

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

A VERY LONG AND ABLE DOCUMENT.

The Nebraska Executive Dismisses State Affairs Thoroughly and With Becoming Dignity—Defends the State and Makes a Number of Recommendations.

SECTION ONE.

To the Members of the Twenty-fifth Session of the Legislature of Nebraska—Gentlemen: In the discharge of the obligation imposed on me as the chief executive of the state to communicate to you such information and recommendations as may suggest themselves to me, it is not inappropriate to express my gratification that this message is presented to a legislative body, a majority of the members of which I have reason to believe are in harmony and sympathy with the executive department, and that we can hopefully look for a hearty accord between the executive and legislative branches of this state government, in the respective capacities to which we, the servants of the people, have been chosen by their suffrages to act, respecting the plans to be adopted and the policies we shall pursue. The existence of such harmonious relations will, I am sure, enable us to accomplish much good for our state. I feel confident that every branch of our state government is imbued with an earnest desire to promote the general welfare of the people, advance the prosperity of the state; guard, protect and encourage every interest which will add to the development of its resources and preserve the rights of its citizens.

I feel a deep sense of gratitude to my fellow citizens for the confidence manifested in me by my re-election, and desire only in the future to profit by the experience of the past and thus prove myself worthy of the high honor bestowed upon me. In administering the affairs of the people in a government such as ours, those chosen for that purpose are but instruments to accomplish the ends which the people will of the people. This should be done with diligence and fidelity. The faithful servant merits and receives the approval of a sovereign people, and enjoys the satisfaction of mind which comes from the knowledge of duty performed and the discharge of weighty responsibilities. That the members of this legislature are impressed with the grave responsibilities resting upon each of them, and with the importance of the varied interests of this commonwealth, which are committed to their care, I believe and shall assume to be true; that you are determined to discharge your duties faithfully and fearlessly for the best interests of our beloved state and the welfare of our fellow citizens, I doubt not in the least.

You will doubtless be called upon to solve many difficult and perplexing problems of grave interest to the state, and I feel sure you will give to each important question, as it is brought before you, the mature deliberation and wise consideration which should characterize all legislation affecting the welfare of a great commonwealth.

I am not in my judgment, overlooking the case when I refer to the time in the history of the state has there been more urgent need for wise and intelligent action on the part of the lawmaking body; nor a more opportune time for the enactment of prudent legislation to remove imperfections in existing statutes, which permit of inequalities, wrongs and hardships upon a part of our people, should be corrected, bearing ever in mind that the object of all legislation is to entirely eradicate, or reduce to a minimum, the elements of evil in the enforcement of law and order.

ATTACKS ON THE STATE.

Our public schools, our colleges and universities testify to the love of our people for education. Situated geographically in the center of the United States, we are afforded every opportunity for constant and mutually profitable intercourse with all parts of our common country. It is to be regretted that partisan newspapers, having seemingly no regard for the public welfare, and in the spirit of intolerance, have endeavored to place where free institutions are admired, have attempted to prejudice the minds of men who are unacquainted with our state and its citizens, by the publication of malicious and calumnious articles reflecting on the intelligence and integrity of the people of Nebraska. It has been intimated by men high in the councils of our national government, as well as by some newspapers of general circulation throughout our country, that the present session of the legislature of Nebraska would undertake by vicious and hostile legislation to permit the repudiation of the debts of its citizens, to violate private contracts, and to discriminate against the property of a contract so as to demoralize the business of the people of the state. These wanton attacks upon the free and enlightened people of Nebraska would not be worthy of attention were they not calculated to excite the ill-will of the citizens of older and more populous states whose knowledge of Nebraskans is gleaned from newspaper comment and not from actual contact with our people. It has been threatened that the people of Nebraska property would withdraw their investments because the majority of our citizens have espoused a different political policy from that having general infirmity in the eastern portion of our country.

REMEDIAL LEGISLATION MUST COME.

These unwarranted reflections on the intelligence and integrity of our people, and the attempt to excite ill-will from discharging your full duty to your constituents by enacting any new laws or remedial legislation upon which you may determine. By wise and judicious action you will dispel any doubts which may exist of the determination of our people to be strictly just to all men; of their capacity, through their representatives, to enact legislation for the protection of all interests in the intimate relations of our citizens with each other, and with the citizens of other states, and for the conservation of all legitimate business interests.

