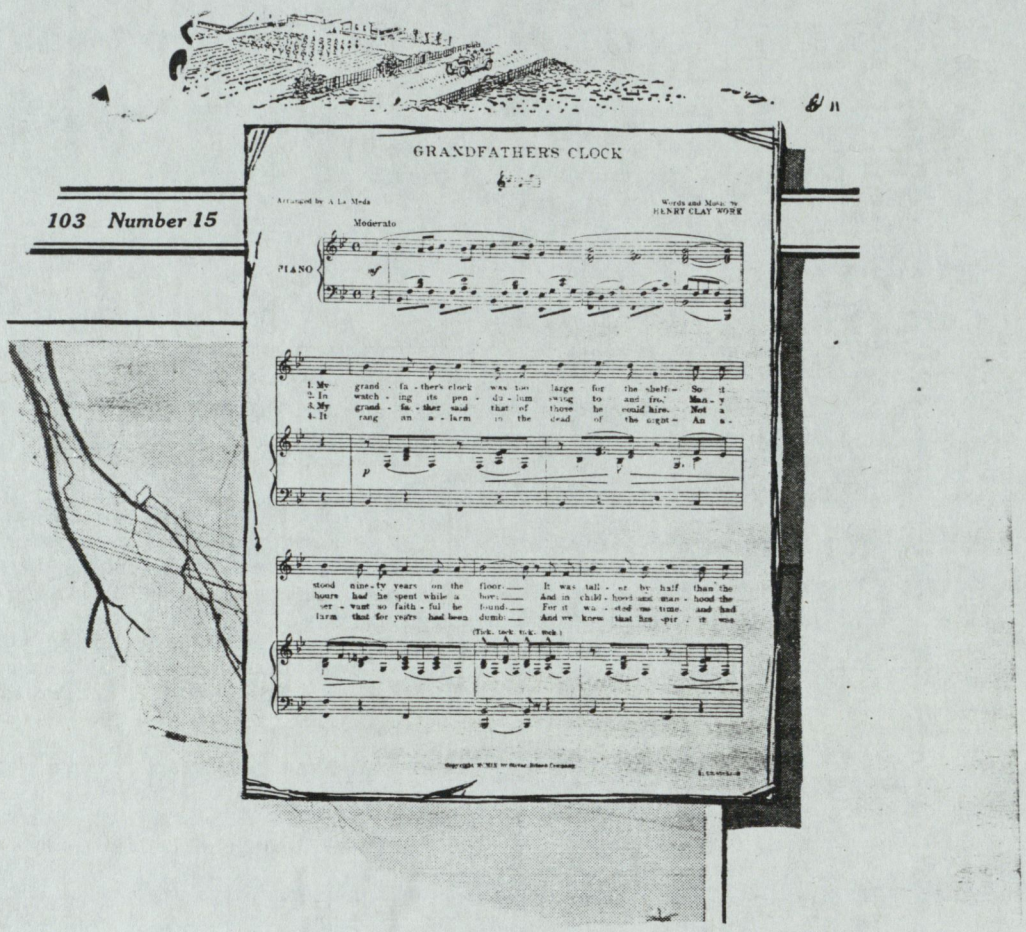
Ninety years without slumbering,
Tick, tock, tick, tock,
His life-seconds numbering.
Tick, tock, tick, tock,
It stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

In watching its pendulum swing to and fro
Many hours had he spent while a boy;
And in childhood and manhood the clock seemed to know
And to share both his grief and his joy.
For it struck twenty-four when he entered the door
With a blooming and beautiful bride;
But it stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

My grandfather said of those he could hire,
Not a servant so faithful he found.
For it wasted no time and had but one desire—
At the close of each week to be wound.
And it kept in its place—not a frown upon its face,
And its hands never hung by its side;
But it stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

It rang an alarm in the dead of the night—
An alarm that for years had been dumb.
And we knew that his spirit was pluming for flight,
That his hour for departure had come.
Still the clock kept the time with a soft and muffled chime
As we silently stood by his side;
But it stopped short—never to go again—
When the old man died.

—D. O. T.



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The Marine.

He is always fit and ready,
He is always cool and steady,
He was born to laugh at danger
And to fight his battles clean;
He is trim and he is dapper,
But he's every inch a scrapper,
And where'er the shells are thickest
You can look for the marine.

He's the first to scent the battle,
First to hear the muskets rattle,
First to fling Old Glory's colors
'Neath a foreign bit of sky;
He's the first of truth's defenses,
And when fighting grim commences,
He's the first to heed the challenge—
For the Flag he's first to die.

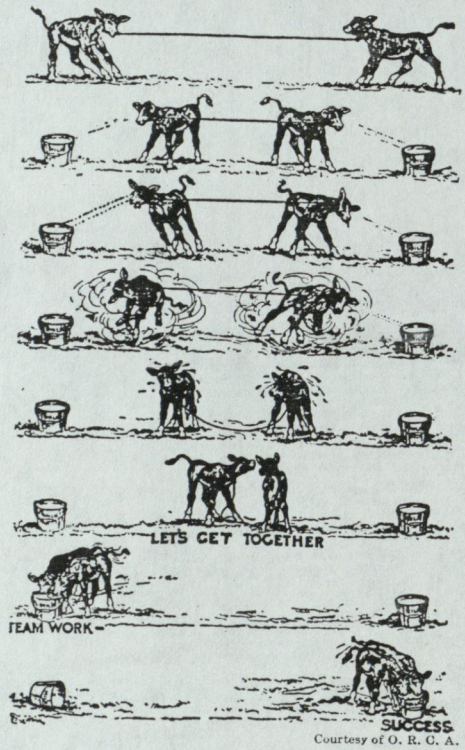
He is rough sometimes of manner,
But he loves his country's banner;
He's a sailor and a soldier,
Or a man of peace and law;
In the wild, untutored places,
He can teach the savage graces,
And he'll build a Yankee schoolhouse
With a hammer and a saw.

He can level mountain ridges,
Cross the rivers with his bridges,
Fashion order out of chaos
And a ruined town restore;
Uncle Sam has never tasked him
With a job or never asked him
For a special brand of service
That he wasn't ready for.

He's a son of fine tradition,
Spreading freedom is his mission,
And you'll always find him grinning
Everywhere the Flag is seen,
When the bullets start to flying
And the days are grim and trying,
You can thank the Lord above you
For the U. S. A. Marine.

(Copyright, 1918, by Edgar A. Guest.)

By PROFESSOR R. K. BLISS



Courtesy of O. R. C. A.

DOES COOPERATION PAY?

:-: The Service Flag :-:

Dear little flag in the window there,
Hung with a tear and a woman's prayer;
Child of Old Glory, born with a star
Oh, what a wonderful flag you are.

Blue is your star in its field of white,
Dipped in the red that was born of fight;
Born of the blood that our forbears shed
To raise your mother, The Flag o'erhead.

And now you've come, in this frenzied day,
To speak from a window—to speak and say:
"I am the voice of a soldier son
Gone to be gone till the victory's won."

"I am the flag of the Service, sir;
The flag of his mother—I speak for her
Who stands by my window and waits and fears,
But hides from others her unwept tears.

"I am the flag of the wives who wait
For the safe return of a martial mate,
A mate gone forth where the war god thrives
To save from sacrifice other men's wives.

"I am the flag of the sweetheart true;
The often unthought of—the sisters, too,
I am the flag of a mother's son,
And wont come down till the victory's won."

