

# STATE PAYS POP BILL

## Fusion Office Holders Win a Suit for Extra Salaries.

## GRAB AT THE STATE TREASURY.

The Bill Was Signed by Holcomb Who Wants Further Endorsement at the Folls—The Boast of Populist Reform to Redeem Salaries Becomes Laughing Stock.

The supreme court has decided that Dr. L. J. Abbott, formerly superintendent of the Lincoln hospital for the insane, is entitled to the salary designated in the enrolled bill signed by Governor Holcomb. As between the enrolled bill authenticated and signed by the governor and the engrossed bill that is not authenticated and which is carelessly handled and goes through numerous hands, finally to be stored in the office of the secretary of state, the court decided that the enrolled bill constituted the only evidence worthy of consideration.

The court holds that the engrossed bill, with its many slips of loose paper and slips pasted and pinned together, none being authenticated by any officer of the legislature, does not constitute evidence worthy of consideration. The court appears to believe that it would be much easier for one to "doctor" the engrossed bill than it would be for enrolling clerks to perpetrate a fraud by incorrectly enrolling a bill that must be signed by the officers of the legislature and then must go to the governor for inspection for rejection or approval. Prior to the commencement of the suit, Attorney General Smyth gave it as his opinion that a fraud had been perpetrated, but that the claim would have to be paid by the state.

The Abbott case was a suit to recover \$1,000 salary. The enrolled bill signed by Governor Holcomb in 1897 fixed the appropriation at \$2,500 a year, but the session laws compiled by A. E. Sheldon contained a footnote as follows: "As passed by the legislature \$2,000. Auditor Cornell paid Dr. Abbott \$2,000 a year, and at the close of his term Dr. Abbott appealed from the auditor's decision to the district court, claiming the full amount designated in the law. Judge Holmes of the Lancaster county court held that the bill signed by the governor was the only guide and therefore the claim for the balance must be paid. The supreme court has affirmed this judgment.

In the lower court Ex-Governor Holcomb and W. B. Price, the latter being the legal adviser of the auditor in official matters, contended that the court ought to receive as evidence the engrossed bill with its amendment which showed that the legislature intended to reduce the salary of Superintendent Abbott \$2,000.

Governor Holcomb's attention was called to the condition of the appropriation bill before he signed it. Other salaries which the populist legislature sought to reduce were also found unchanged in the bill that was before the governor. The governor is said to have called in one superintendent of a state institution and received a promise from the superintendent that he would not draw the full amount and thereupon the governor signed the bill. The assertion has never been made that Governor Holcomb received such a promise from the other five superintendents whose salaries were also unchanged. The boast that the populists' legislature would reduce salaries of superintendents of state institutions has therefore become a laughing stock. The enrolling clerks, either by design or through carelessness put in the same old figures instead of the reduced amounts.

Governor Holcomb has been criticised for signing the bill in that condition. His political friends have suggested that as his action will cost the state \$3,300, it would have been better for him to have vetoed the items if they were not as the legislature intended them to be, and the officers interested could have received the correct appropriation from the next legislature. A palpable error in the salary appropriation of Mr. Von Forrell, chaplain of the Kearney industrial school, was remedied in this way. The enrolling clerks of the legislature which passed the Abbott appropriation enrolled the chaplain's salary as \$300 a year, when it should have been \$300 a year. The legislature of last winter appropriated an extra \$500 to reimburse the chaplain.

Dr. Damerell, formerly superintendent of the Hastings asylum and Dr. Keiper of the Norfolk asylum have also filed claims for an extra \$1,000, basing their claims on the grounds urged by Dr. Abbott, and a suit has also been begun by Dr. Damerell. Dr. Sprague, formerly superintendent of the institution for feeble minded youth at Beatrice, has filed a claim for \$300 based on the same ground. These claims, amounting to \$3,300 will now be paid by the auditor. Professor Jones, formerly of the institute for the blind, is entitled to \$100, and Dr. Pail, formerly of the Beatrice institution, is entitled to \$100, but they have not yet filed claims. Professor Jones has been quoted as saying he did not desire to accept the money under the circumstances.

