

The Real Santa Fe

SOME EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS REGARDING BREEDING OF HOGS

Roughage Is One of Most Important Factors in Wintering Brood Sows - Animals Do Not Thrive Well if Not Given Sufficient Quantity - Scrub Hog Is Not Profitable.

(By R. E. LARA.)

The farmers of Denmark secure the best prices for their bacon for the reason that they have established small packing establishments where they can haul their hogs and get their pay for the hog according to their actual worth. How different from our system, or lack of system, in this country, where we are compelled to haul the hog to the packing house operators are a mind to pay over our hogs. Will the time ever come when our farmers can get the great benefits to be derived from wintering the brood sows, and if they do not get enough coarse food they will not do well and milk and meat will be something added to the organs or digestion. Then again, roughage will keep more quiet and contented if they are given alfalfa, clover or some kind of roughage over during the day. Good corn stover and wheat straw and the sows will work it over and eat large quantities of it every day. The wintering of brood sows in August or September pigs and give their rational care until grass comes and has them ready for the market.

He never gets rich selling pork, and in fact if he depended upon his hogs he would never buy better feed. The farmer usually keeps his own sows poor that he is not able to buy any better stock. In fact, this is the reason why the farmer and scrubber are usually found associated together. They are near and dear companions. Because a rapid retreat before a progressive spirit and there is no better evidence of the general progressiveness of a people than the absence of a scrubber in their midst.

Too much stress cannot be laid on selecting breeding swine from sound, pure-bred parents. Animals that are not strong in constitution cannot withstand disease as well as those which are strong in that respect. In case of a disease that is not a cure almost impossible to give them medicine or anything else that will prove very helpful. About all we can do is to feed a ration that can be easily digested and keep them in clean quarters, thoroughly disinfect the pens and let the disease run its course.

There is no disputing the fact that corn is an ideal hog feed, but every practical hog raiser admits that better results can be brought about by feeding a ration that is composed of less than two-thirds corn. It is a mistake to think we cannot afford to buy other feeds to mix with the corn.

Originally it is a mistake not to mix the liquid before the solid feed. So that the hogs have comfortable quarters now and the months to follow will insure the usefulness of the herd. Hogs will make from 10 to 12 pounds of meat, live weight, for each bushel of corn fed, but because of this too many farmers feed too much corn. The cream separator has greatly reduced acres in pigs because the skim milk can always be fed while sweet. When the sow of good type has given herself a prolific breeder, an economical feeder, and a good mother, it is a good plan to keep her several years.

The mature sow requires only food for maintenance while the growing one needs food for gain. Furthermore, the older one will have an appetite for waste that a young one would not care for. Exercise will help make that streak of lean and streak of fat that is desired.

English Workmen. If what Iriter Haggard writes is true the condition of farm workmen in England is sad one. He describes some of the miseries of the poor and is compelled to live as "vile and not fit for a human being." At one place he found 20 men working on a farm but could not get any work. There was one hen house on the place. It looked like a wagon-house. It had no windows. Some were laid on the floor and there the 20 men were huddled yards away from an elm tree on a hill, and there he found the ashes of a fire and a real toad. This was the dwelling place of the 20 men and the parlor of the 20 men. Winter and summer they did their cooking and spent their Sundays under the tree.

Large Pear Orchard. Mr. Cornell, who has a large orchard of Worden-Seckel pears in the Hudson River Valley, was asked to give his experience with them and state their value as compared with the Seckel pear. He said the Seckel pear is larger than the old Seckel. It is very valuable for its fruit but not so good as the Seckel. The tree grows larger and bears good crops, but the quality is not quite equal to the Seckel. It is a very nice pear when well thinned so it colors well.

Test for Grains. To test grains for hardness, Dr. E. Stranck, of Prague, places a specimen under a very thin slab attached to the scale pan of a balance. The weight of the specimen is then being a measure of the hardness. It is found that grains resist not only insect attacks but plant diseases in a degree proportionate to their hardness.

Man. A corn picker, however, will huck several times this number of acres. A corn picker will, however, not only do the work of several men, but it will deliver the ears from the wagon in much better condition than is done ordinarily when hucking by hand.

The corn picker is not the inspiration of a minute. It is the work of years. While necessity was the mother of invention, yet it was hard work that overcame the difficulties that confronted the designers of this machine. One by one these difficulties have been overcome, and the machine is now perfect in that it does a very high class of work.

