

"Old Rough and Ready"



PLAZA, CITY OF MEXICO

...ected Grave of Zachary Taylor be Restored

...ICKINSON SHERMAN

...E United States is about to take over the care of the burial ground of Gen. Zachary Taylor, twelfth President. He died in the White House July 9, 1850, after giving his country more than forty years of service. If it be admitted that it is the duty of the nation to see that the burial places of its Presidents for congress has long been the duty in the case of the death of President Taylor.

...nterred in the congressional ground (Christ church), Washington. In accordance with his wish, they were to be buried in the old Taylor home in Lexington, Ky. The State legislature, years ago, authorized near the burial place a permanent memorial. Long ago the State of Kentucky had title, with some acres in five acres about Lexington.

...near the Browns... an important thoroughfare in the city. A half-mile road leads to them: It has been owned by the county. The board league purposes to buy the road and make it a Taylor Memorial lane."

...ress passed a resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase and improvement of the grounds and directing the board of war to establish a national cemetery. The present site is the Andrew Jackson cemetery of fifteen acres, established in 1906. It has the Zachary Taylor monument maintained by the War Department.

...deserved well of his country. He was born in Orange, Va. His father was Col. Richard Taylor, an officer in the Revolutionary war. The Taylors moved to Kentucky in 1785. In 1808 at the age of four Zachary was commissioned a first lieutenant in the army, a new regiment. In 1810 he defended Fort Mifflin, Ind. He was breveted in 1815, when the army was at the 18000 men, he resigned. Taylor was, however, induced to the army as lieutenant command of Fort Snelling, Minn. In the war of 1832 he was in command of Fort Crawford, Wis. In the Mexican war he was a lieutenant after the Black Hawk war was only a year but he has an interest in it and he brought together persons, Gen. Winfield Scott, at Fort Crawford. Taylor was Lieut. Davis, and in Col. Samuel

Thompson's regiment of Illinois volunteers was Capt. Abraham Lincoln. Jefferson Davis (1808-89) was a West Point graduate of 1828. After the close of the Black Hawk hostilities he eloped from Fort Crawford with Sarah, the oldest daughter of Colonel Taylor. A little later he, as an engineer, made a survey of the Chicago and Calumet rivers, the federal government having decided to establish a harbor on the west shore of Lake Michigan. Davis recommended Calumet, his chief reason being that Lake Calumet could be made a land-locked harbor for the maintenance of a fleet to be used against Canada. No, you will not find this in the histories. And the trick by which Chicago finally won over Calumet is still another story.

Davis left the army in 1835 to become a cotton planter in Mississippi. In 1845 he was elected to congress, but resigned to get into the Mexican war as colonel of a Mississippi regiment. He fought under General Taylor at Monterey at Buena Vista; in the latter battle he displayed great gallantry and was wounded. From 1847 to 1851 Davis was in the senate. Then he served as secretary of war under President Pierce. The year 1857 found him back in the senate and in 1861 he resigned to go with the South and to become president of the Confederacy.

Abraham Lincoln was twenty-three when the Black Hawk war broke out. He responded to the call for volunteers by the governor of Illinois. The "boys" insisted upon electing him captain and away he marched. You have, of course, read of his amusing experiences. But did you know that once he was under arrest for firing off his pistol, contrary to regulations? And did you know that he had to wear a wooden sword for two days, while under arrest because some of his men stole whisky and got drunk. And did you know that he saved the life of an old Indian, who surrendered, from a crowd of bloodthirsty soldiers? And did you know that he demanded the same food for his men that the regulars got and bluffed the army officers into giving it?

And here's another thing that you will not find in all the histories. After Captain Lincoln's company had been disbanded at Ottawa, Ill., Lincoln enlisted as a private in the "Independent Spy company." Just what services he rendered as a spy is unknown to this writer. He was, however, discharged at White Water, Wis. A thief stole his horse. He had to make an inglorious return to New Salem by foot, by canoe and by timber raft.

Colonel Taylor, after the Black Hawk war, took command of our

ROAD BUILDING

JOHN LISKA WROTE
BEST ROAD ESSAY

John Liska, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., wrote the best essay in the 1924 national good roads essay contest for the Harvey S. Firestone four-year's university scholarship. The subject of his essay, which told in simple form the epic story of a country crossroads, was "The Relation of Improved Highways to Home Life." Liska is the fifth high-school student to earn this honor and award.