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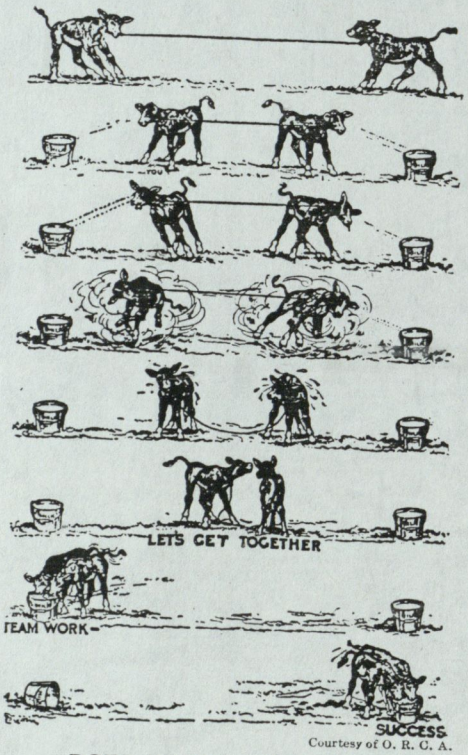

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His Last Message.

It is improbable that the President, in his last annual offering to Congress, consciously sought to maintain a parallel between it and previous messages, but the parallel is there. If you will go back to his former recommendations, from the day the mantle of the martyred McKinley descended upon him, you will find these same ideas, for which he contends today, put forward then. It is a poetic and a fitting thing that this last message should comport so faithfully with what has gone before. Nothing is added to or taken from the heroic figure of our strenuous, our picturesque, our combative President. It is better so. Such as he has been he remains, and as such history will know him.

What Theodore Roosevelt has stood for in our public life may be set down in a very few words. He is for what he regards and calls "the square deal." It is a phrase that comes to us out of the mine and camp and smells of the saddle, the rifle and the pines. It is redolent of that rough and primitive manhood which our President, though reared on Fifth avenue and bred at Harvard, loved as passionately as if he were to the manner born. Like all his speech and all his thinking, it hearkens back to the rudimentary principles of unsophisticated civilization, and expresses the fundamental conception of honesty and fair dealing which no philosophy is needed to inculcate or culture to understand. Its following, indeed, is so much of the masses and so little of the cultivated that it may almost be said to resemble a certain gospel to whose standard, it was affirmed, "not many wise, not many mighty, not many noble, were called."

There are many measures of greatness by which President Roosevelt would fail to satisfy the discriminating mind. His writings have no definitive statement of historical conclusion or political doctrine. They are indeed a slovenly covering for the noble body of truth which they contain. His impetuosity and abandon of vehemence suggest neither the scholar nor the statesman. There hovers over them all an atmosphere of petulance, of challenge to combat, of impatience under criticism and restlessness under disappointment, incompatible with that dignity and poise which denotes true greatness. Loyal and unquestioning as a friend, and like all loyal friends a steadfast and dependable antagonist, there is in his make-up the temper of the zealous advocate, but not that of the open-minded judge.

Yet he was raised up to do a great and a necessary work, and right royally has he discharged the trust. No man of gentle spirit and sensitive nature could do what he has done because such men

his name when it has long forgotten the petty controversies in which malicious ingenuity involved him. Like one of Rostand's heroes, he has been the occasion of grief to the judicious at times, but he goes to his final place in history with no stain upon his plume.

In a volume of reminiscent essays by Lady Ritchie, Thackeray's eldest daughter, a little incident is related throwing a curious light on Tourgenieff, the Russian author and patriot. In a little apology for failure to keep an engagement he once said to her: "I was so very sorry, but I was prevented. Look at my thumbs!" He held up both his hands, palms outward. "See how small they are," he went on. "People with such little thumbs can never do what they intend to do; they always let themselves be prevented." This idea as to thumbs is one of the theories of palmistry, but one would hardly expect a man like Tourgenieff to give heed to this pseudo science.

Talk of the improbabilities of fiction! Seldom does the fiction writer's imagination go beyond the possibilities of actual life. There, for example, is the case of a man, formerly a prominent lawyer in New York and a millionaire, who, the other day in Chicago, signed a draft for $29,000 to account for a loss brought upon him by a defaulting friend. This was the last remnant of his fortune, except a few dollars, the rest having been needlessly squandered during the last few years while he was wandering over the world trying to forget his grief over the accidental burning to death of his wife and two children. He was philosophical over his impecunious condition, but when a man's incentive in life is gone money loses its importance.

It appears that officers of the Smithsonian Institution asked President Roosevelt that two or three of its representatives be allowed to accompany him on his African expedition, and that the combination of forces was not of his seeking. Also, as every one might have known, that he pays all of his own and his son's expenses on the tour and for their entire outfit. This announcement, however, will not prevent the yellow press, which he has kicked, from continuing to hint that there is something wrong about the affair.

The President seems to use the word "empiricism" wrongly, as many do, supposing it to signify an arbitrary, unreasoning assumption, whereas its real meaning embodies the experimental as opposed to the intuitional process. The use of the word in the sense of quackery is permissible, but not to be commended. This is not, however, what the President apparently had in mind, as the context indicates, but a form of arbitrary, imperious assumption, which is exactly opposite to the thing "empiricism" means.

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Courts Denounced.

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ceased, and there is now develop-
diversity in agricultural products as to make possible a change in the land conditions of the territory, so that an opportunity may be given to the small land owner similar to that on the mainland.

To aid these changes, the National Government must provide the necessary harbor improvements on each island, so that the agricultural products can be carried to the markets of the world. The coastwise shipping laws should be amended to meet the special needs of the islands, and the alien contract labor law should be so modified in its application to Hawaii as to enable American and European labor to be brought thither.

We have begun to improve Pearl Harbor for a naval base and to provide the necessary military fortifications for the protection of the islands, but I can not too strongly emphasize the need of appropriations for these purposes of such an amount as will within the shortest possible time make those islands practically impregnable. It is useless to develop the industrial conditions of the islands and establish there bases of supply for our naval and merchant fleets unless we insure, as far as human ingenuity can, their safety from foreign seizure.

One thing to be remembered with all our fortifications is that it is almost useless to make them impregnable from the sea if they are left open to land attack. This is true even of our own coast, but it is doubly true of our insular possessions. In Hawaii, for example, it is worse than useless to establish a naval station unless we establish it behind fortifications so strong that no landing force can take them save by regular and long-continued siege operations.

Self-Government Making Progress in Philippine

Real progress toward self-government being made in the Philippine Islands. Th gathering of a Philippine legislative bod and Philippine Assembly marks a progres absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers, but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers, and, indeed, always excepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great Empire of Japan, it opens an entirely new departure when compared with anything which has happened among Asiatic powers which are their own masters.

Hitherto this Philippine Legislature has acted with moderation and self-restraint, and has seemed in practical fashion to realize the eternal truth that there must always be government, and that the only way in which any body of individuals can escape the necessity of being governed by outsiders is to show that they are able to restrain themselves, to keep down wrongdoing and disorder. The Filipino people, through their officials, are therefore making real steps in the direction of self-government.

I hope and believe that these steps mark the beginning of a course which will continue till the Filipinos become fit to decide for themselves whether they desire to be an independent nation. But it is well for them (and well also for those Americans who, during the last decade, have done so much damage to the Filipinos by agitation for an immediate independence for which they were totally unfit) to remember that self-government depends, and must depend, upon the Filipinos themselves.

All we can do is to give them the opportunity to develop the capacity for self-government.