## An Insult to Nebraska Soldiers.

Lincoln Journal: When Colin Harvey says in his confidential speeches to the pops that the reason Nebraska is so proud of her fighting First regiment is that it refused to re-enlist at Manila he insults the boys of the First as well as the people of Nebraska. The people of Nebraska know that the reason the boys did not re-enlist was because they were absolutely used up when they returned from the firing line preparatory to being honorably mustered out of the service that it was physically impossible for them to stay in the service without a long rest. There is hardly a member of the regiment who would not go back if he thought he was needed at the front now that he has gotten a rest and has seen his mother and sweetheart. The

people of Nebraska are proud of the boys, not so much because of their gallantry on the field, which was taken for granted when they enlisted, but because, notwithstanding the efforts made by demagogues of the Harvey stripe to induce them to demand their discharge at the close of the term of their enlistment the great majority of them declared that they would stand by the flag until the president was able to send fresh troops to take their places.

Neither the boys, nor the president nor the patriotic people of this state have forgotten the treasonable efforts of the pop leaders in this state to get the boys of the First Nebraska to desert their colors in the face of the enemy and demand to be sent home when the treaty with Spain was ratified and they were technically relieved of their obligation to stay in the Philippines. It was dastardly and treasonable to tempt these boys to desert the flag in the crisis of the Aguinaldo rebellion and the state of Nebraska will never forget their patriotism and nerve in respecting the advice of the copperheads and staying by Otis until they were relieved by reinforcements months after they were legally entitled to their discharge and could have gotten it on demand.

**The New Registry Law.**  
Lincoln Journal: The last legislature adopted an important amendment to the law for the registration of voters that takes effect at the coming registration in this and other cities. According to this amendment it is the duty of the registrars to provide an additional column for their registry list for the insertion of the name of the party with which each registered voter claims to affiliate.

In addition to the questions which the registrars must ask the voter to be registered is another "with which political party do you affiliate?" and his answer is recorded in the additional column.

The object of this amendment is to purify the primary elections. The committees under auspices the various political primaries are conducted are entitled to the privileges of making copies of the registry lists for use in the primary elections, and none but those who have declared their affiliation with the party holding the primary are entitled to vote at such primary election.

This prevents the stuffing of primary elections with votes cast by members of other parties and simplifies the work of the challengers in attendance at such primary elections. If the list shows that a vote is offered at such primary by a man who neglected or refused to state that he was a member of the party holding such primary such votes at once rejected.

There is no compulsion about answering the question if the voter to be registered does not know to what party he belongs or is unwilling to be registered as belonging to any party. But in case of such refusal to answer the voter is thereby debarred from voting at any primary election.

This modification of the registry law was first adopted in Kentucky and has been very satisfactory to all parties. It relieves the political organizations, after the first registry, from the labor and expense of making a poll of the various precincts in a city under the registry law, as an inspection of the registry lists answers all the purposes of a poll.

All voters have to be registered anew this year and after the list is completed the record will be made that will answer the purposes of a poll. Then the political committees furnished with the registry list will have all the necessary information to get out a full vote and see that the party strength is at the polls on election day. It is a simple and effective way of securing an honest primary election, which is the foundation of honest politics, and a full vote at the state and county elections.

## A Word to Silas.

Hi, there, Old Slippery!  
You've got to hump yourself.  
You're got to.  
You're several laps behind already.  
And  
You're losing every day;  
Long hill to climb, old man.  
Heavy load?  
Yes, heavy load.  
But you've got to climb.  
You've got to.  
You're out of meat,  
And they're after you;  
After you hard.  
An' they're goin' to git ye.  
If you don't watch out.  
They're after ye on the House rent  
Steal.  
That's the word, steal.  
You took it.  
You took the money,  
You know you did.  
You took \$60 a month from the state  
And paid the landlady \$30.  
Was that right?  
An' they caught you at it.  
Couldn't deny it?  
No, of course not.  
You would if you could, Si.  
But they caught you  
With the wool in your teeth.  
Nice mess you've made  
Of the reform movement!  
The farmers used to like you, Si;  
Yes, they liked you.  
Thought you were  
Square and  
Honest.  
Fooled 'em!  
Fooled with your honest drawl  
An' your sanctimonious face.  
Runnin' all right!  
Yes, you're runnin' all right;  
But you're runnin' like  
A homeless cat.  
Across a vacant lot  
With tin cans an' old shoes  
Hurled at you from  
Every direction.  
Meow!  
Scat, there! Old Slippery.  
—Nebraska State Journal.