While the corn picker is a comparatively new member of the corn-raising family, nevertheless it is destined to become a very important one. Before the advent of the high-priced help, and before it became so scarce, the harvesting of the corn crop was not such a serious problem. Modern ideas and changes in the methods of living, however, have brought about a shortage in the supply of farm labor. This shortage is very pronounced, especially in the hucking season, when the harvesters are scarce. For this reason, farmers are more than ever in need of a machine which will huck the corn from the standing stalks—a machine which will do the work of several men. Heretofore, about an acre was considered an average day's work for one

He Was Shown in Missouri. "An Englishman who recently arrived in this country went out into Marion county to visit some of the Lord South's lands, and while wandering about ran onto a small 'skunk'," says Tom O'Neal. "After skunking, he was in luck as to what kind of animal it was and what he did. He was told that it was a polecat. After he had changed his clothes he sat down and wrote to his family back in England as follows:

"I have been out looking over the country today, and in traveling about I met with an American cat, a beautiful little creature, but I think it had the most offensive breath don't you know, and I am a well-bred man."

SAVED FROM AN OPERATION

How Mrs. Reed of Peoria, Ill., Escaped The Surgeon's Knife.

Peoria, Ill., "I wish to let every one know that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For twenty years I suffered. The doctor said I had a tumor and the only remedy was the surgeon's knife. I was a very weak woman. For months I suffered from inflammation, and your Sensitive Wash relieved me. I am glad to tell anyone what your medicines have done for me. You can use my testimonial in any way you wish, and I will be glad to answer letters."—Mrs. CHRISTINA REED, 105 South L. Peoria, Ill.

Mrs. Lynch Also Avoided. Jessup, Pa., "After the birth of my fourth child, I had severe ovarian inflammation. I would have such terrible pains that I did not seem as though I could stand it. This kept up for three long months, until two doctors decided that an operation was needed. One of my friends recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and after taking it for two months I was a well woman."—Mrs. JOSEPH A. LYNCH, Jessup, Pa.

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"I have used Sloan's Liniment for years and can testify to its value. I have cured many cases of rheumatism, sprain, lumbago and headache, and in all cases it has done me good."—REBECCA JANE ISAACS, Loy, Kentucky.

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is excellent for sprains and bruises. It stops the pain at once and reduces swelling very quickly.

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And that you may profit by the health-restoring, strengthening properties of the time-tested famous family remedy

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Sold everywhere. In boxes 10c, 25c.

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Recently sold years ago, Sator's White Oats were highly praised by the American Agriculturist for their superior quality. The oats were raised on the farm of Sator, near Peoria, Ill., and were sold for 10c per bushel. We will send you a sample of our Oats, together with a copy of our Oats Book, for 10c. If you can't get it, we will send you a sample of our Oats, together with a copy of our Oats Book, for 10c.

Scenes of the Old Mission

If I live many many years, American after year, traveling in Europe, gazing in wonderment at ruined churches of another age, at picturesque natural surroundings, and at nature's grandeur, they seem ignorant or oblivious of the fact that they might find similar attractions here in our own country if they would look for them and go a little out of the "beaten path" to find them, as they do in the old world. Particularly rich in such elements of the beautiful in our great southwest, the scene of the oldest civilization in the United States. It is a region that up to this time has not had the attention it deserves from either colonists or sightseers, but the situation is likely to be changed now that the boom or fateful hour will give the people of the region a more direct participation in the affairs of the republic.

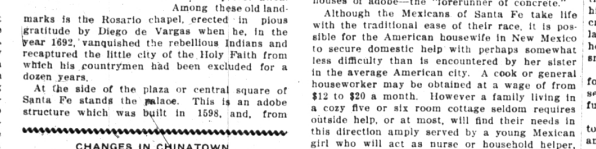
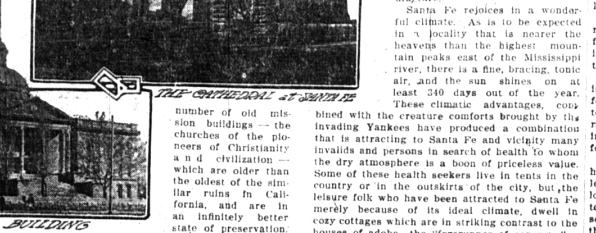
There are, in the southwest, more "show places" well worthy a visit than could be enumerated within the limits of any one article, but there is one that is perhaps unique in the extent to which it rivals anything abroad in the charms of its alien atmosphere and the unique characteristics of its architecture. This is Santa Fe, the ancient capital of New Mexico, and a community which the terms of the famous "Santa Fe Trail" of other days, was well known to history and the annals of western romance long before it was a new prosperous city had emerged from the infant stage. Some of our latter day rivals may have passed Santa Fe in the race for population and commercial standing, but none of them can vie with her in historical associations or in cosmopolitan character.