If we had followed the advice of the foolish doctrinaries who wished us at any time during the last ten years to turn the Filipino people adrift, we should have shirked the plainest possible duty and have inflicted a lasting wrong upon the Filipino people.

We have acted in exactly the opposite spirit. We have given the Filipinos constitutional government; a government based upon justice, and we have shown that we have governed them for their good and not for our aggrandizement. At the present time, as during the last ten years, the inexorable logic of facts shows that this government must be supplied by us and not by them.

We must be wise and generous; we must help the Filipinos to master the difficult art

criticism and restlessness under disappointment, incompatible with that dignity and poise which denotes true greatness. Loyal and unquestioning as a friend, and like all loyal friends a steadfast and dependable antagonist, there is in his make-up the temper of the zealous advocate, but not that of the open-minded judge.

Yet he was raised up to do a great and a necessary work, and right royally has he discharged the trust. No man of gentle spirit and sensitive nature could do what he has done because such men would have no stomach for the blows he has given and received. From his appointed task he has never quailed, and the oft-repeated illustration of St. George and the dragon is true to the life. The dragon at which he has aimed his blows is the same that every lover of humanity has fought when he undertook to shatter oppression in the name of liberty. Although not a foreign power with armies in the field or a tyrant with terrified subjects pleading before the throne, the enemy with which he has engaged was just as truly grasping at the means of oppression. The immemorial passion for power was the same; its instruments were different. Individual prowess had taken the place of hereditary rank and the kings and princes from whom a popular deliverance had to be wrested were enthroned by reason of possessions their own intellects had won and the laws their own ingenuity had devised.

In this message, as in all the rest, the doctrine is put forth that men are to be judged by the moral quality of their acts and not by the ill-gotten power they would wield or by the opportunities that have passed them by. Rich or poor, is no difference, it's only decency and honesty that counts. If there is any law to compel the observance of the square deal, it must be enforced against all offenders, high or low, not sparing the rich because he is powerful through his wealth, not sparing the poor because he is powerful through the number of his fellows.

Congress listened apathetically to the reading of the message. It is just as well. All men know for what the President stands and what he above everything else desires to achieve. There is little in this message beyond a perfunctory reference to topics of routine legislation, except a reiteration of the principles so dear to his heart and to the hearts of the American people whose cause he has so faithfully served and whose unflinching champion he has been. Anyhow, his work is practically done. There's a new face at the door. We shall have a more acceptable administration from some points of view, but not one that could have served us as the one about to end.

When Theodore Roosevelt leaves the White House there will go out of the Government as tremendous a moral force as ever went before a people to the promised land of a square deal. Those of us love him most who are most unsullied by the world and confused in conscience by its sophistries. Those of us hate him most cordially in whom some weakness or insincerity survives that is out of keeping with his hatred of injustice, oppression and sham. All of us think of him most fondly when we are at our best and descend to detraction of him when we are at our worst. Every influence of honesty and decency, every agency of justice, righteousness and truth, every poor unfortunate and every humble home on which the shadow of oppression sometimes fell, has had in him a friend whose loyalty never wavered, whose courage never sank in the hardest fight. It is for this moral stand and for the heroic blows he struck for the square deal that history will gratefully treasure

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We must be wise and generous; we must help the Filipinos to master the difficult art of self-control, which is simply another name for self-government. But we can not give them self-government save in the sense of governing them so that gradually they may, if they are able, learn to govern themselves.

Under the present system of just laws and sympathetic administration, we have every reason to believe that they are gradually acquiring the character which lies at the basis of self-government, and for which, if it be lacking, no system of laws, no paper constitution, will in any wise serve as a substitute.

Our people in the Philippines have achieved what may legitimately be called a marvelous success in giving to them a government which marks on the part of those in authority both the necessary understanding of the people and the necessary purpose to serve them disinterestedly and in good faith.

I trust that within a generation the time will arrive when the Philippines can decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent, or to continue under the protection of a strong and disinterested power, able to guarantee to the islands order at home and protection from foreign invasion. But no one can prophesy the exact date when it will be wise to consider independence as a fixed and definite policy. It would be worse than folly to try to set down such a date in advance, for it must depend upon the way in which the Philippine people themselves develop the power of self-mastery.

Citizenship in Porto Rico.

I again recommend that American citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

Occupancy of Cuba Will Cease in Two More Months

In Cuba our occupancy will cease in about two months' time; the Cubans have in orderly manner elected their own governmental authorities, and the island will be turned over to them. Our occupation on this occasion has lasted a little over two years, and Cuba has thriven and prospered under it.

Our earnest hope and one desire is that the people of the island shall now govern themselves with justice, so that peace and order may be secure. We will gladly help them to this end; but I would solemnly warn them to remember the great truth that the only way a people can permanently avoid being governed from without is to show that they both can and will govern themselves from within.

Relations With Japan Are of Satisfactory Character

The Japanese Government has postponed until 1917 the date of the great international exposition, the action being taken so as to insure ample time in which to prepare to make the exposition all that it should be made. The American commissioners have visited Japan and the postponement will merely give ampler opportunity for America to be represented at the exposition.

Not since the first international exposition has there been one of greater importance than this will be, marking as it does the fiftieth anniversary of the ascension to the throne of the Emperor of Japan. The extraordinary leap to a foremost place among the nations of the world made by Japan during this half century is something unparalleled in all previous history.

This exposition will fitly commemorate and signalize the giant progress that has been achieved. It is the first exposition of its kind that has ever been held in Asia. The United States, because of the ancient friendship between the two peoples, because each of us fronts on the Pacific, and because of the growing commercial relations between this country and Asia, takes a peculiar interest in seeing the exposition made a success in every way.

I take this opportunity publicly to state my appreciation of the way in which in Japan, in Australia, in New Zealand and in all the states of South America, the battle fleet has been received on its practice voyage around the world. The American Government can not too strongly express its appreciation of the abounding and generous hospitality shown our ships in every port they visited.

Promotions in the Army Should Come Through Merit

As regards the army I call attention to the fact that while our junior officers and enlisted men stand very high, the present system of promotion by seniority results in bringing into the higher grades many men of mediocre capacity who have but a short time to serve.

No man should regard it as his vested right to rise to the highest rank in the army any more than in any other profession. It is a curious and by no means creditable fact that there should be so often a failure on the part of the public and its representatives to understand the great need, from the standpoint of the service and the Nation, of refusing to promote reasonable, elderly incompetents. The higher places should be given to the most deserving, without regard to seniority; at least s

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Milwaukee, April 4. *1908*

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ROCUS, SNOWDROP, RANUNCULUS, SCILLA, ANEMONE, CHIONODOXA and other similar Bulbs do well under the following care.

Among the earliest to bloom are these small bulbs, lifting their heads almost before the snow has disappeared. Blooming at a time when the ground is destitute of foliage and flower, they are welcome visitors. The crocus succeeds when grown in pots, and tolerably well in glasses, for which purpose the best named varieties should be selected. They present the best appearance when grown in masses in a bed, for which large quantities should be used, say from one hundred to five hundred in a bed.

Crocuses will care for themselves, blooming very early amid the grass and dying down to the bulb in ample time to be entirely out of the way of the lawn mower. They may be planted with Scilla Siberica, the blossoms of these two earliest flowering bulbs showing very prettily together. These Bulbs should be planted in the Autumn, in any good garden soil, about three inches deep and about two inches apart, if in beds or borders.

Indoors the Bulbs can be easily forced, planted from six to a dozen bulbs in a pot of ordinary soil, or in small glasses, kept cool, well watered and given plenty of fresh air.

