CROPS IN NEBRASKA

PAST WEEK COLD AND WET, WITH SEVERE STORMS.

Winter Wheat Harvest Has Begun-Crop Better Than Anticipated Ear-Her in the Season-Corn is Backward, but as a Rule is Doing Well.

United States department of agriculture climate and crop bulletin of the weather bureau, Nebraska section, for the week ending June 27:

The last week has been cold and wet, with several severe hail and rain storms, small areas. The mean daily temperature averaged 3 degrees below normal in southern counties and S degrees below in northern.

The rainfall occurred mostly in heavy thunder storms and was above normal in | mearly all parts of the state. It exceeded an inch in all except a few northeastern and southwestern counties. In most of ise well; oats and spring wheat excelthe central counties it ranged between lent; corn small and growing well; pota two and four inches.

Winter wheat is ripening rapidly and the harvest has begun in southeastern ward but making fair growth; alfalfa counties. Wheat has rusted some in the mostly in stack, excellent crop; spring regions of heavy rainfall, but not enough to cause a material injury to the crop. In general the damage by Hessian fly seems to be less than was expected and Spring wheat and oats have grown well corn. and improved in condition. Potatoes continue to grow well. The wet weather delayed alfalfa harvest and damaged considerable of the crop in western counties. Clover and timothy are being cut. The prospect in most parts of the state is for a large hay crop.

· Corn is small, but has grown well the backward; potatoes and pasture fine. past week, except in northern counties, where the low temperature has been un- heavy rain in north part of county; alfalfavorable. In most of the state the crop | fa hay damaged by rain. is free from weeds. Cultivation has Gosper-Wheat and oats look fair; pocounties, and the corn needs dry, warm | growing finely. weather and cultivation.

and oats lodging considerably; corn late all in stack. and generally weedy.

Cass-Wheat heads well filled, rigening anevenly; oats short and thin; having becun, clover hervy crop; corn small but growing finely.

Buffalo-Corn small but growing fast, some fields weedy; pastures good; wheat and rye fine, wheat turning; oats fair; alfalfa being cut. Custer-Winter wheat and rye well

filled, good crop; eats good; alfalfa harvest delayed, crop damaged by rain; corp doing well.

Dawson-Winter wheat looks fine, will be large crop: considerable alfalfa yet to cut; pastures fine.

Garfield-Rye and fall wheat fairly good; pastures and meadows fine. Greeley-Small grain doing well; grass fine; too much rain; corn two weeks

late; large cherry crop. Hall-Wheat filling well; oats weedy,

fair prospects; too wet for corn on low ground; all farm operations delayed by rain.

Howard-Winter wheat filling well, some rust; oats heading; some corn which seriously damaged small grain in weedy; small grain and alfalfa fine; grass and pastures good.

Merrick-Low lands flooded, injuring crops; alfalfa harvest delayed; not much corn cultivated this week; pastures fine,

Nance-First crop of alfalfa about cut and in stack, heavy crop; oats heading short; too wet for crops in low lands. Sherman-Winter wheat and rye prom-

to bugs numerous. Valley-Oats rather thin; corn back wheat about average, acreage small. Wheeler-Wet and cool; crops growing slowly; corn small.

Adams-Wheat filling well, damage by the crop now promises to be better than fly appears to be small; oats heading seemed probable earlier in the season. well; potatoes good; too wet to cultivate

Dundy-Wet week; potatoes and all kinds of grain growing well.

Franklin-Wheat generally well filled nearly ready to cut; corn small and much of it weedy, cultivation retarded by rain. Frontier-Rye harvest begun; wheat ripening slowly, crops good; corn very

Furnas-Much damage by thail and

been delayed this week by heavy rain, tatoes fine; corn cultivation progressing especially in northern and western rapidly, some fields quite weedy; millet

Harlau-Small grain doing well; rath-Butler-Wheat rusting some but not er cool for corn, crops small and many seriously, damage from fly slight; wheat fields weedy; grass good; alfalfa nearly

> Hayes-Rye ripening; oats heading; corn growing slowly; good rain, Hitchcock-Some rust in wheat; barley and oats fine.