Nebraska is not the child of any other state, or group of states. She is a sovereign state among the more advanced states of the union, and she has her own rights, her own duties, and her own responsibilities. Her citizens are intelligent, industrious, honest and patriotic. She has within her borders the natural and acquired resources and all the elements of strength and grandeur necessary to maintain her proud position as one of the foremost states of the union. Nebraskans demand only the right, and that they will maintain, of governing their own affairs, without any desire to infringe upon the rights of any other people. A sudden change in the business relations existing between citizens of Nebraska and citizens of other states would probably work much hardship and unnecessary suffering upon many of our people. It is the duty of our state to ultimately greater permanent injury would be wrought to the states and communities adopting such an extraordinary and unusual course toward our citizens. Nebraska is not dependent on any one state for the development of her resources and the con-

fort and happiness of her citizens; and she does not appeal as a dependent to be accorded to her citizens the fair treatment and consideration which should, and usually does, exist among the people of the commonwealth, all having an equal interest in the development of the whole. Rather, she demands fair treatment because of the elements of strength in reciprocal relations which she possesses, and the ability of extending inducements to the business world, which make her territory an inviting field for the investment of capital and development of industrial enterprises.

PROPERTY RIGHTS SACRED.

That all property interests now existing in this state should be established will be treated with sacred regard and scrupulous honesty should not be questioned. To question it is to doubt the honesty of mankind and challenge the integrity of a nation. Our people desire friendly relations, commercially and socially, with the citizens of other states, and realize that in the maintenance and extension of mutual, cordial regard all are alike benefited.

There are a quarter of a million of patriots, law-abiding people inhabit the state of Nebraska. They have built thriving cities and villages. They have broken the sod over which the Indians and the buffaloes roamed a few decades ago. They have made a great state, a great people, and the people of the great fields and growing commonwealth they have created. The fertile fields of Nebraska yield grain sufficient to supply the nation. Horses, cattle, and sheep graze upon her broad prairies and meadow lands. Thousands of carloads of pork are shipped annually from her farms to feed the people of other states and countries. Her transportation facilities are unexcelled. She has factories for sugar, for flour, for the manufacture of dry goods and various other commodities. She has mills for grinding grain; great packing houses and dairies all over the state—in fact everything which makes a people prosperous in an agricultural country, and goes to build up a great commonwealth.

These are the advantages which an intelligent, industrious, thrifty and energetic people present to the business world, and they will enable her to maintain, by virtue of merit alone, an honorable position among the great industrial communities of our country.

The more important of the subjects to be considered by you were generally discussed during the recent campaign and will therefore demand your attention by the election of officers committed to reforms in the management of the state's affairs, thereby rendering less difficult for you to perform your duty in executing the will of the people. Those subjects which will merit your attention are such of these important matters as have come under my observation during my term of office.

By a wise provision of the constitution, the officers of the executive department and the heads of all the public institutions of the state are required at least ten days preceding each regular session of the legislature to make a report to the governor concerning the condition of the state's business, in their charge, such reports in turn to be submitted to the legislature. These reports were not all presented to me within the time required by the constitution, and I have therefore been unable to give them the consideration they would have deserved. They were submitted to you for your careful consideration as they contain much valuable information which will be of great assistance to you in determining the needs of the different departments of the state government, and the various institutions which should be under your management for the coming biennium.

Right of Suffrage.

One of the most important duties devolving upon you as legislators is the improvement of the election law of this state. The legislature of 1891 very wisely adopted the Australian ballot system and it has undoubtedly had an appreciable effect in purifying our elections. Experience in the use of the Australian system suggests many improvements which will have a tendency to render the perpetration of frauds still more difficult and give additional protection to the voter in the exercise of his right of franchise.

Form of Ballot.

I heartily approve the general form of our ballot and believe it to be vastly preferable to the so-called "blanket" ballot system, in which the party tickets are each printed in separate columns. The provision generally by which the elector can vote the entire ticket by one mark or stamp. The independence of the voter is encouraged by our system which leads him usually to read the names of the candidates for the various offices before casting his ballot, and he is not urged thereby to rely solely upon party designation. It has been urged by some as an objection to the form of our ballot that it is in effect the establishment of a test for voting. I do not regard this as a very serious objection. The voter has become accustomed to this form of ballot, and any marked change in the general form, in my opinion, is entirely unnecessary and would serve no good purpose.