PANISH IRIS. This type is well adapted for pot culture and forcing, blooming in the winter. The flowers are of great beauty, and cut in the bud state last from one to two weeks in bloom. If planted in boxes and placed in cold frames until they show bud, then brought into heat, they can be had in bloom from March on, and will give great satisfaction. The Spanish Iris also succeeds nicely as a garden plant, requiring protection in cold latitudes.

REESIAS. Bears peculiar clusters of white flowers, which last a long time and have a delicate fragrance. The bulbs force easily and will come into bloom in January and February in an ordinary greenhouse. They also grow well and bloom freely in an ordinary sitting room if placed near a window and not kept too hot. Will stand a slight freezing without injury. They appear to the best advantage when four or five bulbs are set in light, rich soil, in a six-inch pot, kept in a warm, moist, dark place until the plants are well started. Be careful to have good drainage. There is danger in watering too freely until the plants are in flower.

ARIETIES NOT ESPECIALLY NAMED on this sheet will do very nicely planted out of doors under the following conditions. A small bulb the size of Crocus can be planted 2 inches deep and 2 inches apart; a bulb the size of Tulip, 5 inches deep and 5 inches apart; the size of Hyacinth, 5 inches deep and 7 inches apart, etc., etc. **In short,** compare bulb with the nearest to it on Chart and plant according.

We trust these few words will prove of assistance to you and believe hey will, as it is exactly the way we and all other large growers produce ur bulbs and beautiful flowers.

Tell your friends and neighbors how pleased you are with our Bulbs, nd have them order today as our stock is going fast.

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For all Dutch Bulbs which are planted out of doors in the Fall for early Spring Flowering.

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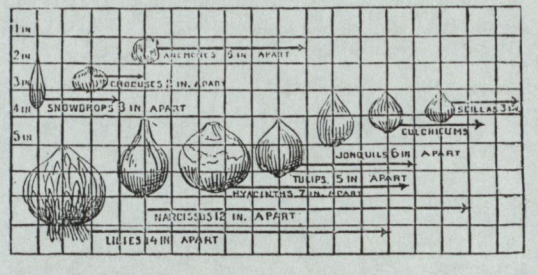

NOTICE carefully the diagram given above, as it is a whole book in itself, telling how deep and how far apart the different Bulbs should be planted. Of course one should have good rich soil, and a sunny situation. That is really all there is to it. Detailed instructions on some of the leading sorts follow.

TULIP CULTURE. The culture of Tulips is the same as that of Hyacinths, except that the bulbs should be planted about four inches deep and three to six inches apart. Tulips are perfectly hardy, so only a slight protection is required from extreme cold and sharp Winds.

Many of the single varieties force readily and have become great favorites in the house in mid-winter. If potted in September and treated as directed for Hyacinths, they may be had in bloom in December. When they show a tendency to bloom just above the bulbs, they must be kept longer in the dark to draw out the flower stems. A splendid effect is obtained by planting from three to a dozen bulbs in a medium sized pot.

All single early varieties commence flowering two weeks in advance of other sorts of Tulips, and are admirably adapted for culture in pots, borders or beds.

All Tulips, Single and Double, Early, Late, Due Von Thol, Pottebakers, Darwin, etc., require the same culture.

HYACINTH CULTURE.—**Pot Culture in the House.** Plant from September to December in rich, sandy loam, in four or five inch pots, inserting the bulb so that its top will be just below the surface. Do not pack the soil in the pots, as the bulbs will be much less likely to push out when the root growth commences if the soil is loose. A splendid mass effect may be had by planting a considerable number of bulbs in a flat or window box; all the bulbs should be of the same variety to insure blooming together. Water thoroughly and set the pots or boxes away in a cool, dark place for several weeks, and then gradually bring to the light about four weeks before you wish them to bloom.

Out-door Culture in Beds or Borders. The bulbs may be planted almost any time from October until the ground is frozen solid, but it is advisable to purchase early before our stocks are depleted. They succeed in any good, well drained garden soil which should be well spaded, and will be better if some well rotted manure is mixed through it. Set the bulbs so that the tops will be between three and four inches below the surface and six to ten inches apart. Pack a little sand under and about them if its convenient, being careful that none of the manure comes in direct contact with the bulbs.

Before very severe weather comes on it is advisable to cover the beds with straw, leaves or manure, to protect them from severe cold during winter; but care should be taken that this covering is not too thick and dense, as the bulbs are as likely to be injured by being kept too warm as by freezing. The covering should be removed as early in the spring as severe freezing is over and growth commences.

If the bulbs are taken up after they become well ripened and are stored in a cool, dry place, they will bloom the next season; but the difficulty of keeping them at the right temperature and moisture is so great in our climate that we cannot recommend the attempt. If they are left in the ground they will ordinarily produce some inferior flowers the next year. In most cases it will be more satisfactory to secure a fresh stock of large, finely grown bulbs each season.

NARCISSUS, DAFFODILS AND JONQUIL CULTURE. There are several quite distinct classes of Narcissus. The old yellow Daffodil, or Trumpet Narcissus, the white flowered Pheasant's Eye or Poet's Narcissus, and the Polyanthus Narcissus. The first two are among the hardiest and most desirable plants of the garden, and will do better and give more satsfaction with less care than almost any other plant.

When once established they do not need to be reset for several years, and will thrive in almost any soil. They are not only desirable for the garden, but equally so for the house. One to four bulbs set in a five inch pot will be sure to give flowers even in the smoky atmosphere of the city, where their beautiful color and delicate fragrance are doubly welcome.

The Polyanthus varieties need some protection through winter in the north, but will do finely without it in the south. They are exceedingly valuable for flowering in pots in the house. The Paper White Grandiflora and the Double Roman may be made to come into bloom in December, and this, with other varieties of Narcissus, will give a continuous succession of profuse bloom until Spring. They thrive best in a cool temperature.

Pot as soon as received in good turfy loam, but let no manure, rotted or otherwise, touch the bulbs. Set in a cool, dark room, and keep moderately moist for one or two months, so that they may root; then remove to the window or conservatory for flowering. Do not cultivate too strongly, as an extra vigor of growth is detrimental to the purity of the color of the flower.

EASTER LILIES CULTURE (including Bermuda Harrisii, Japanese Longiflorum and Candidum).

Culture for forcing in pots—As early as the bulbs can be procured in AUTUMN, from August to November, plant them in five or six inch pots, using a compost of one-half rich, loamy soil, one-quarter well rotted cow manure and one-quarter clean, sharp sand. This compost should just cover the bulbs and should be made firm by being pressed closely about them. Then place the pots in a cold frame, or insert them in a sheltered place in the garden, allowing the soil to cover the tops of the pots one to two inches, or place them in the cellar or a cool room where there is no fire. Let them remain here until quite cold weather comes on and the pots are well filled with roots. Then remove to the greenhouse, conservatory or warm room but force slowly, keeping the temperature moderately cool (about 60°) until the buds appear. Water only sparingly till then, but when the buds have set, increase the heat and water thoroughly. A little weak, clear manure water may be used with advantage two or three times a week, after the plants have commenced rapid growth. While in bloom keep the plants in a dry, airy, cool situation to make the flowers last longer.

HARDY LILIES CULTURE—(Auratum, etc.) **Culture Out of Doors.** Their culture is simple, and with a little care success is certain. The bulbs should be planted in the Autumn early as possible; if in Spring, they should be planted out as soon as the frost is out of the ground—the earlier the better. In the south, where frost does not prevent, plant from October to March.