> Kearney-Wheat medium, heads well



Why is America to-day the world's peacemaker? Just because of the manhood which North and South can show in G. A. R.'s and U. C. V.'s .- Louisville Herald.

Mr. Cleveland's inability to see any difference among dishonest men must be due to some defect in his eyesight, which prevents him from detecting a wink,---Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is estimated that the recent naval battle cost Russia \$73,500,000. That is almost equal to the cost of one of the swell dinners given by New York's society set .- Des Moines News.

Vice President Hyde, of the Equitable, has just celebrated his twentyninth birthday, but gave no Seely dinner, having learned a thing or two in the last six months .- Louisville Post.

Spaln proposes to rebuild her fleet. So does Russia. Would it not be well to find out, first of all, if there were any chance of getting the right sort of men to put behind the guns?-New York Evening Sun.

On entering the harbor of Manila the Russian admiral who managed to get away from the battle of the Sea of Japan fired a salute of thirteen guns, which is obviously the right number .--St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If Togo's theory that dead ancestors are mightier than swords and 12-inch guns holds good, old Virginia ought to be able to put up a fight that would lay the Japs' completely in the shade. new subway system in New York, a -Winchester (Va.) News-Item.

Russia says she is going to build a great and mighty fleet. What for? For Japan to destroy. The fleet on paper, or on water, that can't fight is ary on the canal has been \$25,000 a year. nothing. It may drown helpless sailors .- Portland Oregonian Sentinel.

Still, a man who has lived at the home of the oyster boat ought to be as ment that he had got "cold feet." There well equipped for Secretary of the no longer is any question that the yel-Navy as a man who has spent his life low fever situation on the isthmus is far near the top, make a hole just large

ENGINEER WALLACE RESIGNS.

Chief of the Panama Canal Construc-

tion Force Quits His Job. John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama canal and member of the commission, has resigned both of these positions to accept a

\$60,000 office with a New York corporation.

Mr. Wallace, it is said, objected to the squad of minor officials appointed to pass on routine matters, demanded a freer hand and finally was angered by an order of the Secretary of War pro-

J. F. WALLACE. hibiting him from departing from the isthmus unless he obtained the permission of the War Department.

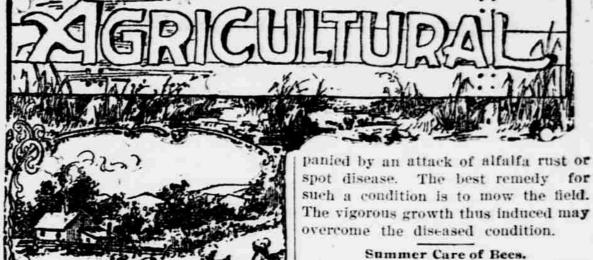
While the administration claims to have a grievance against Mr. Wallace, he, on the other hand, is prepared, it is said, to make out a bill of complaint against the Washington officials, the chief feature of which will be that the canal will never be built within the present century if politics and departmenta! interference are allowed to hamper the work of those on the ground.

It is said that previous estimates of \$250,000,000 cost and ten years' time of room for two nests in each box. for the completion of the canal will have Take a number of boxes and stand to be more than trebled if the actual re- them on end, and fasten them securely sults of the past month are taken as a criterion.

The astonishing statement is made by one well informed on Panama affairs that at the rate of excavation accomplished in the month of May the completion of the canal would require more than 100 years. The cost of the excavation at the same time has increased three or four times the unit figure used in estimating the total cost of the water way.

Mr. Wallace is to become the head of the Metropolitan Railway Company's great undertaking, destined to yield enormous profits. Paul Morton had virtually accepted the place when he was selected as the head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Wallace's saland report has it that he will begin in New York City at \$60,000 a year.

One official graphically expressed Mr. Wallace's decision to resign by the state-



No matter how abundantly you have provided for your bees in clover and buckwheat fields, if at this time of the year the weather is unfavorable and the bees cannot go out honey gathering you must provide them with full combs for fear of their starving.