PARTY DESIGNATIONS.

Other objections, however, and more substantial which I regard more the result of abuses than of the law itself and which can be remedied by proper amendments. One of these is the designation of candidates by the party which is nominated by the democratic party for the presidency. Afterward he was also nominated by the people's party for president. A convention of dissatisfied democrats, later and styling themselves "national democrats" nominated the Palmer for president. The candidates placed in nomination by the Palmer wing for electors, as well as for state officers, were designated on the official ballot in Nebraska as "democratic" with no mention of distinguishing them from the regular democratic nominees. The result of such a course was necessarily the deception of many voters. I would respectfully recommend that such amendments be made to the law as would prevent the use of the party designation by "bolting" factions for the purpose of deceiving voters. The regular party nominees only should appear on the official ballot with the designation of the party which nominated them. Where one candidate is nominated by more than one political party the party designations should be so arranged as to permit the elector to express by his vote his party preference as well as his preference for the candidate. Protection should be secured to the voter who, unacquainted with the names of all the nominees on the ticket, is desirous of casting his ballot for the nominee of the party he espouses.

ELECTION BOARD.

I would also suggest that each party having a fair proportion of the electors in the state be given representation on the precinct election boards, and that the members of such boards of any one political organization be made judges in any election precinct. The representatives of no one political organization should have entire control of any election booth, and, where competent men representing different political parties can be secured, the result must be more satisfactory to all concerned.

two judges and one clerk on any election board. NO COERCION. In order to secure a free and untrammeled ballot for every elector, steps should be taken to prevent coercion, intimidation and undue influence on the part of the employers. Every citizen, whatever may be his station in life, should have every protection thrown around him to insure him the right to vote without any state have seen fit to enact very stringent legislation to prevent undue influence on the voter by his employer. As an instance the laws of Indiana provide that whoever, for the purpose of influencing the voter, threatens to enforce the payment of a debt, to injure the business or trade of an elector, or, if an employer threatens to withhold wages or to dismiss from service any laborer in his employment or refuses to allow the employee time to attend the place of election and vote, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 nor less than \$20, imprisonment in the state prison not more than five years, nor less than one year, and disfranchised and sentenced to a term of years, not to exceed a year or more, or both, at the discretion of the court. The enactment and strict enforcement of some such provision in the election laws of Nebraska would lessen the intimidation of voters and give encouragement to a free and untrammeled ballot of the people at the polls. Provisions should also be made directing all employers to allow each voter sufficient time on election day to deposit his ballot.

RAILROAD DISCRIMINATION.

Some action might very properly be taken to discourage discrimination between political parties by railroad corporations operating within the state. The issuance of passes to an army of political workers and the general favoritism shown for the political meetings make the railroad companies a power in shaping the political destiny of the state. Where this power is all wielded in the interest of one party and to the prejudice of another party, it is a serious matter. It is estimated, Railroad companies do the business of the public and should be restrained by wholesome legislation from active participation in party politics. The officers and employes of such railroad companies are not to be held responsible to them for their own best interests. Charges of fraudulent registration in the larger cities of the state have been frequently made and I would suggest the advisability of having the last day of registration at least ten days prior to election day in order that the complete list of voters may be scrutinized by all inquiring citizens and ample time be afforded for the apprehension of those who fraudulently register voters.

THE USE OF MONEY.

It is obvious that one of the chief sources of corruption in elections is the use of money in providing means or hiring the voter to go to the polls and vote, by this means his mind and will are unduly influenced and he is thus unduly influenced his vote, or to hire the voter to stay away from the polls, thereby causing him to neglect his duty as a citizen.

In order to encourage and stimulate the free exercise of the right of the elector, franchise it has occurred to me that it might serve a good purpose were a non-voting poll tax of reasonable amount levied against each elector who may neglect himself by voting at the general election, or by neglecting a certificate of sickness or disability or by absence from the county or state. Such a provision might incidentally be made a source of revenue to the state and the burden fall upon a class of persons who fail to discharge a very important duty, and involving upon every qualified citizen. I suggest this idea to you for your consideration.