Select a well-drained spot, dig the soil deep and make it fine, enriching it abundantly with very rotten cow manure and adding a liberal mixture of sand. Set the bulbs from four to six inches deep, according to size, surrounding them with sand so as to prevent any manure coming in contact with the bulbs. During the Winter cover the surface of the bed with a thin layer of coarse straw manure, which will not only afford a slight protection to the bulbs but will materially enrich the soil. In the Spring the manure may be removed or dug in between the rows.

Care should be taken that they have proper drainage, no water being allowed to stand around the roots. Once firmly established, they should not be disturbed oftener than once in five years.

CHINESE SACRED LILY. "You can almost see them grow," succeeding almost everywhere and with everybody. They do well in pots of earth, but are more novel and beautiful grown in shallow bowls of water, with enough fancy pebbles to prevent them from toppling over when in bloom. A dozen bulbs started at intervals will give a succession of flowers throughout the winter.

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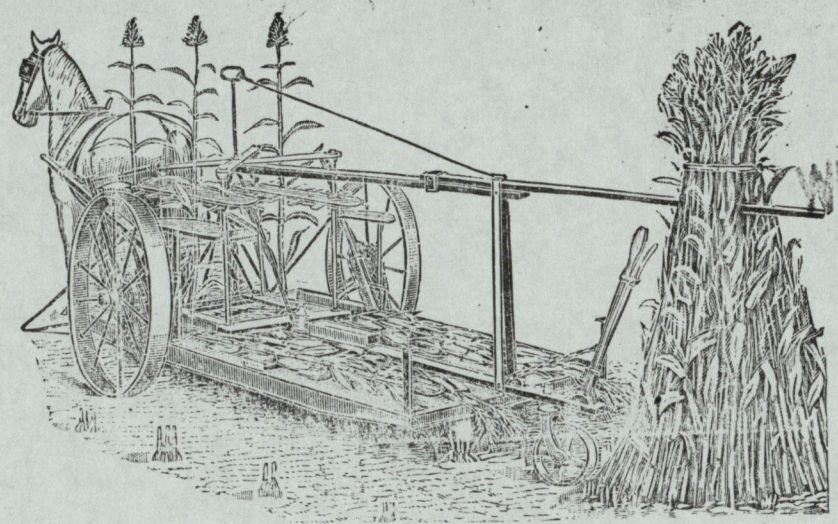

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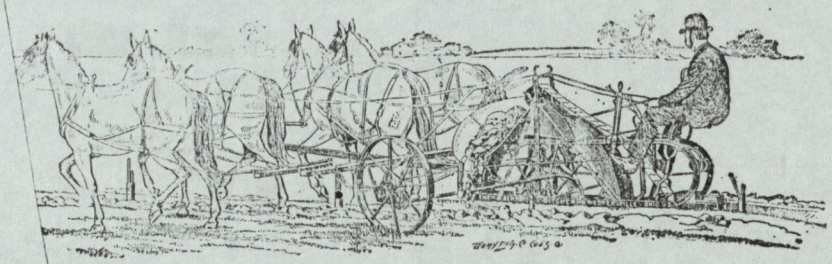

R.R. No 3.

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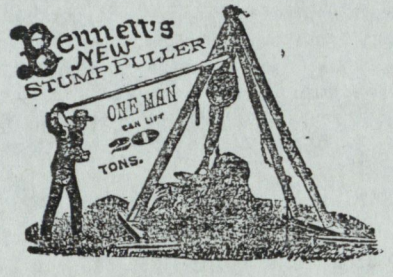

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Four Days' Trial

Some have objected to our Three Days Trial offer for fear they might not like the machine, and hence have the return freight charges to pay. Now whilst this is no serious objection, from the fact that the machines are seldom returned, still it has doubtless kept some from placing their order with us, hence we intend to remove all such objections by making the following offer: You are to deposit the price of the machine in some bank, or with some responsible business house (bank always preferred, if at all convenient), and fill out the enclosed blank according to directions (keep a copy of it if you wish), and send to us and we will ship you the machine on

Four Days Trial

On the following conditions: You are expected to pay the freight on the machine from the factory to your place, take it from the station soon after its arrival, take good care of it, and try it at actual work for two days, just as soon as the weather and ground will permit, and if for any reason the machine fails to do the work as represented, you are then to notify H. L. Bennett & Co., Westerville, O., in what respect the machine fails to do the work as represented, and they will immediately give you further instructions, and you will then be expected to give the ma-

claimed for i

of sending some one there to start the ing entertainment while there, and if they shall fail to make the ma... as guaranteed, it is to be returned to the station free of charge by the person ordering the machine, and shipped to the order of H. L. Bennett & Co. H. L. Bennett & Co. to pay return freight charges and to give order to the bank, or person holding the money, to return same to the party making the deposit. If the machine is used four days without giving any notice to H. L. Bennett & Co. this is to be taken as evidence that everything is satisfactory and the money is to be forwarded to H. L. Bennett & Co. as payment for the machine. The bank or person holding the money must hold it until the above conditions have been complied with.

Remember there is no way by which we can get this money until you have received the machine and found it to do the work as represented by us,

then you will be expected to give instructions to the person holding the money to forward the same to us, according to the conditions of this contract.

Now we think we have made this offer so fair that any one having use for a machine certainly cannot object to the offer, for you only take the risk of paying the freight one way and have the use of the machine four days, in case it should be returned, and, of course, if it should be returned we would have a like amount of freight charges to pay; machine would doubtless be damaged and would not do to send out again as a new machine, hence, you see, we are taking by far the greater risk in a proposition of this kind.

We desire to treat the rich and poor just alike in this trial offer, hence do not ask us to make shipment of machine on conditions of this Four Days' Trial unless deposit has first been made in accordance with conditions of same.

All Machines Warranted for One Year

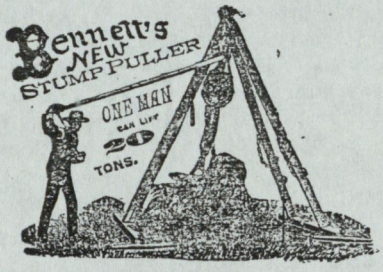
That is, if the machine breaks on account of poor workmanship or bad material, and does not stand the number of pounds warranted to stand on the lever we will furnish all such repairs free of charge on board cars at Westerville, Ohio, any time within one year from date of shipment.

If there is any further information you desire before placing your order, let us know and we will try and explain everything satisfactorily.

H. L. BENNETT & CO.,

Westerville, Ohio.

...ed Stump Pullers



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POISONING TREES FOUND EFFECTIVE

Girdling Method Leaves Stumps to Sprout and Is Less Desirable.

In cleaning up pasture land or clearing new land for crops it is often desirable to kill trees by some method surer and quicker than the old-time method of girdling. In dealing with the kinds of trees which sprout from the stump, such as the oaks, hickories, and red gum, a reliable method of killing is especially needed.

For the purpose of poisoning trees, arsenic has been successfully used in both this and other countries, often killing trees in a few weeks or a few days which by the simple girdling process would require months. Useful directions for making up a poison solution for quick and effective work in all kinds of timber, together with the method of application are given below, quoted from a recent number of the Australia Forestry Journal. In Austria, it appears, much investigation has been carried on, and this method has been widely used with excellent results.

Formula Found Good.

Following is the formula:

Arsenic, one pound.

Washing soda, one pound, or caustic soda, one-half pound.

Whiting, one-half pound.

Water, four gallons.