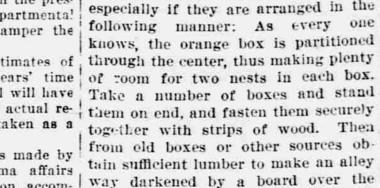
The colonies need more supply than will keep them alive, they should have twenty or thirty pounds of honey at hand all the time. If the nights are cool the secretions of nectar will be correspondingly small and the bees will get but small loads.

When honey is scarce in the hives the bees stint themselves and brood rearing is checked just when it should be at its best and healthiest condition. If you have any doubt as to the hives being sufficiently rationed you can solve your doubt by lifting each hive

and its weight will determine its con-Place a little walk so that the hens dition. If you find many that are too may readily go to the second tier of light weight, use your smoker, take out one or two empty combs and replace them with full ones, breaking small holes in them so that the bees may get at the honey readily. Then you can leave the bees in peace until they are able to hustle for themselves unless it should be too long a wait, when you will have to repeat the process. If you have no honey feed sugar syrup. Be careful to retain all the heat in the hives.

What We Eat.

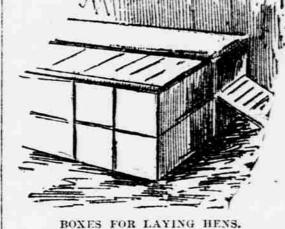
An important constituent of our food is nitrogen, an invisible gas; foods centaining protein are called nitrogenous. Carbok; drates build fat and produce heat and energy; protein does all that and builds the red meat or nuscle in addition. We get oil in the butter used on bread. From these three great food groups we make our feeding stuffs. We get carbohydrates from potatoes, sugar beets, corn. Corn alone lacks nitrogen and will not make sufficient muscle. Wheat, barley and rye are all rich starches, good to fatten, but not the best for muscle Recent evidence collected by F. W. making. We get protein in flax, in the outside of the wheat grain, in clover and alfalfa, in bran, middlings and oil meal. These foods are rich in pro-



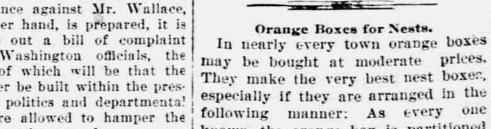
top. nests. In the rear of each box or nest,

Orange Boxes for Nests.

In nearly every town orange boxes



in watching prairie schooners sail over worse than generally was believed. Re- enough to get one's hand in, so that



late and cultivation has been delayed by rain.

Fillmore-Wheat ripening and looks line; potatoes promise fine crop; hay and pastures very good; corn small and weedy.

, Hamilton- Wheat damaged some by rust and fly; oats doing nicely; potato bugs very numerous; much weedy corn; too wet to cultivate.

Jefferson-Wheat doing well; oats good: corn and potatoes growing well. Jornson-Oats and timothy improved; wheat about ready to cut; corn cultivation delayed by rain but crop generally clean and growing well.

 Lancaster-Wheat ripening, looks well; corn growing fast, generally clear of weeds: potatoes growing finely, bugs numerous.

Nemaha-Wheat good, few fields cut; corn cultivation well advanced, few pieces laid by; oats short; potatoes only fair.

Nuckolls-Wheat ripening very fast, heads well filled; late oats heading; corn did; stock doing well. fields unusually free of weeds.

Otoe-Wheat harvest commenced; crop good both as to quality and quantity; some oats weedy and backward; corn well cultivated, growing rapidly.

Pawnee-Wheat almost ripe, good harwest promised, some fields cut; oats rather short but well headed; corn clean and growing fast.

Polk-Corn grewing well; plenty of rain.

Richardson-Early wheat harvested, late wheat ripe, yield and quality good; oats very short and light; corn growing wery fast.

Saline-Wheat about ready to cut and is quite good; corn small and needs cultiwation, too wet to cultivate this week. Saunders-Wheat well headed and be-

ginning to turn; oats heading short; corn needs cultivation. growing splendidly; alfalfa, clover and timothy good, ready to cut.

Seward-Wheat ripening and is better than expected; having begun, crop heavy; most fruit light, especially apples; grapes promise well.

Thayer-Wheat ripening, well filled, will be average crop; pastures continue good; corn generally clean and growing nicely.

York-Wheat filling with plump berries, beginning to turn; alfalfa and early grasses being cut; corn growing well, mostly clear of weeds.