The contest is conducted each year under the auspices of the highway education board, Washington, D. C., of which the United States Commissioner of education is chairman. It is strictly educational in character and in the several states is sponsored by one of the leading universities, or by the state department of education.

Mr. Liska's essay follows:

Isolation is the primary cause of the ignorance so evident in rural communities. Poor roads, more than anything else, have forced the farm home into a demoralizing isolation. The improvement of highways, making the consolidated school and social center possible, is injecting new life into homes formerly hopelessly isolated. Home life is broadened and enriched. Boys are willing to stay "down on the farm." Girls cease to envy their city cousins and to leave home for "the bright lights."

Just a few minutes of travel, on a particular road leading out of the city of Wisconsin Rapids, will convince the most doubtful skeptic of the value of good roads and their influence upon home life. About two miles from the city this road branches. One branch is called "the left road"; the other "the right road." The left road is almost always in a deplorable condition; the right road is hard-surfaced. The homes on the left road are dilapidated, the front yards scarcely recognizable among the tangle of broken machinery, old wire and various other objects placed "out of the way." The land has been cropped until it is impossible for even quick grass to flourish. The stock, descendants of some grand-dad's scrubs, is now so degenerated that scarcely any characteristics of a high-producing, profitable animal are evident.

Can you expect the boy or girl to remain on the farm under these conditions? Not one boy or girl living on this road has any education above the eighth grade, and very many have not even progressed that far. These young people, many of them lying about their ages, have had to seek a "job" at the store, mill or factory, instead of completing their education. Can home life be pleasant and happy where these conditions exist?

The road to the right leads through land slightly more fertile, but more fertile only as a result of better farm management. No farm home on this road, for a distance of twenty miles, is without at least one modern convenience. Several farms are equipped with every modern convenience, both in and out of the home.

The esthetic influence a good road exerts is very evident. Often it stimulates latent self-respect into practical expression. These people are continually adding some improvement in an honest attempt to beautify their home surroundings. Through diversification and rotation of crops they have succeeded in bringing their land to a high degree of fertility, resulting in a more stable income each year. They are sending their children to high schools, agricultural schools and universities. A better education is teaching these children to realize the value of a true home.

In a large measure, on the road to the left, the average farmer has lost his self-respect, has allowed his home to fall below the standard, and has failed to keep in stride with the times. He is considered inferior to city people. Farmers, such as those on the right road, are again placing the farm home upon the pinnacle where it should rest, "The True Home of Man."

How necessary to that home is a good road! What a relief it must have been to those simple folk in Whittier's "Snow Bound" to have the road opened and the floundering carrier bring the village paper to the door!

The left road may be compared to the snow-bound road, impeding progress, forcing isolation. The right road may be compared to the opened road, offering new opportunities, new possibilities and new happiness.

The right road, in the true sense of the word, the "right road." We must build more of them. Until this is accomplished home life in isolated sections will, in the future, simply exist; but when all roads are "right roads," these same communities, these same homes, will live.

FARM STOCK

SHEARING SHEEP IS NOT HARD TASK

Brief suggestions on shearing sheep are given below by the animal husbandry division for the benefit of those farmers who are growing sheep for the first time and are inexperienced in the method of shearing.

The first mistake commonly made in shearing sheep is the method of catching and holding. There are three ways by which the sheep may be satisfactorily caught. The first is to throw the hand in front of the neck, the second is to grasp them in the rear flank, and the third is to catch the left hind leg just above the hock in the right hand and then gradually pull the sheep backward and throw the left hand around under the chin. The next thing to do is to lift the sheep entirely clear of its feet and place it on its rump, inclining it back somewhat so that the hind legs cannot get a foothold. Sheep placed in such a position will struggle very little—the beginner, however, will have considerable difficulty in preventing the sheep from struggling violently.

In shearing, the wool should be cut smoothly and close to the body. A very common mistake is to clip them the first time not very close to the body and then go over the surface again and recoup. This method results in a lot of short fibers which are practically worthless, so far as the manufacturer is concerned. The fleece should be kept intact and should not be taken off in bunches or patches. After it is taken from the body it should be carefully rolled with the inside (side which was next to the body) out. When thus rolled it gives the fleece a splendid appearance and it will sell better on the market.