Since the ordinary white arsenious oxide of commerce is not soluble in water to any great degree, soda has to be used for the purpose. When large amounts of the poison are desired washing soda will be cheaper, but for small amounts caustic soda will perhaps be found the handiest.

To prepare the solution, first dissolve the soda (either form) in a convenient amount of water, using heat, if desirable, to assist and hasten it; then slowly add the arsenic, previously made into a thin paste (as the housewife treats her cornflour), stirring all the time; place on a strong fire, and after it has come to the boil, allow it to remain boiling for at least half an hour; stir from time to time, and be careful to stand on the side away from the fumes, as, being poisonous, they are apt to cause sickness. When the arsenic is thoroughly dissolved, the solution may be made up to the required bulk by adding the remainder of the water, either hot or cold. The whiting is added merely to serve as an indicator of the trees treated as it turns white on drying.

Winter Best Season.

The best time for carrying on the operation of poisoning is when the tree is dormant, or during the winter months. This will most surely prevent suckering, although trees can be killed practically any time of the year.

In applying the poison, the tree is first girdled by a series of heavy downward strokes of the ax through the bark and well into the wood, leaving the chips protruding outward in a "frill" extending completely around the tree. It is necessary that this "frilling" process be thoroughly done, which alone would ordinarily kill the tree after some time. A half pint for small trees to a quart for very large trees of the poison is then poured into the chipped surface, taking care to saturate the wood thoroughly. An old teapot or kettle with a spout serves well the purpose of pouring without needless waste or spilling down the tree. Saplings may be cut off low down and the poison applied over the stump by a swab stick. If this is done when the sap is down the tree will be completely killed and suckering prevented.

D COMPETE WITH
WOOL GROWERS

CRUDE OIL TO HOGS.

In a recent issue of The Guide, a correspondent wishes to know whether it will hurt hogs to feed them crude oil. It has been our experience that it will not. However, we have never made any special effort to get them to drink it. I think you will have difficulty in getting them to drink it unless mixed with a thick slop. They may drink a little otherwise, but not any large amount.

We have had large quantities of the oil spilled and the hogs seemed to like it, and it did them no harm, but I think they would soon tire of it as a steady diet, but they never tire of wallowing in it. A. V. Priddy.

Preble Co., Ohio.

For the Wabash county farmer we would suggest using one part sulphur, one part sal soda, one part copperas and two parts glaubler salts, well mixed and allow the hogs free access. Will surely free the hogs from worms and is inexpensive. C. B. Newton.

Wood Co., Ohio.

Perennials may be sown now for next season's flowers.

Pork Sausage.

R. E. R., Chico, Cal., asks for a good recipe for making pork sausage. My recipe has been used with satisfaction by many for half a century and more. Your inquirer must bear in mind that his success will depend largely on the proper handling of the material.

For 25 pounds of meat use by accurate weight 5½ ounces of dairy salt, 1¾ ounces of freshly ground pepper, 1½ ounces of sage and 2¼ ounces of granulated sugar.

We have always had best results when we had freshly-ground black pepper and Italian or home-grown sage. The meat must not be too lean or it will make sausage too solid and lacking in quality. Not less than one-fourth of the meat should be fat, and not more than three-fourths lean. If the trimmings of hams, shoulders and sides do not make as much meat as desired we find that shoulder helps out admirably, if we guard against stringy parts about the leg.

The spices will be more uniformly mixed if they are sprinkled over the meat after it is cut into pieces suitable to pass through the grinder or chopper. Hams lack the fat to make the best sausage.

It pays to pass the meat through the grinder a second time, if one expects the truly gilt-edged home-made sausage. Sausage meat depreciates after exposure to the atmosphere for a few days. If it is cooked and packed in a stone jar and covered with lard or the frying fat—it will keep months and not become stale. On the ranch or farm we usually have all the fresh meat on spareribs and backbones to tax our capacity of saving, so it is good economy to keep back the sausage until rougher meats are disposed of. Such meats will keep sweet much longer if hung in a cool dry place, so that one piece does not touch another. If piled into a vessel where the juices accumulate, they sour in a short time. The principle is that of jerked meat preservation in a warm climate.

Pig-killing is in season now and good sausage is good economy in these war times. L. N. B.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS LECTURES.

Delivers Interesting Address to the Veterinary Graduates at Madison University.

Positively one of the most interesting addresses ever delivered before a veterinary class, was that delivered by Dr. David Roberts, the noted cattle specialist of Waukesha, Wis., and we are glad of an opportunity to be able to publish this, as we know it will be found interesting and instructive to our readers.

Abortion in cows exists in all parts of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Europe. It is exceedingly prevalent in the United States, where there are at present over seventeen million milch cows and a large per cent. of these are thus afflicted yearly.

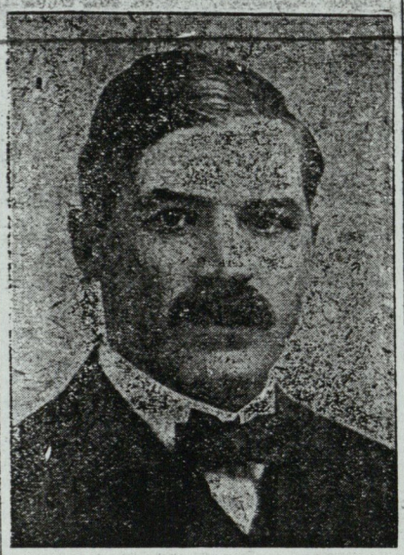
The damage done to a cow thus afflicted amounts to from $12 to $25 per annum. Thus the loss of breeders throughout the United States is a tremendous one.

Abortion in cows may be due to three general causes.

1st. Abortion in cows may be due to accidents of various nature, but the loss brought about by the small per cent. of abortion due to these causes would be scarcely noticed by the breeders of this country.

2nd. Abortion may be due to a physical weakness of the genital organs of either cow or bull, or both.

The loss caused by this condition is much greater than by accident and



DAVID ROBERTS, D. V. S.

has a greater tendency to lead on to a more serious nature of the disease, but all cases of abortion have a tendency to lead on to the infectious form. It should not be understood by the term physical weakness of either dam or sire that they must necessarily be thin, weak and emaciated, but on the contrary they may be the picture of health and still be physical wrecks as far as breeding is concerned. While this is a serious condition of breeding animals it does not begin to be as serious a condition as the third and last cause of abortion in cows, which is due to infection.

Abortion due to physical weakness and infection can be positively prevented and cured.

Infectious abortion in cows is due to a germ. This germ is contained in the mother's blood, the afterbirth and the bowels of the foetus. It is for this reason that the afterbirth is so often retained and prematurely

mant in the womb, will be revived, and soon get in their deadly work, causing her to abort again at a very early stage of gestation.

The difference between an immune herd of cows afflicted with abortion and a herd that has received the proper treatment, is this: any herd of cows, regardless of breed, (as abortion seems to afflict all breeds of cows) may be afflicted with infectious abortion one after another. They will abort usually until each one has aborted from one to four times, but usually a few cows carry their calves full time, while in the midst of others that abort. They seem to be very little inconvenienced, but they are at the same time much afflicted with the germs.

Probably the most noticable damage done to them is the shortage of milk, and often times barrenness. After one of these cows has aborted several times she apparently becomes immune. She may carry her calf full time. It may, and often does live, unless afflicted with scours, which is often the case in an immune herd. The cow's milk will be short in quantity and poor in quality, thus being a non-profit producer.

Any new cows added to the herd will become infected from the herd; will abort the usual number of times, and then become immune like the balance of the herd.

