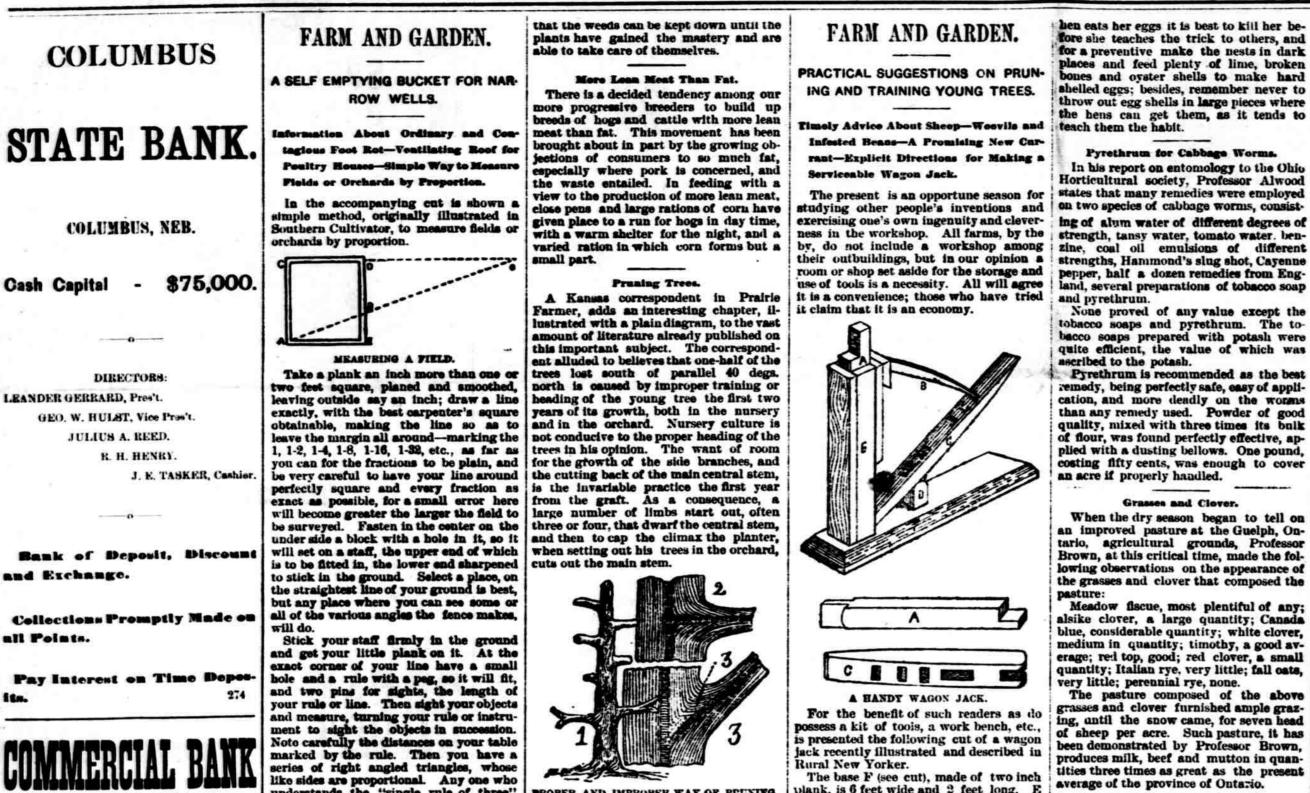


VOL. XVIII.-NO. 41.

COLUMBUS, NEB., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1888.

WHOLE NO. 925.



to side of the tree.

As for height of first limbs from that

ground, the planter should be governed by his latitude. From 37 degs. to 47 degs.

north, twelve to eighteen inches is by far

places and feed plenty of lime, broken bones and oyster shells to make hard shelled eggs; besides, remember never to throw out egg shells in large pieces where the hens can get them, as it tends to teach them the habit.

> In his report on entomology to the Ohio Horticultural society, Professor Alwood states that many remedies were employed on two species of cabbage worms, consisting of alum water of different degrees of strength, tansy water, tomato water. benzine, coal oil emulsions of different strengths, Hammond's slug shot, Cayenne pepper, half a dozen remedies from Eng-land, several preparations of tobacco soap and pyrethrum. None proved of any value except the

tobacco soaps and pyrethrum. The tobacco soaps prepared with potash were quite efficient, the value of which was scribed to the potash. Pyrethrum is recommended as the best remedy, being perfectly safe, easy of application, and more deadly on the worms than any remedy used. Powder of good quality, mixed with three times its bulk of flour, was found perfectly effective, applied with a dusting bellows. One pound, costing fifty cents, was enough to cover an acre if properly haadled.

for a preventive make the nests in dark

Pyrethrum for Cabbage Worms.