I hope that you will take the necessary steps for the remedying of defects in our present election law, and giving every possible opportunity to the elector to exercise the will of the people at the polls.

Relief of Drought Sufferers.

When I assumed the duties of the office of governor of the state, two years ago, the people of Nebraska were afflicted, not only by reason of the general depression in business affairs, low prices and steady and continued depreciation in property values, but also from the result of the drought and consequent disastrous drought. These adverse climatic conditions were not confined to Nebraska alone, but prevailed in various parts of the country. It was an abnormal condition and may not be experienced again during a period of years. Absolute want and distress could only be prevented by prompt and efficient organization for the purpose of supplying the pressing needs of the unfortunate drought sufferers until another season should bring the usual bountiful harvest.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

I found that, under the direction of my predecessor, steps had been taken looking to a systematic method of collecting and distributing provisions to alleviate the immediate suffering of the people of the affected portion of the state. When he became generally known that provisions would have to be made to relieve those impoverished by the drought, there was a generous and spontaneous response from all sections of the state. The contributions became so liberal that the generosity of those in charge of the distribution of these free offerings to place them in the hands of those most deserving of assistance and, at the same time, to prevent the prevalence of the affliction of our people to a greater extent than absolutely required to prevent suffering. I deem it my duty, in behalf of the unfortunate people who were affected by this calamity, to express to all who so nobly responded to the appeals for contributions of provisions or money, and also to the railroad, express, telegraph and telephone companies which so liberally assisted in the work of alleviating suffering, our sincere thanks and lasting gratitude for their manifestations of sympathy and benevolence exercised during this trying period. Since that unfortunate calamity, as before, Nebraska has been blessed with bounteous crops and the people are again experiencing the same hardships which method to her people as a hideous dream.

THE RELIEF COMMISSION.

After the organization of the legislature an act was passed creating a relief commission composed of members of both houses, giving to them entire control and management in the discharge of this important work. The report of the relief commission has been submitted to me and you will observe by this report, as well as by reference to the acts of the last legislature, that the state contributed \$50,000, which was placed at the disposal of the relief commission, and an additional sum of \$200,000 was by the relief commission distributed among the several counties of the state where the people were regarded as being entitled to assistance of this character for the purpose of purchasing seed grain for the following crop season, making a total appropriation by the legislature of \$250,000. In addition to these cash donations by the legislature and the people of the country at large, an immense amount of supplies and provisions of different kinds were contributed, to obtain an accurate estimate of what requires a careful study of the report in detail of the commission. The work of the commission of necessity was of the most difficult character, carried on under the most trying circumstances. I am of the opinion that the work of distributing supplies was done in a most thorough and systematic manner. I was of the impression at the time, and have since found it difficult to change my views, that the organization and distribution of relief supplies was upon a cumbersome and expensive plan. By an examination of the report it will be observed that there were funds donated in the sum of \$200,000 from the general and special appropriations of the legislature

the further sum of \$23,847.70, making a total of \$233,847.70. Of this amount there was expended \$48,113.93 in printing, traveling, transportation charges, and office expenses. The relief charges amounted to \$36,509.03, divided into two items, one denominated "transportation" being in the sum of \$30,181.67, and the other denominated "freight" being in the sum of \$6,327.36, leaving the sum of \$11,247.70 to represent the other expenses of the relief commission in carrying on this work from its inception until its close.

NEBRASKA CONTRIBUTIONS.

It is perhaps proper to remark in this connection, and it is a source of gratification to myself, as I have no doubt it will be to all others who examine into the details of this work, that our own people who were most fortunately situated than their brethren contributed most generously to this work of relief and did their full share in alleviating want and distress among their fellow citizens. With every section of our country, the people of every section, in the interest of their fellow citizens, in doing everything necessary to prevent want and suffering. It is to be sincerely hoped that no such calamity will again reduce our people to the needy condition of a starving and suffering people. Their more fortunate fellow citizens, nor is there occasion to believe that under the influence of the ordinary laws of nature they will ever again be called upon to do so.

DROUGHT LAZINESS.