The heifers that grow up and conceive will be infected and will abort the usual number of times, and will then become immune.

If a cow, heifer, bull or calf be sold out of a herd thus afflicted it will carry the disease to a healthy herd regardless of distance.

If a new, healthy bull be purchased and placed at the head of a herd thus afflicted, he will, upon being bred to any of the cows in the herd, become infected, and then be in condition to infect all heifers of the herd or cows brought in from neighboring herds.

In this way abortion may continue indefinitely.

A cow should properly clean after calving. She should come in heat at regular intervals and get with calf when bred. The calves should not be afflicted with scours and can be sold and shipped to any part of the world absolutely safe and without danger of infecting other herds.

The proper treatment will destroy the germs of abortion, it will by so doing put a cow in a perfectly healthy condition, making her a profit producer, enabling her to give birth to a strong, healthy, live calf at full time, which a cow afflicted with the germs of abortion cannot do.

It matters not what breed of cows may be afflicted, how large a herd may be, how many head have aborted, or how long they have had abortion among them, it can be prevented and cured.

Abortion is a premature expulsion of a foetus at a stage when it has not attained sufficient development to live external to its mother, and is caused by an interruption of the natural condition of pregnancy.

In the modern way of thinking, disease is a disturbance of the natural play of one of the different parts of the body; the reaction of an unaccustomed influence, and according to the germ theory, the foreign influence producing this disturbance is the existence of a germ in the interior of the animal body.

When germs vegetate or multiply in the animal's body there occurs a struggle for life between the germs and the animal cells.

In abortion this battle produces outward symptoms, such as swelling of the udder and vulva [illegible]

born calves usually die of scours or diarrhoea. It has repeatedly been noticed that a calf thus afflicted when taken into a healthy herd invariably caused infectious abortion, the germ being carried to the excrement of the calf. Again, infectious abortion may be the result of chronic uterine catarrh. This may be, and often is, due to the retention of the afterbirth, which is due to the physical weakness referred to.

If the afterbirth is allowed to remain until it sloughs away it is in this way converted into matter of which part is expelled from the vulva and the balance absorbed by the cow.

This condition leaves the womb and vagina to act as a hot bed for the germs of abortion to propogate and multiply. If a healthy bull be allowed to serve a cow in this condition he will become infected and if bred to a healthy cow or heifer he will then infect them and they will not only be in condition to infect other bulls which may be bred to them, but they are very liable to abort at any stage of pregnancy. The period at which they are most liable to abort is between the first and seventh month.

If a calf be prematurely born, and lives, it will be noticed to be very quiet and sleepy most of the time until it reaches the period at which it would have been born had it been carried full time. It will then undergo a noticable change as if to awaken from its drowsiness. These cases are known as living abortions.

The only noticable difference between a calf of this kind and one which has been carried full time would be its undersize, sunken eyes and enlargement of the glands of the throat.

A cow afflicted with the germs of abortion may be bred, and conceive, her calf may be carried for a period of about three months, at which time the naval cord may become so diseased by the collection of germs as to shut off circulation from mother to foetus, thus causing the death of the latter. This may occur at any stage of pregnancy.

But as nature has not provided for contraction of the womb upon so small a body as the foetus is at any stage of pregnancy, the foetus may be carried in a mumified condition for many months to the full period of gestation and even longer.

The only noticable symptoms later on will be the protrusion of a small portion of the afterbirth, and on examining the cow the mumified foetus may be usually forced into the vagina. On removing same it will be noticed that the foetus may have taken on a perfect shape, being well preserved, having no disagreeable odor.

The only thing indicating the age of the foetus and the length of time it has been carried will be its empty eye sockets.

The cow, during the entire period of gestation, takes on every appearance of barrenness except that she does not come in heat.

However, this is not a common occurrence, but is mentioned as an illustration of how the foetus may be destroyed by the germs of abortion without any apparent discomfort to the mother.

The germs of abortion may lie dormant in the vagina and womb of a cow for months and even years. For instance, a cow may abort at any stage of pregnancy and then be kept from being bred even nine months or longer and then if bred at that period she man conceive, but as soon as conception takes place, the germs of abortion, which have been lying dor-

evidence that the struggle exists within the body, and it must result in the victory of the one or the other. If the battle is won by the animal cells the disease is checked and the animal is restored to health and the symptoms, such as swelling of the udder and vulva, will disappear, while if the germs win, the animal will remain diseased and the symptoms will be noticable, and unless interfered with the cow will abort.

Abortion is due to a germ and therefore infectious, and can be proven by any one who wishes to make the experiment, such as soaking a wad of cotton in the fluid of a cow that has recently aborted, then placing it in the vagina of a healthy pregnant cow, allowing it to remain five minutes. It will be noticed that she will become infected and show symptoms, such as swelling of the udder and vulva, and will abort in a certain number of days; while if a cow meets with an accident or receives an injury which would cause abortion, a wad of cotton may be dipped in the fluid from her and taken to an uninfected herd and placed in the vagina of an uninfected cow, allowing same to remain five minutes, without bad results.

With similar experiments it has been positively proven beyond all doubt that abortion in cows is due to a germ and therefore must be treated as a germ disease. From valuable information and experience gathered from bright and intelligent veterinarians and stock raisers throughout the United States and Europe, a positive knowledge has been reached as to how this disease should be handled in order to wipe it out.

When a herd becomes infected with the germs of abortion, cows and heifers are liable at any stage of pregnancy, but the largest per cent. abort from the 4th to the 7th month; some aborting as early as the first month of pregnancy, and are at the same time liable to come in heat the following day, indicating a congested, irritated, abnormal and diseased condition of the genital organs. Bulls bred to such a cow or heifer invariably become infected and are then in condition to spread the disease throughout the entire herd.

As soon as the symptoms of abortion, such as swelling of the udder and vulva, manifest themselves, the cow should be removed and isolated and given prompt attention and treatment until the symptoms of abortion, such as swelling of the udder and vulva, disappear; she may then be returned to the balance of the herd. In case she aborts the foetus and the envelopes should be burned or buried deeply. The stables and stalls and premises where this cow has been or is at present should be thoroughly disinfected with a powerful germ destroyer. The roots of the tail and vulva and hind quarters should be thoroughly disinfected daily.

The vagina should be washed with a non-poisonous, non-irritating, soothing antiseptic solution. This washing should be continued once daily until all discharges cease.

No cow or heifer should be bred until it would be time for them to give birth to a calf had they carried it full time, and not then unless they are free from any discharge and in a strong, healthy breeding condition.

Clip the hair from the point of the sheath of the herd bull and wash out the sheath once a week and after each service, with a non-irritating, soothing and healing antiseptic solution, in this manner preventing the spread of the disease.

born calves usually die of scours or diarrhoea. It has repeatedly been noticed that a calf thus afflicted when taken into a healthy herd invariably caused infectious abortion, the germ being carried to the excrement of the calf. Again, infectious abortion may be the result of chronic uterine catarrh. This may be, and often is, due to the retention of the afterbirth, which is due to the physical weakness referred to.

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Adrian A. Parsons

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A A Parsons

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A A Parsons.

A Parsons

Rs

270

135

180

600

120

30

150

120

1605

12 March

Christ al Campione

Capt. W. Campione

Capt. W. Campione

Dec 14 Virginia W. Campione Trustee

2.94 Bread.
.50
.50
1.00
1.29
2.05
.75
3.90
1.70
2.10
1.00
.75
2.60
1.35
.97
1.75
1.11

23.86
2.13

27.99

PAT. 6-10-1902.
LOOK REGD.