Grasses and Clover. When the dry season began to tell on an improved pasture at the Guelph, On-

tario, agricultural grounds, Professor Brown, at this critical time, made the following observations on the appearance of the grasses and clover that composed the pasture:

Meadow fiscue, most plentiful of any; alsike clover, a large quantity; Canada blue, considerable quantity; white clover, medium in quantity; timothy, a good average; red top, good; red clover, a small quantity; Italian rye, very little; fall oats, very little; perennial rye, none.

The pasture composed of the above grasses and clover furnished ample grazing, antil the snow came, for seven head of sheep per acre. Such pasture, it has been demonstrated by Professor Brown, produces milk, beef and mutton in quantities three times as great as the present average of the province of Ontario.

told in American Garden, is to first stake FARM AND GARDEN. out the place where the ditch is to be, say from A to B:

A SELF BRACING PORTABLE FENCE FOR POULTRY YARDS. Then take a right hand plow and strike out a furrow from C to D; turn haw and plow out a furrow from E to F, and keep Experiments of Mr. Bonner and Others plowing till there is a wide "dead furrow" in Rearing Colts-Final Estimates of in the center of the proposed ditch A, B. The more you plow the better, not merely the Crops-Pork Packing Statistics. because the earth can be more cheaply Convenient Appliances for Butchering. moved with the plow than with the spade,

At this season all information that in but because the plowing is necessary to stir up and loosen the soil and thus preany manner relieves the labor involved in butchering is most welcome. Following vent freezing. A soil repeatedly plowed till it is loose and mellow, a foot deep, are suggestions with illustrations of con-

veniences from The Ohio Farmer that will stand exposure to zero weather for several days without freezing more than an inch and a half or two inches deep, and this crust, with loose soil beneath, can be broken with a spade. But it must be understood that the

plowing should be well done and the land left in meliow condition. The bottom of the dead furrow should especially be well broken up by the plow. The deeper and the more repeatedly it is plowed the less danger will there be of the work being stopped by frost. In sections where there is much snow, the dead furrow, or the space plowed out for the ditch, will be likely to be filled up with snow, and this will keep out the frost. All that will be necessary in digging the ditch will be to shovel out the snow, and underneath the loose mellow, plowed earth will be found nearly or entirely free from frost.

The Number of Hogs Packed.

This season, during November and De-The first figure here given represents cember, says Cincinnati Price Current, tripod for hanging the beef or hog. It is made of ash scantling, 2 1-2x4 inches, and the total number of hogs packed at lead-ing points, was 3,835,000, against 4,175,-000 during the same period in 1886. This is a falling off of 340,000 head. The 7 feet long. Two of these are framed to-gether firmly, as here shown, the third one being used as a prop and to elevate the carcass after being hooked on to "A" weights sold average less than last season. At Kansas City this shortage has by means of a short chain or rope around amounted to twenty pounds per head, and the gambrel stick. It is a convenient deat Cincinnati twenty pounds. At Chi-cago the difference has been less, and at vice, enabling the farmers to hang up a carcass without assistance, and to take it Iowa and Nebraska points, the average down when cleaned and ready. The tripod can be folded together and put out of the way when not needed. of weights is nearly the same. It is also stated that there is a reduction in the proportion of dressed to live weight. The

above makes it appear that the pork product of the season suffers three reductions-number of hogs, weight and percentage of meat. There has been no

The result will be a strong, close

growth of fresh grass for the ensuing

Mules on the Farm.

lively and active. Mules are less subject

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Agricultural News

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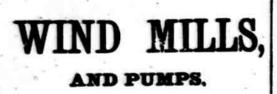
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can then measure in a few minutes a field that would take hours with chain and compass with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes. Illustration: To find distance C to O we have two similar triangles: COA and BAE. Suppose BE-3 inches, or 3-33, or 3-16, it does not matter which, so far as the proportion is concerned; CD and AE-12,

tands the

say-then Base. Horizontal. AC : CO Base. Horis BE : 4 3 : AE :: 12 times 12-144; divided by 8-48-CO-48 inches, or fraction, as the case

may be. Taking other points, by turning your table, find other distances, and knowing these it is very easy to find the the best to prevent sun scald and the at-tacks of the round headed borer. Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate the proper training of the area. It is not necessary to stay in one limbs in a horizontal position from the place. Stick a stake at first place and trunk. A limb growing this way will not you can then measure other distances split down by either ice, winds or weight from it. Any intelligent school boy can of fruit. The reverse of this is shown in make this instrument and measure with the acute fork in Fig. 3. The junction of sufficient accuracy for ordinary farming the limb to the trunk on the upper side is purposes. The more accurate your inimperfect, the swaying of the limb by the strument the more accurate the result. wind or storm and the entrance of moist-

Of course, by taking a long plank and marking it the more correct you would be, as your sights would be farther off and the triangle larger.