Antelope-Alfalfa having delayed by rains; strawberries good crop; apples dropping hadly; hail seriously damaged ing it. According to him, the mountain crops in the north part of the county.

very tall, in danger of rust and lodging; pastures fine; hay good; corn small and weedy.

Burt-Wheat prospects good; barley filling finely; oats heading unevenly; tame hay good crop; pastures fine; corn growing fairly well.

wheat; corn growing fairly well, mostly cultivated twice.

Cuming-Spring wheat and oats look

Clay-Winter wheat promises full crop; filled; corn growing rapidly, some weedy; oats doing well; potatoes good; corn very too wet to cultivate; oats promise large Kansas and Nebraska.-Washington turns which have been received in Washcrop; potatoes excellent.

Lincoln-All crops look fine; too wet for alfalfa haying. Perkins-Too wet to cultivate corn;

rye filling nicely. Phelps-Wheat very fine; oats good and

headed; rye turning; corn very weedy, too wet to cultivate. Redwillow-Serious damage by hail in Post.

north part of county; wheat ripening, prospect for heavy crop; rye harvest begun.

Webster-Wheat filling well, heads short; most alfalfa in stack; too wet to cultivate corn and some fields getting weedy.

Boxbutte-Barley and spring rye heading: grass growing well.

Brown-Potatoes and grass doing finely but too wet for corn and small grain; considerable damage by wind and hail. Cherry-Potatoes and small grain doing

nicely; too cold and wet for corn, young stock in excellent condition. Dawes-Small grain and grass splen-

Keith-Spring wheat growing nicely;

grass excellent; hay promises fair crop. Keya Paha-Rust in few fields of wheat, foliage very heavy, no heads in sight yet.

Rock-Grass fine; small grain good stand but short straw; too cold and wet for corn, cultivation delayed.

Scotts Bluff-Pastures good; stock in prime condition; plenty of rain.

Sheridan-Cold and wet; good for small grain and potatoes. Sioux-Grass fine; cattle in good condi-

tion; too wet for haying. Thomas-Cloudy, misty week; grain

and grass looking fine.

Dodge-Winter wheat very promising and beginning to turn; oats good; potatoes excellent; corn two weeks late and

True Way to Make Tea.

Luwuh, a poet, saw in the tea service the same harmony and order which reigned through all things. In his celebrated work the "Cha-king" (The Holy Scripture of Tea) he formulated the code of tea. He has since been worshiped as the tutelary god of the

Chinese tea merchants. In the fifth chapter Luwuh describes the method of making tea. He dwells on the much-discussed question of the

choice of water and the degree of boilspring is the best, the river water and Boyd-Small grain heading, growing the spring water come next in the order of excellence. There are three stages of boiling; the first boil is when the little bubbles like the eye of fishes swim on the surface: the second boil is when the bubbles are like crystal beads rolling in a fountain; the third Colfax-Small grain growing well: boil is when the billows surge wildly winter grain well headed; some rust in in the kettle. The cake tea is roasted before the fire until it becomes soft

> like a baby's arm and is shredded into nowder between nieces of fine namer

: Post.

New York and Chicago are bragging about the new train which covers the distance between the two cities in eighteen hours. But just why anyone leaving the zone by every steamer, and should wish to go to Chicago quickly the commission finds difficulty in getting is difficult to understand .- Louisville men to accept positions.

King Peter of Servia has signified that he would willingly part with his kingly difficulties if someone would only make him an offer. Why not sell out to the head of the trouble trustthe Czar of Russia?-Boston Transcript.

Rojestvensky says he is pleased with the treatment that he has received at the hands of the Japanese. Still he would probably have been more enthuisastic over it if they had given him the absent kind .-- Chicago Record-Herald.

So, after all, to have been tried three times for murder was not sufficient justification for turning an indifferent chorus girl into a star. The country is not so maudlin as the enterprising managers thought it was.-New York Evening Sun.

Seems strange that we have got civ-Ic federations and other institutions to do everything, from rescuing cats to arranging peace between foreign nations at war, but not a one with the nerve to take ignorant, incompetent, River of the North valleys, where, as a impudent officials by the back of the neck and bring their noses to the bull ring .- New York Telegram.