CITIZENS STATE BANK

No. _____

Plainfield, Ind., _____

Chester A Parsons

Your note favor of us

~~Was~~ will be due at this bank March 29 1925 as follows:

Principal, $ 200.00

Interest, $ 3.50

Total, $ 203.50

Please give this matter your prompt attention.

Yours truly,

Bring this Notice with you.

EMIL B. MILLS, Cashier

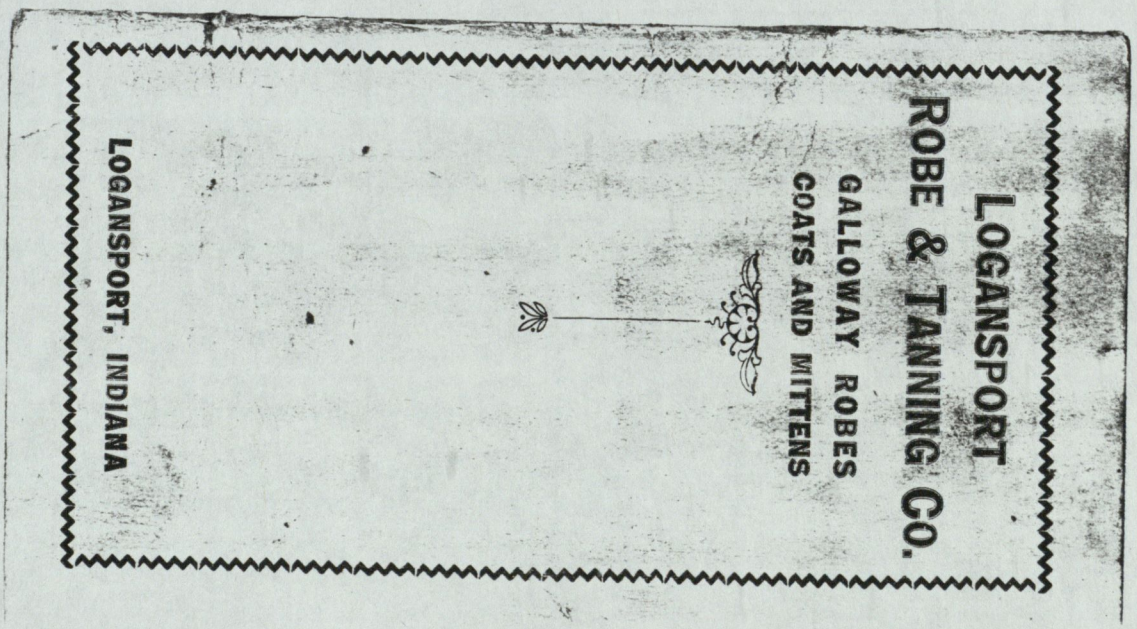
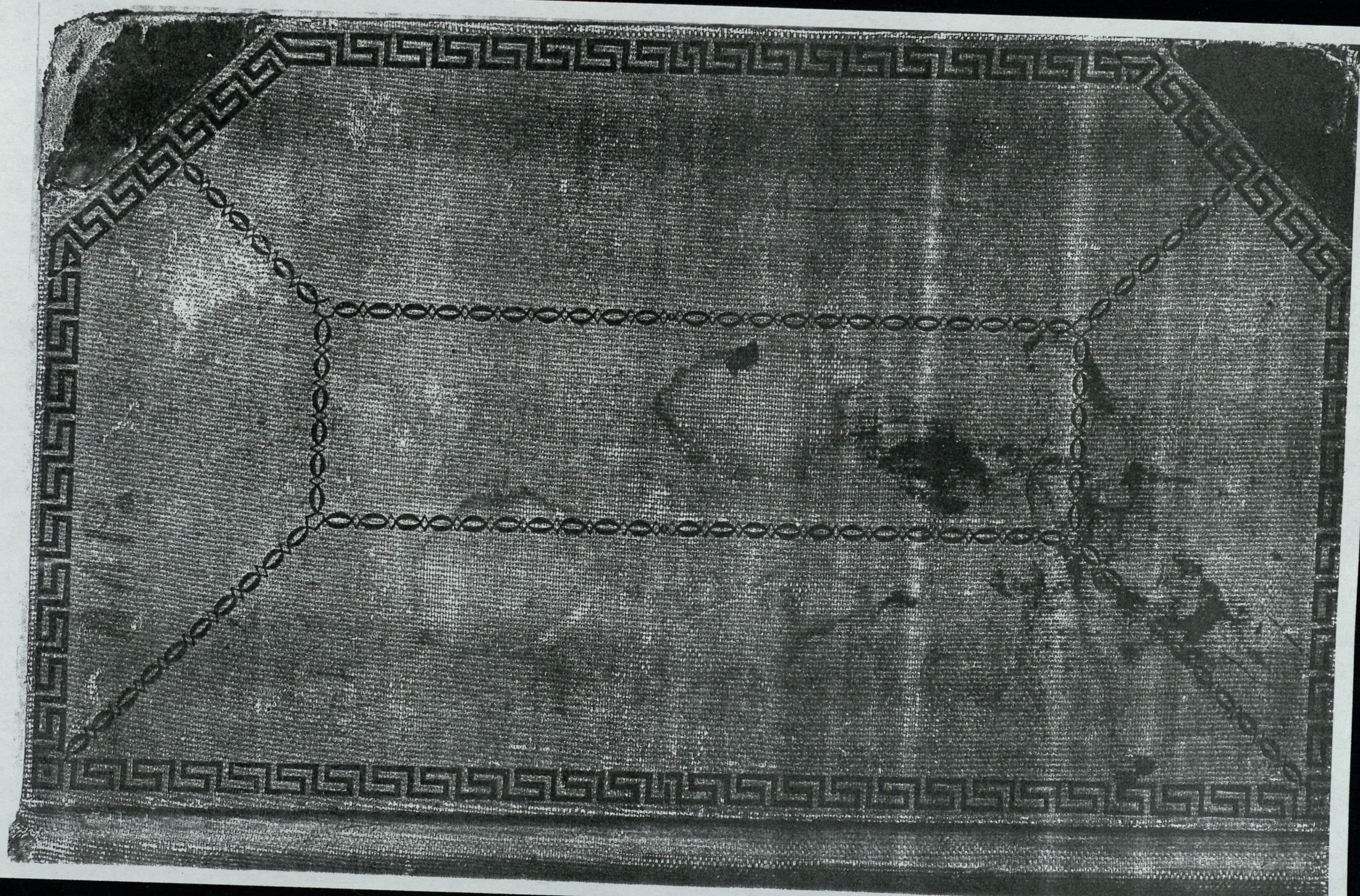
THIS IS YOUR STATEMENT

DETACH BEFORE DEPOSITING

DATE			TESTS					
		11	204	22	200			
	1	224	12	208	23	190	42	
	2	224	13	214	24	205	43	
	3	208	14	204	25	208	39	
	4	208	15	187	26	189	39	
	5	192	16	213	27	185		
	6	210	17	221	28	189		
	7	198	18	212	29	182		
	8	205	19	208	30	185		
	9	205	20	212	31	183		
	10	196	21	205				

POUNDS OF MILK			6	274	
AVERAGE TEST				4	07
POUNDS OF BUTTER FAT			25	35	
PRICE PER POUND					50
AMOUNT			12	68	
DEDUCT FOR HAULING @ 30 ¢.				1	82
DEDUCT FOR STATEMENT					
OTHER DEDUCTIONS					
AMOUNT OF CHECK			10	86	

Bank.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