## A Spotless Candidate.

Nobody has ever accused Judge Reese of being dishonest, and even the opposition admit that he is one of the ablest lawyers in the state. It would be better for any party to meet defeat at such a man than to win with a man like Holcomb. But the republican party will not be defeated this fall. It will win and the supreme bench will be saved from disgrace.—York Times.

# MONEY THE ATTRACTION

## Not Honor, but Real Ducats, is What Bryan Wants.

## THE SILVER ORATOR IN BAD LIGHT

Production of a Letter that Makes the Perennial Presidential Candidate Contradict Himself—J. Sterling Morton Produces a Document that Looks Bad for the Self-Constituted Reformer.

J. Sterling Morton made the assertion in the Conservative several weeks ago, says a Lincoln correspondent of the Omaha Bee, that W. J. Bryan had said he wanted office for money and not for honor. The Bee, in its issue of September 27, contained an interview with Bryan, in which he positively denied that he had ever made such an assertion. Undeniable proof is now presented that Mr. Bryan did say that he wanted the money for the office and not for honor.

Because of this unequivocal and sweeping denial of Mr. Bryan and because with the denial he named the editor of the Conservative in an offensive and accusing manner, J. Sterling Morton produces for vindication and verification and as a rebuttal of the unequivocal denial, a letter written by Mr. Bryan on January 11, 1899, in which he says:

"I assure you that it is the money that is in the office and not the honor that attracts me."

The publication of this letter recalls Mr. Bryan's early political history. The man who sprang so quickly into world-famed reputation located at Lincoln in 1888 and a short time later formed a partnership with A. R. Talbot, under the firm name of Talbot & Bryan. In December, 1889, or the year following Mr. Bryan became an applicant for the position of secretary of the State Board of Transportation. He had taken an active part in politics from the day he located in the city and he naturally had many political friends who were willing to assist him in getting the position. He had supported J. Sterling Morton for congressman from the First district during the campaign of 1888 and Morton reciprocated by endorsing him for the secretaryship.

The monetary issue was not an important issue at that time and Mr. Morton and Bryan were warm political friends. Considerable correspondence passed between the two and the following is a copy of one of the letters written by Mr. Bryan:

"LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 11, 1899.—Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Nebraska City, Neb.: Dear Friend—Your kind letter to Mr. Lease was received and delivered. I think it was well received. The P. S. was judicious, I think. I am grateful to you for your endorsement. Had hesitated to write you because I dislike soliciting aid. I assure you that it is the money that is in the office, not the honor that attracts me. If successful in getting it, it will tide me over my beginning here. With regards to the ladies, I am, yours very truly,  
W. J. BRYAN."

Failing to secure the appointment to the railway commission Mr. Bryan continued the practice of law, but in 1890 he announced his candidacy for congressman, and in fact, has been a candidate for office ever since. A. J. Sawyer and a number of other prominent First district democrats asked Mr. Morton to come out as a candidate, but he replied: "No; not to go and ask any one to vote for me or work for me. His refusal to run made the nomination of Bryan possible and those in charge of the democratic machinery turned to the young orator. And he was nominated. John H. Ames of this city, now a gold standard man, was chairman of the congressional committee and it was he who started the Bryan boom. Since the memorable state convention of 1892 the two men who worked together in the campaign of 1888 have been drifting farther and farther apart. Morton pronounced for the gold standard and laid down his views from typewritten manuscript so that there could be no dispute as to where he stood on the situation. Bryan left the party, Ames resigned from the chairmanship of the congressional committee because of the congressional nominee's views on the money question and after he had supported him in his previous campaign.

Bryan's repeated utterances concerning the heinousness of the money power and the greed for wealth recalled to J. Sterling Morton's mind the assertion made in 1889 and a search was instituted among the files of papers at Arbor Lodge for the letter. It was found among a number of other letters written by Mr. Bryan, all somewhat similar and equally interesting. One of them is a message sent after Mr. Morton's defeat for congress congratulating him for running ahead of his ticket. Only a few months after this Mr. Bryan told his friends that he could get even more votes than Mr. Morton got or could get.