The Legislature has made a wise move in appropriating \$90,000 for a State sanitarium for consumptives. There is a great field in trying to effect a cure for the great "white plague," and if Wisconsin can throw any light on improved methods of caring for the afflicted it will be an invaluable aid to science .-- Racine Journal.

The New York judge who fined an American Tobacco Company official \$5 for contempt in refusing to testify concerning the company's affairs was probably afraid of financially embarrassing the trust. He did, however, order him into custody of a United States marshal until he decided to answer questions put to him and pro- and of smut in New York are received, duce certain papers .-- Charlotte (N. C.) and some grain in shock has been dam-Observer.

It would appear that an overruling Providence has doomed Russia to reach regeneration only through seas last year; is clean, and considerable is of blood, and that her feeble efforts at laid by. Oats are ripening in the ceneleventh-hour repentance cannot save tral and heading in the northern part; her from just retribution. No nation some are short, but generally the outthat ever was guilty of such crimes look is favorable. Wheat harvest ex-

ington show that there is more sickness during the present year than has prevailed during the last twelve years, nine of which were under French administration. The result is that employes are

The President is doing everything he can to bring about the immediate improvement. He has authorized Gov. Magoon and Major Gorgas, medical officer in charge of sanitation, to adopt any influences the quality of the milk pro-

GOOD ADVANCE MADE BY CROPS

Progress Is Satisfactory, Though Reports Are Not Uniform.

The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The region from the upper lakes westward to the north Pacific coast received insufficient heat, lack of sunshine being especially unfavorable in Washington and Oregon, but elsewhere the temperature conditions were favorable. Exces- tions containing over two pounds of sively heavy rains occurred in the central and west gulf districts and in portions of the central Missouri and Ohio valleys, lower lake region and New England, while portions of the south Atlantic States and centre and eastern Missouri continue to suffer from drought. Sunshine is generally needed in the central gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio Valley and lower lake region.

Except in the upper Missouri and Red result of low temperatures, the growth of corn has been slow, this crop has made good progress, although suffering somewhat from lack of cultivation in portions of the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic States and in central and western Nebraska. In Iowa corn has made vigorous growth and is well cultivated, with better stands than previous reports indicated, and the outlook in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, where early corn has reached the silk and tassels, is very favorable. Recent rains have greatly improved the condition of corn in Texas. Heavy rains have interrupted the harvesting of winter wheat in the Ohio valley, Tennessee and portions of the middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere this work has progressed favorably, and is near completion in Missouri and southern Kansas. Harvest is now in progress in the northern portion of the winter wheat region. Some complaints of rust and weevil in central and western Ohio aged by rains in Kentucky and Tennes-

In Illinois corn is promising and further advanced than at the same period

the eggs may be removed in this way and the nest material changed when necessary. With this arrangement each hen has a nice dark place to lay, and is not disturbed by anything. The illustration shows the idea clearly.-Indianapolis News.

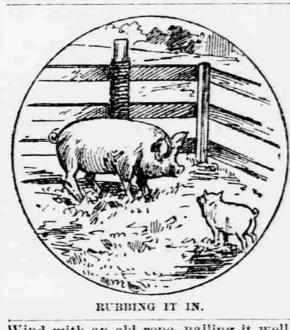
Food and Quality of Milk.

Woll of the Wisconsin station goes to show that the food of the dairy cow measures they may consider advisable to duced to this extent, that the cow will tein. Wheat bran, linseed oil, cotton eradicate yellow fever from the isthmus. | yield a maximum flow of milk of the

highest fat content which she is capable of producing on rations relatively rich in nitrogenous substances. The productive capacity of the cow, the prices of feeding stuffs and of the milk products are the main factors that will determine how highly nitrogenous rations can be fed to advantage. Under ordinary conditions in the Northern States, it will not, as a rule, he thinks, be advantageous to feed radigestible protein a day, and of a nutritive ration narrower than 1:6.7, to cows of average dairy capacity.

A Lice Killer.

A self-working lice killer that is very effective for hogs is shown in the cut. Drive a stout stake into the ground near where the hogs sleep.