Probably the worst mistake made in shearing sheep is that all sorts of twine are used in tying the fleeces. One should select twine which has a very hard finish and which will not shed its fibers in the wool. Good three-ply No. 4½ twine is very satisfactory. There is a so-called wool twine on the market which is very soft and sheds its fibers readily, which is very objectionable. Ordinary binder twine, which is used in harvesting small grain is also objectionable. There is a paper wool for the purpose of tying fleeces and which is thoroughly satisfactory.

After tying, the fleeces should be stored in a clean, dry place where they will not accumulate moisture or dust. When placed in bags for shipment or storage care should be taken to select bags which are closely woven, so that they will not shed their fibers on the fleeces. When placed in ordinary burlap sacks the fibers from these sacks will get in the fleeces, and when woven into cloth or blankets they will not dye readily and consequently the buyer cannot afford to pay as much for fleeces stored and shipped in such bags as he could if the proper type of bag were used.

Orchard Information

CULTIVATION FOR ORCHARD IS BIG AID

Bare soil soon loses its humus and becomes infertile, a condition that should be avoided and here is a way of preventing it. Plow the orchard in the spring, cultivate both ways and keep all weeds down until September, at which time the soil will be in fine condition for a seed bed. Sow rye at the rate of two bushels per acre, this will protect the ground from blowing or hard freezing during the winter, as the ground will be well covered before freezing weather comes. Let the rye grow until it is knee high in the spring and then turn under and proceed with clean cultivation through the summer.

Deep cultivation is not essential nor advisable, but the cultivation should be frequent, writes V. M. Couch in the Indiana Farmers' Guide. Go over the ground after every rain if possible, with a disc or harrow to break up the crust. This will form a mulch of loose earth two inches or more in depth, which will greatly retard evaporation and, therefore, conserve moisture for the use of the trees. This system of management has the following advantages. It provides a soil with a good supply of organic matter, which will keep it in good physical condition, as well as to prevent damage to the soil by wind and water. It provides a cover for the ground, catching the snow, thereby moderating the temperature of the soil.

It provides for clean cultivation during the summer, the time when all the moisture that falls should be conserved for the use of the trees, and by stopping cultivation and starting a crop September first, the trees are helped to ripen off their wood and to prepare for winter.

It is doubtful if there is anything gained in the end by cropping the land that has been planted to fruit trees. Surely it pays while the crops are being gathered, but does it pay to have the orchard come into bearing on soil that is being reduced in fertility? It is quite likely that the orchard during its bearing period will have use for all the food elements that the soil contained at the start, and will not the productiveness of the orchard be reduced in the same proportion as the elements of fertility have been removed by previous crops? This will certainly be the result unless the removed elements are restored by means of fertilizers. It seems to me that ground supporting an apple orchard for 30 to 40 years has no food to spare for crops.

Help That Achy Back!

Is backache making you miserable? Are you tired, nervous, "blue"—titterily played out? Have you suspected your kidneys? Your kidneys are the blood filters. Once they fall behind in their work, there's slow poisoning of blood and nerves. Then is apt to come backache, headache, dizziness, and other annoying kidney irregularities. Don't wait! If your kidneys are sluggish, help them with a stimulant diuretic. Use Doan's Pills. Doan's are recommended the world over. Ask your neighbor!

A North Carolina Case
Mrs. W. J. Shelton, Boulevard Ave., Spry, N. C., says: "My back ached and when I stood long my back gave out and I suffered from a very bad headache, too. My kidneys didn't act right. A friend told me Doan's Pills would help me, so I began using them. About one and a half boxes drove away every symptom of the attack and I was cured."

DOAN'S PILLS
60c
STIMULANT DIURETIC TO THE KIDNEYS
Foster-Milburn Co., Mfg. Chem., Buffalo, N. Y.

Norwegians in America
In proportion to population, Norway has furnished more immigrants to this country than any other land except Ireland.—Science Service.

His Judgment
"So Madam Ruff sings with feeling?" "Oh, yes! Hard feelings, I should say."

No more delay, vain boaster, but begin.—Dryden.

CHILD'S BEST LAXATIVE IS CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP



MOTHER! Even constipated, bilious, feverish, or sick, colic Babies and Children love to take genuine "California Fig Syrup." No other laxative regulates the tender little bowels so nicely. It sweetens the stomach and starts the liver and bowels without griping. Contains no narcotics or soothing drugs. Say "California" to your druggist and avoid counterfeiters. Insist upon genuine "California Fig Syrup" which contains directions.