The drought has not been without its lessons, which will doubtless add much to the material welfare and permanent prosperity of our people. In no state in the country is the rainfall more uniform, both in time and amount, and the uncertainty of the moisture being determined with greater accuracy. In any portion of Nebraska a study of the climatic conditions will disclose with reasonable certainty the amount of the rainfall during the crop growing season, thus enabling the people to determine in what portion of the state they may safely engage in agricultural pursuits, relying upon the natural rainfall to cause the crops to grow and prosper to the satisfaction of the farmer. In the extreme western portion of the state, experience has demonstrated that agriculture cannot be safely carried on with reliance upon the natural rainfall, but a steady and regular supply of moisture to successful growth, and which has replaced partial failure of crops with its attending disappointment, want and suffering, with bounteous crops which can be relied upon with certainty as regularly as the seasons follow each other. The northern portions of the state, which has replaced partial failure of crops with its attending disappointment, want and suffering, with bounteous crops which can be relied upon with certainty as regularly as the seasons follow each other. The northern portions of the state, which has replaced partial failure of crops with its attending disappointment, want and suffering, with bounteous crops which can be relied upon with certainty as regularly as the seasons follow each other.

IRRIGATION.

In the reports of the secretary of the state board of irrigation will be found much interesting and useful information. It is very gratifying to note the rapid development of this phase of agricultural industry. The work is as yet in its infancy, but a very bright future is predicted that that portion of our state which is in the semi-arid region will soon become one of the most attractive places in any agricultural community. Millions of acres of Nebraska land will be brought under the favorable influences of irrigation and made to produce the most bountiful crops, and there is no limit to the development except by the exhaustion of the water supply. In the future, the result has been fully accomplished. The immense wealth, brought into existence through the development of irrigation and that which is created annually by the production of bountiful harvests, give assurance of plenty and prosperity to the inhabitants of this favored portion of the state.

NEW CANALS.

It will be seen from the records in the office of the secretary of the board of irrigation that there have been completed 7,748 miles of canals and the total length of construction 1,045.5 miles, making a total mileage at the present time of canals completed and in process of construction of 4,786.5. The estimated cost will exceed \$4,000,000, of which over half has already been expended. It will be seen from the records in the office of the secretary of the board of irrigation that there have been completed 7,748 miles of canals and the total length of construction 1,045.5 miles, making a total mileage at the present time of canals completed and in process of construction of 4,786.5. The estimated cost will exceed \$4,000,000, of which over half has already been expended.

IRRIGATION LAWS.

The first general law upon the subject of irrigation was enacted in 1889. This law was found entirely inadequate for the proper development of the irrigation industry of the state. This law has been superseded by a much more comprehensive one enacted by the last legislature, since which the work has progressed more satisfactorily and with much greater rapidity. Many suggestions have been received respecting the wisdom of amending the present law. In considering the subjects of amendments, however, I deem it advisable to call attention to the fact that no amendments should be made which would materially change the underlying, essential principles of the present law, which has the sanction of the highest judicial tribunal of our land. The principles involved in this subject have been forever settled by a judicial decision of the supreme court of the state, and it would seem unwise, except upon urgent necessity, to so change them by legislation as to render less certain the principles involved and perhaps invite further litigation and delay in the settlement of the law. The advocates of irrigation interests, as I understand it, favor amending the law relating to the organization of irrigation districts so as to provide for uniform issues of bonds under the direction of the state board of irrigation, as well as legislation touching the issue and negotiation of the bonded obligations of the irrigation districts, so as to afford the taxpayers all needed protection, as well as having a regard for the interests of those who purchase the obligations. It has also been suggested that an amendment might properly be made with reference to the organization and control of irrigation districts so as to permit every resident of the district to have a voice and have a vote in the selection of officers and all other matters pertaining to the affairs of such districts; also that the officers of district treasurer and assessor might be abolished and the duties of these officers be imposed upon the county and township treasurers and assessors. Other amendments to the present law of more or less importance have likewise been suggested, and will no doubt be presented to you for your consideration. I earnestly hope that you may be able to make such useful improvements as may seem advisable to encourage further and to the utmost extent this very important feature of the agricultural development of the state, and that all necessary appropriations may be made in order that the work may be carried on with renewed vigor.

State's Finances.

I desire to earnestly call your serious attention to the fact that, in the present financial condition of the state, it is a subject of more than

ordinary concern to every taxpayer in Nebraska. Several factors contribute to the unfavorable condition of the financial interests of the state as we at present find them. The very general depression in business and the low prices received for the products produced by the people of our state are of themselves sufficient to render the state's finances much more unsatisfactory than might be expected under normal conditions. This has prevented the prompt collection of taxes due the state, and required in order to meet its necessary expenditures, so that at the present time it appears there is a very large amount of delinquent state taxes.