## What Ails the Letter.

Lincoln Journal: The poperaotic organs are all declaring as with one voice that Mr. Bryan's old letter to J. Sterling Morton avowing that he wanted office for the money that was in it and not the honor, is perfectly straightforward, proper and creditable to the great wearer of the Jeffersonian mantle. Then why did Mr. Bryan deny it and why did the poperaotic organs accuse Mr. Morton fiercely as a liar and a libeller because he said that Mr. Bryan had once made a statement to that purport to a friend?  
Morton doesn't appear to have set any great store by the letter but merely alluded to it because of Br. Bryan's violent and theatrical attacks on people who, according to his pure mind, were in politics for money and whose greed for wealth was undying the country. And Bryan and his friends evidently saw the point and vociferously denied it and challenged Morton on his proof. That is what is the matter with that letter.

The hungry mendicant prefers the cold ham to the cold shoulder.

## Misrepresentation of Mattier.

York Republican: Do you have confidence in the statements of men who willfully misrepresent things to you? Things, too, that come within your own knowledge, so that you personally know that they are misrepresentations? Chaplain Mattier is quoted as saying, "Stand by McKinley, right or wrong." He never said anything of the sort. "In times of peace I am for the administration when it is right; in times of war, so long as a rebellious gun is aimed at the stars and stripes, I am for the administration right or wrong. This is not a time for criticism; it is a time for unity." That is what Chaplain Mattier said at York, and it is what he said at Lincoln. This is just what he said. Any paper which quotes him as saying otherwise is guilty of a blameworthy action. What they make Mattier say sounds narrow and partisan. What he really said is patriotically American, and right or wrong, is concurred in by all patriotic people. The republican party agreed with the contention of the democrats during the rebellion that the income tax levied and collected for war purposes was unconstitutional. It was necessary, however, as one of the means for the preservation of the country in a nation, and right or wrong, the people stood by it and defended it until it was no longer a necessity, and then it was repealed. The disloyal citizen was opposed to it, but, right or wrong, the men of America stood by it, and so in times of war they stand by any administration that represents their country.

## Even Coin Drops Silver.

A citizen of Hebron writes that even the author of "Coin" has stopped talking silver. He says:

"Coin Harvey, on behalf of the fusion forces, addressed an audience of about 200 at the court house here last night. The meeting had been largely advertised, but no hearers were present outside of this city. The speaker, though advertised as the exponent of free silver, entirely ignored that subject, devoting himself to a scoldmaster's dissertation on the subject of trusts, and an attack on the government and a laudation of the insurgents, especially the leaders. The administration was branded as oppressors; the government as unjust. An invitation was extended for queries and the speaker had some fired at him that are still unanswered. The audience was about half republican and they left the hall with renewed determination to stay by the administration, caused by the abuse of the speaker. If the fusionists have any more campaigners like this one 150 republicans are hopeful that they will be sent here, for, with a few more speeches like this one, success for our candidates is assured."

## Bryan Here and There.

Lincoln Journal: Colonel Bryan is hopping around so much on the expansion question and on the issues of 1900 that it is never safe to guess what he will say unless you know in what part of the country he is doing his talking. In Iowa he says he does not want the troops removed from the Philippines, and lays down a policy for the future of the archipelago that almost amounts to an endorsement of the administration. He did not talk that way in Nebraska, and will not talk in that strain if he happens to be called to Massachusetts before the close of the campaign. Bryan is the most ready man in the world on the stump, and one of his most pronounced accomplishments is his recent acquired ability to shift his ground to suit the prejudices of his different audiences.

## Mountain Out of a Molehill.

Seward Reporter: The Omaha World-Herald, followed by its feeble imitators like the Seward Independent Democrat, is making a great ado about a circular issued by the president of the federation of republican publishers. Among other things, the suggestion is made that republican publishers should not club with populist papers. This causes the virtuous World-Herald and its satellites to go into a spasm of horror, and the way they talk about the attempt to "suppress fusion literature" is indeed distressing. One would think that they were in the habit of urging their partisans to subscribe for and read republican papers. But this is the last thing they would do, and they and all their class practice the same thing which they so roundly denounce.

## Pops Fetered Out.

Topeka Capital: What in the use of talking about populism in Kansas any longer? Let the old republicans come out of it and back where they belong and the democrats go over to their own party. There is only one populist congressional representative in Kansas, and he is a good expansionist, and the party is no longer of national significance. The scheme of fusion, where both sides give up their principles for the offices, at the most corrupt practice in politics. Now is a good time for populists to let go, if ever had any, and the contest is strictly between the old parties. A populist in Kansas can never be anything else again but an aid to the democratic party.