Indeed, the fascinating old city of Santa Fe not only enjoys the distinction of being the oldest town and the oldest capital on the American continent, but it is probably the quaintest and most picturesque settlement within the borders of the United States. In the centuries in which its interesting history has extended the Villa Real de Santa Fe de San Francisco de Asis—to give its full Spanish name—has been under the influence of power having left its impress without obliterating the influences of the others. In short, no other city of this hemisphere, not even St. Augustin or New Orleans, so links the past and the present—the old era and the new in American civilization.

To a certain extent Santa Fe may be said to be off the main beaten path of transcontinental railway travel, being, in fact, the terminus of a branch railroad which forms an offshoot of some 15 miles from the through line to the Pacific coast. However, this circumstance has not prevented a commendable commercial development in the ancient city and in these days of automobiles and in the future of the aeroplane Santa Fe will be relieved of any sense of isolation. The ancient capital is situated in the middle of a high plain rimmed with mountain peaks, the highest being more than 7,000 feet above the sea, and the tourist climbs up on to what appears to be in very truth the roof of the world, there lies spread out as either based a panoramic view of the country guarded by a close cordon of blue mountains that is simply inspiring in its sublime beauty.

The little city of Santa Fe has a wealth of "show places" one of which might be expected to make the reputation of a much larger city as a tourist Mecca. One of the most interesting of these historical landmarks is the famous Church of San Miguel, the "cradle of Christianity on the American continent." This fine-honed place of worship was built in the year 1540, but was partially destroyed by an Indian revolution against the Spaniards in 1680 and was completely restored in 1710. The contents of the church as it stands today, include an ancient copper bell which in the date 1350 in cast, and several other old-gold-religious paintings pierced with arrow-holes—grim reminders of the days when the settlement was attacked by hostile Indians.

Almost in the shadow of the church stands an adobe structure which is claimed to be the "Old House in the United States." A considerable portion of this quaint dwelling remains as it has been for centuries, and there seems to be no reason to doubt the claim that it is the most ancient building continuously inhabited in this country. On the main road entering the city from the south stand the ruins of the old Spanish fortifications, and within a radius of a few miles are a



CHANGES IN CHINATOWN.

Residents of New York's Oriental Quarter Dress for Dinner.

One reliable source of big city wheezes seems to have dried up. The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star writes, "Time was when hard working humorists could take a turn through Chinatown and come back with a screamingly funny story about flapping pants and queuing and pigeon English. Now the Chinese residents have taken on a different air. They act like regular people ever since their minds got out of its grave clothes long enough to get up a night for liberty. They talk straight to you, and their dialect isn't a bit funnier than the broken English of the German immigrant or the lingo of the newcomer from Russia or the patois of the French Canadian. They look you right in the eye. They never did crime any—memory fails to recall any John Chinaman who would rub his hands together to get trade—but they are independent and self-respecting now. Maybe the facts are not related, but there has been little disorder in the Chinese quarter since that fever broke out in the Chinese body politic. It may be, of course, due to the fact that other people respect them nowadays. In the old days they broke into the news only as the objects at which wit was aimed, or as mysterious Orientals who liked the black smoke and soft chop suey. Nowadays they are figures in a movement of world importance, and they appreciate the fact. The other night a reporter went to Chinatown to see one of the prominent residents. The last time the reporter talked to him the Chinaman was garbed in a John Landrum manner, although his house was in the black smoke and soft chop suey. This time the reporter found him wearing a dinner jacket. Two or three guests were similarly attired. "Just a symbol of our new status," said the Chinaman, "with a graduate of an American college by the way." "Are you no longer to be considered barbarians?"

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At the side of the plaza or central square of Santa Fe stands the palace. This is an adobe structure which was built in 1598, and, from the number of old mission buildings—the churches of the pioneers of Christianity which are older than the oldest of the similitudes in California and are in an infinitely better state of preservation. Among these old landmarks is the Rosario chapel, erected in pious gratitude by Diego de Vargas when he, in the year 1692, vanquished the rebellious Indians and recaptured the little city of the Holy Faith from which his countrymen had been excluded for a dozen years.

Widow Awarded Compensation

Judge Melligan, of the Downham county (Ireland) court, has decided that a wisp stung can be regarded as an accident, in the meaning of the workmen's compensation act.

A wisp named Potter was employed by a caterer for a wedding feast, which was held in a tent. The day after the wedding the tent was destroyed by a fire. The judge held that the stung was an accident and that it arose in the course of Potter's employment. The widow was therefore entitled to compensation.

Fat Wedding Fee.

On a large farm in the middle west a group of jolly city people were having a house party. As part of the entertainment, they joined with enthusiasm in the plans of their hostess to give a pretty wedding to a favorite young girl who was to be married to

LABOR-SAVING CORN-PICKER

Machine Will Do The Work of Several Men—Is Destined to Become Very Popular.

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