In addition to this the method of handling the finances of the state and meeting its obligations, could, in my judgment, be very much improved upon. Not only is it commendable to secure the prompt collection of taxes levied for the purpose of meeting current expenditures, but also the prompt payment of the taxes thus collected in satisfaction of the state's obligations. Good business judgment would dictate our prompt discharge of the state's outstanding obligations as rapidly as money may be accumulated by the ordinary method of collecting taxes to meet the same.

STATE OBLIGATIONS.

From the report of the state treasurer a brief summary discloses the following as to the state's obligations:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Bonds outstanding, Bonds issued under present constitution, General fund warrants outstanding, Total \$1,202,536.68

STATE CREDITS.

To meet these obligations we have the following credits:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes First above mentioned, Sinking fund to meet bonds, Uncollected taxes due to general fund, Cash in the treasury, general fund, Total \$1,238,273.58

DIFFERENT WAYS OF SLEEPING.

Europeans Like Soft Pillows, but Eastern Races Like Blocks.

Though it is true, as the author of a school composition once asserted, that "sleeping is a universal practice among all nations," it is also true that there is a great diversity in the methods of sleeping among people of different nations and different ways of life, says the Youth's Companion. The things that one needs to make him sleep are precisely the things which would keep another awake all night. Even the sedative medicines which put one person immediately into a heavy slumber excite another into a condition of nervous restlessness.

The European or American, in order to sleep well, ordinarily requires a downy pillow under his head; but the Japanese, stretching himself upon a rush-mat on the floor, puts a hard, square block of wood under his head, and does not sleep well if he does not have it. The Chinese makes great account of his bed, which is very low, indeed—scarcely rising from the floor—but is often carved exquisitely of wood; but it never occurs to him to make it any any softer than rush-mats will render it.

While the people of northern countries can not sleep unless they have plenty of room to stretch out their legs, the inhabitants of the tropics often curl themselves up like monkeys at the lower angle of a suspended hammock, and sleep soundly in that position. The robust American often covers himself with a pair of blankets and throws his window wide open to the air, even in the winter time, and he does not complain if he finds a little drift of snow across the top of his bed in the morning.

The Russian, on the contrary, likes no sleeping-place so well as the top of the big soapstone stove in his domicile. Crawling out of this blistering bed in the morning he likes to take a plunge in a cold stream, even if he has to break through the ice to get into it. The Laplander crawls, head and all, into a bag made of reindeer skin and sleeps warm and comfortable within it. The East Indian, at the other end of the world, also has a sleeping-bag, but it is more porous than the Laplander's. Its purpose is to keep out mosquitoes more than to keep the sleeper warm.

While the American still clings to his feather pillow he is steadily discarding his old-fashioned feather bed in favor of the hair or straw mattress. The feather bed is relegated to the country and many people who sleep upon it all through their childhood find themselves uncomfortable upon it in their maturity. The Germans not only sleep upon a feather bed, but underneath one. The feather covering used in Germany, however, is not as large or thick as the one which is used as a mattress, and the foreigner who undertakes to sleep beneath it often finds his feet suffering from cold, while his shoulders are suffering from heat.

A Big Shower of Meteors.

Of the 14 huge masses of meteoric iron which fell on a spot less than 64 square miles in area, near Fort Duncan, Mexico, the largest is foot-high and shaped and is buried five feet in the soil and rises four feet above the surface. The second mass in point of size has been moved to the national museum at Washington. It weighs over 4,000 pounds. The other 12 pieces weigh from 97 1/2 to 630 pounds. The whole mass of fragments as mentioned above are scattered over an area of 61 square miles with Fort Duncan at about the center of the point of dispersion.

Peddling Honey.