## Was a Ten Strike.

Genoa Leader: The nomination of Judge Reese as candidate for supreme judge by the republicans was a ten strike from a republican standpoint. Judge Reese is 10,000 votes stronger than any man they could have nominated. If he is defeated it will not be the votes of any man honestly interested in reform. His nomination is also gratifying to those republicans who have been fighting the past few years for clean candidates and honest politics within their party.

## It.

Silas A. Holcomb addressed the Custer county populist convention which endorsed the following: "We are opposed to the use of passes by our public servants and would recommend the retirement to private life all who accept the same." If populists vote as they have resolved, Mr. Holcomb will be retired all right.—Sutton Advertiser.

What man has done woman thinks she can improve on.

# DAIRY AND POULTRY.

## INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

## New Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

### Poultry Notes.

The time being near when many of our readers will be shipping poultry to market, it may not be amiss to call their attention to a few things the market demands. As most people are aware by this time the heads should not be cut off of fowls to be sent to city markets. Neither should the intestines or crops be taken out. Also the killing should not be done in the old-fashioned way of wringing the neck. The killing must be done by opening the veins of the neck or by an incision in the mouth that will allow the fowl to bleed to death.

Whether the bird is to be scalded or dry picked will depend on the market to which they are to be sent. If the trade is local scalding is still used and is probably preferred. Some people insist on having birds that have been picked after scalding. When the birds are to be turned over to shippers who intend in turn to send them to the city markets dry picking is in order. If the birds are to be scalded it is recommended to have the water near the boiling point but not actually boiling. This is supposed to make the feathers easy to pull without cooking the skin. As a matter of fact we doubt very much if there is any particular rule that is popularly followed. Most of the fowls that are scalded are scalded in water that is already at the boiling point. There is of course great danger of allowing the birds to soak in the water. An expert advises to dip the birds in the water four times, and says that that is enough. The dipping should be done by holding the bird by the head and legs, so they will not be dipped into the water with the rest of the bird. Dipping in the head turns the color of the comb and affects the appearance of the eyes.

By proper feeding many of our fowls that are marketed about holiday time could be marketed two months earlier, while prices are better. Late in the fall so many fowls are thrown on the market that the prices go down to a point that gives little profit. The feeding of some stimulating foods early in the career of the chicks would have started a habit of growth that would have continued to have its influence all through the summer. Even at this late period the generous feeding of meaty cut bone will help the growth greatly. If that cannot be had, give dry cut bone, which can be purchased on any market. Feeding meat, where it can be had at low price, is certainly a good practice. Push the surplus birds along and get them out of the way before the market begins to fall. If more birds were fitted and sold in the late summer the consumption would be increased, and the total average price for the year would be better. As it is, many city families go without fowl during the season of very high prices. They do not make it up during the season of low prices. It is of no advantage to the farmer to have prices high at the time of the year when he has nothing to sell.

The legs and head of the fowl should be dry picked, and after the picking has been completed the fowl should be immersed for a few seconds in boiling water and afterward plunged into cold water. This is to give the body a plump, firm appearance. Those that follow the practice of dry picking, do the work while the bodies of the birds are still warm, as they find the picking much easier to do at that time. When they are to be picked for a long journey, or are not to be opened at once, the birds must not be packed till the animal heat has gone out of them. Turkeys should always be dry picked, as the appearance is very much better when handled that way than when scalded. Ducks and geese should always be scalded, and the scalding will have to be for a longer time, as it takes more time for water to penetrate and loosen the feathers of a waterfowl than of a land bird. Some farmers practice picking the geese and ducks before killing, so that the feathers can be saved in the best condition, but this is not advisable, as it leaves the flesh in an inflamed condition, which makes the fowls hard to sell on the market. Although chickens may be singed to take off the hairs, this should not be done with ducks or geese. On account of water birds having a large amount of oil in their skins, the application of heat gives them an oily appearance, which does not help their sale. The feathers on the head and upper part of the neck should not be picked off. After picking the other feathers the ducks or geese should be plumped in hot water after the manner of hens.