Treatment of Foot Rot.

Common foot rot is caused by decay of the horn or excessive moisture, and in sheep the outer crust of the foot grows so nurseries. that it turns under the sole and gathers sand and gravel, which wear the softened sole and make the feet sore. In cattle the space between the hoofs is affected in the same way, and the soft horn wears and decays. Then the tissues under the horn tening turkeys. secome inflamed and sore, and suppurate and this is what is known as ordinary foot rot. It is easily cured by paring ting to cattle. away the dead decayed horn. washing the diseased tissues under it and applying some healing dressing. Laniger recomto raise them. mends for this purpose tincture of benhave free access to it. zoin, or the green ofutment made of four parts lard, one part venice turpentine, one part spirits of turpentine and one-half ease among ponitry. part acetate of copper, all well mized by melting the lard and well stirring.

Contagious and malignant foot rot ocwinter. curs in sheep and is a consequence of neglected ordinary foot rot. The purulent matter gathers under the horn and burrows in the vascular parts of the foot until it reaches the bones, which become ulcerated. A diseased sheep fouls the pasture and the floors of the sheds, and in Dakota has been truly wonderful. The area sown to spring wheat for the 1887 other sheep pick up on their feet the virus other sheep pick up on their rest the virus thus scattered, and so the disease thus spreads. The remedy, according to the authority already referred to, is to pare the feet and remove all loose horn; to thoroughly clean the feet, down to healthy tissues, from all diseased matter, by a solution of one ounce blue vitrol (sulphate crop is placed by the governor at 3,892,389 acres, and the yield at about 60,000,000 bushels, or nearly double the production

of copper) in a pint of water, and then

dust them with air slaked lime. The sheep should be put into a clean grass field or into a shed with a clean floor sprinkled with air slaked lime, and the feet should be dressed with the copper solution until the purnlent discharge ceases and then smeared with pine tar and bound up.

> A New Variety of Currant. The new currant introduced last season under the name Crandall is supposed to be a hybrid between the cherry currant

and Ribes Aureum. The introducers of this new variety, which originated in Kansas, describe it as bluish black in

color when fully ripe, and varying in size from one-quarter to one-half of an inch in diameter, and growing in bunches of five to eight berries each. The flavor of the fruit is said to be peculiar to itself and superior to the English black currant.

Professor Budd, of Iowa, has expressed

OPER AND IMPROPER WAY OF PRUNING. ank, is o reet wide and 3 reet ion is a hollow tube, made of hard wood inch While the Kansas correspondent does stuff, inside of which A slides up and not seriously object to the very usual down: E is mortised into a base 2 inches mode of training two limbs from opposite from the end, and D is mortised into sides of the stem of a tree, he considers it the base 5 inches from E; D is made from to be far better for the growth of all above a piece of 21-2 by 21-2 7 inches long; C, for only one limb to start from the stem the lever, is 27 inches long. The length at any one place. Four to six or eight of A must be according to the height of inches apart is better. These limbs should the wagon axle; B, the catch, is hung to radiate from the trunk or stem like the E by a hinge. The lifting is to be done spokes of a wheel, alternating from side

with the foot.

Among the Sheep.

The wisdom of providing shelter against cold storms and chilly winds has been made apparent, even in the more southern exposures. The old idea that sheep do not require drink and that their wool will keep them warm without shelter is an exploded one. Extra care during the winter season in way of both feed and shelter pays in the long run, and must be given if best results in wool and mutton are obtained

Bear in mind the fact that sheep thrive much better in dry than in wet seasons, and provide when it is practicable, high, ure causing early decay and splitting. dry locations for winter quarters. Low damp places are bad for all animals, In conclusion this writer says: "It will be profitable for a planter to procure his and especially so for sheep. grafts, plant in rows four feet apart and

On the subject of feed for sheep, particutwo to three feet in the row. With this larly the animals that are to have lambs distance apart, by good culture and proper in the early spring, Rural New Yorker training, he can raise a tree worth a score has given some sound advice, in which occurs the following: Cottonseed is not a desirable food for any of many of those from our overcrowded breeding animal, for the sufficient rea-On the Country Road. son that its effects encourage abortion. Saving is not always economy. Again, fine foods are not suitable for Gentleness cannot be kicked into a cow. sheep, which masticate their food most thoroughly. Corn and other carbonaceous Walnuts are the latest wrinkle for fatfoods are also not good for sheep except in small quantities. Seeep are warmly Remove the seeds before feeding pumpclothed and do not require so much carbonaceous food as other animals do. They The sale way to get good milk cows is are kept for wool and lambs, chiefly, and

as the wool contains 16 per cent. of nitrogen and the lamb needs special provision for its flesh and bone, foods rich in nitro-Water cattle frequently or let them gen and phosphoric acid are required. Hence, clover, as pasture and hay, should be the main feeding for sheep, and bran Dampness is a great producer of disand oats, with a little corn only, should furnish the grain food. Three pounds of good clover hay and four ounces of mixed bran, oats and buckwheat would keep

sheep of 100 pounds' weight in good condition, along with as much oat and pea straw as it will eat.