Wind with an old rope, nailing it well and saturate the rope twice a week with a mixture of equal parts of lard and kerosene. The hogs will do the rest if there are any lice on them .-D. V. S., in Farm and Hhome.

Getting Good Breeds.

If you wish to start in poultry raising or to begin with a new variety, and wish to invest as much as the cost of a good breeding pen made by a reliable and skillful poultry raiser, that is the best way to begin. Otherwise purchase eggs, as many settings as you wish to invest in, and each from a

Comparison of Yield.

seed meal and any legume.

In 1904 Russia produced 205,460,400 bushels of winter wheat and 459,208,-200 bushels of spring wheat, making a total wheat production for that year of 664,668,600 bushels, an increase of some 43,000,000 bushels over the preceding year. This still falls several million bushels below the highest United States crop. Last year Russia produced 1,005,289,714 bushels of rye, 1,120,729,235 bushels of oats, 345,174,-000 bushels of barley and 25,986,857 bushels of corn. The United States produced 27,241,575 bushels of rye, 894,595,552 bushels of oats, 139,748,958 bushels of barley and 2,467,480,934 bushels of corn.

Nurse Crops.

A great deal has been said against nurse crops, but in some parts of the Western States nurse crops are quite necessary for the sowing of clover. Where clover is sown with spring wheat the stubble of the wheat when cut helps to hold the snow over the plants during winter and keeps them from freezing out. It is the experience of farmers in a good many places that nurse crops protect the clover during summer, especially in regions where the heat is intense.

Calves in Groups.

It is highly desirable to have calves come in groups where a large number of cattle are being kept and the calves are to be raised for beeves. It is only in this way that uniformity in size, weight and finish can be obtained for the carloads of cattle that are to be sent to market. If there are but few cattle it is better to have only two groups of calves, one in the spring and one in the fall. It will be easier to care for them if they are in groups of about the same size than if they come at all months in the year.

Adulteration of Farm Products.

During April the Massachusetts State Board of Health tested 305 articles for evidence of adulteration. Of these, ninety-eight were found adulterated or varying from the legal

	 Stanton-winter wheat and rye head- ing, spring grain heading; crops in fine condition except where damaged by hail, two weeks late. Knox-Corn cultivation retarded by rain, corn small but looks well; spring wheat fine, acreage small; alfalfa abund- ant crop. Madison-Much serious damage by hail in north part of county; crops not in- jured by hail doing nicely. Platte-Spring wheat rather poor; acreage very small; winter wheat and oats and oats promise well; corn growing nicely. Holt-Spring wheat good; too wet to cultivate; corn on unland growing ran- 	The filmy leaflet hung like s in a serene sky or floated lilies on emerald stems.— al Quarterly. ise for Complaint. vas dark as they sat in the maiden said, "Now, Tom, be- s too rough to make a good dime and go purchase a dime and dime and	 tion. Except in low lands, in southern Iowa and portions of the Dakotas and Minnesota, the oat crop has advanced favorably and continues in promising condition. In Texas rains interfered with harvesting and in Tennessee caused some injury to oats in shock. Spring wheat on low lands in the Dakotas and Minnesota is suffering somewhat from rust, but as a whole this crop has made vigorous growth and continues in promising condition throughout the spring wheat region and also on the north Pacific coast. Theodore Hansen, first secretary of the Russian embassy at Washington, D. C., is an accomplished planist and fre- 	in a position to mate up two or three breeding pens of your own. Doesn't Pay to Coddle Alfalfa. If an alfalfa field is in bad condi- tion it is usually best to plow up and re-seed. It scarcely ever pays, at least where irrigation is practiced, to coddle a poor stand of alfalfa. Many grow- ers recommend disking every spring, even when the stand is good, and some have even found it a paying practice to disk after each cutting. Such disk- ing will often prevent the encroach- ment of weeds. In the Eastern States alfalfa fields sometimes suffer a check in their growth, tend to turn yellow and otherwise show a sickly condition.	The gapeworm stays in old yards all winter and conces to the surface when the days get warm. He is discouraged by cleaning up and the liberal use of lime. A good way to fool him is to locate the poultry yard in a new place
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