### State Control of Milk Testing.

The growth of the custom of paying for milk various prices in proportion to its fat content has been rapid of late years, but the system is not yet universally adopted, says the New York Produce Review. Willful variations of the test must be totally abandoned, and those inaccuracies which occur by reason of improper machines or appliances must in some effective method be overcome. The most effective way to prevent inaccurate testing, which may occur willfully or by reason of faulty apparatus, would be by the enactment of proper state laws, compelling the registration by competent state authorities of the apparatus used, and the license of those making the tests, and

the provision of penalties for a false report of tests made. Laws touching upon some of these points have been enacted in Iowa and Vermont, with good results, and the matter is worthy of consideration by legislatures of all dairy states. In Vermont it appears that since the enactment of the law relating to the testing of milk and cream the State Experiment Station has tested 9,564 milk and cream bottles and 1,155 pipettes, and that of the old glassware, in use before the law was enacted, nearly 4 per cent was found to be inaccurately graduated. The effect of the law has been to make a material reduction in the percentage of inaccurate apparatus.

In Vermont those who test milk or cream for the purpose of determining its value are obliged to take out certificates: of those applying for certificates since the law was enacted 241 received their certificates while 31 were refused; thus nearly 12 per cent of those who wanted to do this work, and to whose ignorance or knowledge milk-sellers would have been obliged to submit for a just payment, were declared incompetent to perform such work reliably and prevented by law from inflicting the results of their ignorance upon the public.

### Bacterial Origin of Flavor.

Probably in no department of research is a greater amount of investigation going forward and valuable data and actual discovery being made than in dairy science; and while some of the discoveries have been of little or no value, a wonderful amount of useful and practical material has been placed in the hands of the dairymen, says Mark Lane Express. Among the new things announced, since it has been shown how nearly ferments and flavors in butter are associated, is that if certain acids are added to sweet cream it is not necessary to wait for the development of lactic acid bacteria in the cream, but that it could be churned at once, and churned quite readily, and the true flavor secured. Investigators have been at work on this problem, and an announcement of the results has been made. The most satisfactory result came from using hydrochloric acid diluted in twice its bulk of water, and adding this in small quantities to the sweet cream. Everything was satisfactory, except that the butter had no aroma, though it was pronounced fair and good by the judges. The butter kept well, and had a water content of 12 1/2 per cent; but the low flavor was against it, though not a trace of acid was to be detected, or found by analysis. About the most important thing brought out was that butter seems to be fully dependent upon bacteria for true flavor, rather than the food, provided that the latter is wholesome and not of a character to impart obnoxious flavors to the milk, which after all could not be called butter flavor in any sense of the word.

### To Prevent Bovine Tuberculosis.

The International Congress of Veterinary Surgeons, held recently at Baden-Baden, agreed to the following suggestions as to the prevention of tuberculosis among domestic animals: "1. The prevention of tuberculosis in cattle is urgently necessary. 2. The extinction of bovine tuberculosis by the owner (voluntary extinction) is practicable, and should be universally aimed at. Dangerously tuberculous animals should be slaughtered as soon as possible, and calves and healthy animals protected from infection. Voluntary extinction of bovine tuberculosis should be encouraged by the state disseminating correct views respecting the character of tuberculosis, its modes of infection, and the importance of tuberculin inoculation. Voluntary extinction should be supported by state grants. The best means hitherto known for the diagnosis of tuberculosis among domestic animals is tuberculin. Tuberculin should only be supplied under state control and to veterinary surgeons. 3. Prevention of bovine tuberculosis by the state is desirable. If undertaken with caution it can be carried out, will check the further increase of the disease, and gradually stop it. The prevention requires: (a) That veterinary surgeons be obliged to give notice of every case of proved tuberculosis encountered in practice. (2b) The immediate slaughter of dangerously tuberculous animals (particularly those affected with mamentis, tuberculosis of the uterus or intestines, as well as pulmonary tuberculosis), compensation by the state, and the prohibition of the return of buttermilk from the co-operative dairies to the farms before sterilization."

### Feed Consumed for 1,000 Lbs. Live Weight.

It is sometimes asserted that cattle and sheep require the same amount of feed per thousand pounds of live weight. This statement seems not to be well founded. In experiments conducted at the Iowa Experiment Station the cattle consumed 19.6 pounds of dry matter per thousand pounds of live weight, against an average of 29.07 by the sheep. Both sheep and cattle were on full feed. The sheep made a daily gain of 3.73 pounds per thousand pounds live weight, and the cattle 2.14. In other words, this comparison

ventilated.