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Customer—My hat!

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Program Explained

...discussion of Oscar Wilde's posthumous work, "The Problem with the World" had on the evening of the 11th of London the importance of being earnest. Little group of us got supper and during the supper of epigrams came up. To the foremost living epigrammatist the duty of defining an epigram

was assigned. He thought a moment, smiled slightly, and then, in his low and pleasant voice, he said: "An epigram is a commonplace couched so adroitly that only clever people can tell what it means."

Hearing With the Hands?
To teach the totally deaf to hear through the palms of their hands is the purpose of an instrument invented by Dr. Robert Gault.

The instrument resembles a tele-

phone receiver and operates on a similar principle to the telephone, except that, instead of carrying sound vibrations to the ear, it causes them to reach the hand or some other sensitive part of the body.

It is necessary for the person using the apparatus to recognize what speech sounds caused the particular vibration he detects through his sense of touch. With the aid of the instrument Doctor Gault has succeeded in teaching five deaf persons to identify 15 sentences containing 91-syllable words.

Much Road Building

An interesting feature of this year's road building is the evident willingness of both counties and states to assume building through issuance of highway bond issues. Sixty millions of dollars have been spent since 1913 on the Lincoln highway alone for improvements, and many millions more will be spent during the few years just ahead on this great 3,100-mile transcontinental road, which stretches from the Hudson river to San Francisco bay.

New Record for Roads

The year 1924 hung up a new record for the construction of concrete roads, when the equivalent of 6,071 miles of 18-foot concrete was laid by states and federal aid. This mileage, added to the total already paved for the benefit of the 17,000,000 motor vehicles now in daily use over the highways, makes approximately 32,000 miles of permanent highways. Illinois led all other states with 1,200 miles of new pavement, exceeding its record made in 1923 by nearly 1,000 miles.

Baby Beef Requirement

One of the principal requirements of baby beef is that they be finished when they go to market, according to R. W. Kiser, animal husbandry specialist, Kansas State Agricultural college. In order that calves may carry enough finish to be classed as baby beef, they must be fed upon a well balanced fattening ration. Ground ear corn when fed with silage and hay is too bulky for calves and they do not fatten readily upon this feed.

Ram Lambs for Market

Rain lambs over three months of age tend to grow thin and develop coarse shoulders and neck. Thin-fleshed, coarse, open-shouldered lambs are not of a desirable quality and when they reach the market they are discriminated against by the buyers because of these features. If the lambs are castrated and docked when they are a few days old, their growth will not be retarded. On the other hand they will present a better appearance.

Plant Grape Cuttings

The proper distance for planting grapes depends somewhat on the richness of the soil, the vigor of varieties and the general contour of the land. The usual distance for planting on moderately good soil is eight feet apart in the row and the rows eight to nine feet apart. Nine feet is somewhat preferable on account of the ease of working with horses. Standard varieties of black, red and white grapes are Concord, Brighton and Niagara, and are well worth planting.

Posts for Grape Trellis

Crescoted posts are better than untreated ones for grape trellis. It may be that the creosote will affect the roots for a few inches away, but this effect, if any, is in all probability of no importance. Roots do not develop in directions where conditions are unfavorable, and, furthermore, there will always be plenty of soil away from the posts for their activities. It has never been reported that creosoted posts produced any apparent injury to the vines.

And the Guard Said?

The guard of an express train was surprised by a violent pulling of the communication cord by one of the passengers.

Looking out of his van, he was alarmed at seeing a woman frantically waving her arms and an umbrella from the window of one of the cars. It was evident that something had happened. He brought his train to a standstill, and, running up to the carriage, inquired why the woman had stopped the train.

"Why didn't you stop before, you fool?" she answered, indignantly. "We've just passed two of the finest mushrooms I've seen this many a year!"—London Tit-Bits.

The jaws of a new adjustable wrench are set at an angle of about 20 degrees to its handle and when the lower one is placed against a nut its band is held by a notch in the back of the handle.

Most Densely Populated

...the most densely populated in the world is Monaco, principally in southern Europe. Monte Carlo, the great resort, is located. There are persons living in each square mile of this little country. Australia, on the other hand, the most sparsely populated, has only one person per square mile. In only two in the United States has a population of 35.5 per square mile.