I have found from experience that much more honey, especially extracted, can be sold by going from house to house, and allowing the people to sample the honey, than will be sold when left with the grocers on sale, writes F. A. Snell in American Bee Journal. Getting the people to sample the honey goes quite a way in the making of a sale or sales. Even if some desire to buy honey they forget it when in town trading, and so perhaps go without it for some time. When I desire to peddle honey I put a little comb honey up in crates holding 4, 8 or 12 boxes each. The extracted I now put up in 10-pound cans, mostly; but a few 5-pounds are put in so that, if a sale of a 10-pound can cannot be made, the 5-pound can may be just what is wanted by a customer. A quantity of honey in the different packages is loaded into my buggy, and the start is made. I meet Mr. A., who lives about three miles from my home, I stop, take a can of honey, and loosen the screw-cap, and he samples it. I tell him I am out selling, and ask him if he doesn't want a can. The can is bought and paid for, and I drive on. I stop at the next house, take in a can, and inquire if they are not ready for more honey. I am told that they yet have some of my honey on hand, I bid them good-day, and drive to the next place, at which I have sold honey for many years. A sale of one 10-pound can is made. We chat a little while, and I take my leave. The next call is made. Mrs. D. does not desire to buy, but desires me to learn of Mr. D. as to the purchase, as he is from home. A few days later I see him, and he takes a can of 10 pounds. I next see Mr. E., have him sample my honey, and he takes a can. I next ask Mr. F. to sample my honey. He does so. I ask if he would not like a can of 10 pounds. He buys, and I deliver the can at his house. After a pleasant good-morning I state that Mr. F. bought a can of honey of me which I deliver. Mrs. F. is surprised, and says that she doesn't care much for honey, and her husband would have it to eat, and states they had some comb honey on hand, but did not eat any of it, and she had thrown it out. Some ten days later I saw Mr. F., and asked how the honey was going, and I stated what his wife had said. He laughed and said that she seemed to manage her share all right at least. He engaged the second can, to be bought later. In due time it was delivered. Mrs. F. said that she liked that honey well, and thought it very nice, and made no protest this time. The honey, I will say, was well ripened and very thick. There is very much in properly caring for honey after its removal from the hives. In peddling honey one must not be easily discouraged, for sometimes a number of calls may be made and no sales effected; and then, again, it is quite the reverse, and honey will be sold at nearly every point at which a stop is made. One must start out with full faith in his honey as being of fine quality, and cheerful in spirit, and a determination to sell to every family possible, even if only two or three pounds, leaving a leaflet at each place, and his honey-label on each can, with name and address, which should mention the candying of honey in cool weather, and how to liquify. I cannot agree with some bee-keepers who advise the selling of the poorer grades of extracted honey at home or in the home market. I believe a poor grade of this honey should never be sold at home, but sent off to be used in the packing of meats; or in factories where cheaper sweets are used. If this grade of honey be sent to a commission house, the apriarist should advise the firm of the shipment, grade of the honey, and the company to whom the honey is shipped will know at once where to place it in selling. The selling of inferior extracted honey, or of a low grade, has, when sold for family use, done a great deal to injure the sale of honey, and in I think, very unwise on the part of the apriarist who wishes to build up a good trade in honey, or hold one already obtained. One reason the quality of our honey was very much injured by a mixture of so-called honey-dew. I offered no extracted honey for sale at home that season; and when asked by old customers if I had honey to sell, I informed them that I had no honey that I had extracted which was fit to eat, as it was mixed with so-called honey-dew, and dark and rank in flavor.

Clean the Cow.

There is no farmer who will refuse to clean his horses, but how about the cow. It is certainly more important to clean the cows, as they easily become covered with filth while in the stalls at night. When it is considered that it is almost impossible for the udder and teats to escape the urine and solid manure voided, and that during the act of milking the objectionable matter is dissolved in the milk, being beyond the reach of the strainer, the importance of carefully washing the udder and teats before milking, as well as the hands of the milker, cannot be too strongly urged. Soluble matter cannot be arrested by the strainer, and it follows the milk into the pail.—Ez.

Cucumbers.

Cucumbers are sometimes grown in hot-beds, the seeds being started early in April, and the plants blossoming as early as the asparagus can be left off, the bees visiting and fertilizing them in the middle of the day, but the competition from southern growers and from those who have well-heated green-houses has taken away the profit of this method, and growing cucumbers under glass may be said, like growing hothouse tomatoes, to be not a part of truck farming, but something requiring the capital and skill of the best market gardeners.

The Only Way for the Farmer to Resist the Trusts and combines is to unite on some plan of action.

Jealousies should not be allowed to exist in any farming community.