Beans Infested with Weevils.

An English experimenter has lately published a report giving the results of a series of trials with beans infested with weevils. The general impression prevails that provided the plumule or radical be not injured, the plants do not materially suffer from the mere perforation and partial consumption of the cotyledon. The report of the English experimenter

makes it appear that for a time plants raised from seeds thus perforated show no signs of weakness, but when the flowering period arrives then the blossoms produced are few and small, the plant withers and sometimes dies without producing a single pod. Additional experi-ments made with five different varieties showed that the total product was so greatly diminished as to leave no ground for doubt that the presence of the weevil in the seed is highly detrimental, affecting to a very considerable degree the reproluctive powers of the future plant.

Remedies For Hog Cholers. A number of South Carolina planters are claiming that soda is a sure cure for hog cholera. One says that by the use of soda (bicarbonate) alone, as soon as the first symptoms of the disease were noticed, he checked it. Another used soda and salt together, mixed in moderate quantity with the food.

An old Kentucky breeder of swine places salt first in importance as a preventive of cholera, and believes that salt, of all substances, is the best promoter of digestion as well as an antidote against worms. This breeder has adopted the plan of salting all his animals in water tight troughs, keeping a supply of salt on hand continually. He also feeds some charcoal with the salt to swine that are closely penned, and gives ashes occasion-

ally under all conditions. Laying Tile Drains.

At the annual meeting of the Indiana State Tile association, numbered with other pertinent statements made, were those of a member from Fort Wayne on the way to lay tile in ditches. He advocated the employment of an engineer to lay off the work and letting the farmer put in the tile at his leisure. A member from Nesterville advised that the ditches be dug about three feet deep, sloping from the top to the bottom. Long handled tools were recommended and workmen

advised not to stand in the bottom of the ditch, but to lift in the tile with books and place carefully in line. He also advised in laying a drain that one should begin at the mouth and work back to the

The Kicking Cow. Take a half inch or three-eighths rope, double it, pass it around the body of the cow forward of the udder, bringing the ends through the loop, draw tight and make fast with a slip knot, and the cow will not kick, says a friend of Mr. Co-

burn's Indicator, because she can't arch her back. A cow does not kick unless she rets her back up. Breaking a Horse From Pulling.

Horses properly handled when young give little or no trouble in the halter when grown. But as this is not always done, measures have been adopted to

break borses that pull at a haiter, some of which are both ingenious and simple



In the cut is illustrated a device, said by The Indiana Farmer to be very fifteen hands. An entirely different plan effective. The authority in question describes it as consisting of an ordinary ring halter, with two side rings, connected by a strong flexible cord. Whenever the with her. As a weanling the colt was lected at Columbus, O., for the annual horse pulls the inner part of the cord is sheltered and given oats and bran, and as show of the Ohio Fanciers' association drawn forcibly against his jaw, and the a yearling he weighed more than his sire. were destroyed by fire. effect is a severer punishment than he is | He is now a rangy and powerful horse of

falling off in the pounds of pork exported as compared with last season. Protecting Half Hardy Plants. Many half hardy plants, which are left in the ground and are destroyed by the severity of our winters, might be saved by covering the plant with a fairly deep coating of ashes, which may be raked over

rolled.

season.

A CLEANING TABLE.

TRIPOD FOR HANGING BREF OR HOG.

will be appreciated.

The second cut shows a cleaning table. t is made with a slightly curved top to revent the carcass from rolling off. Its onstruction is easily seen. The slats on are 1x2 inches, set on edge and frinly spiked down to the two curved end pieces. It is a very convenient table for leaning hogs before hanging up, and, inleed, for cleaning and washing almost anything.

The mule is a despised animal only in A vat for scalding can be made of two the eves of those who know little about Inch planks. One described is six feet four it. If treated kindly mules are not daninches long and two feet deep. One end gerous animals to handle. They are sais made sloping to facilitate the putting gacious brutes, and if abused by their n and drawing out of the carcass. Fill drivers are quite likely to return the

this vat within six inches of the top with abuse by kicks. Mules need not be so boiling water, turn the hog in it several highly fed as horses; in fact, they will not limes, until the hair slips off easily, when the animal may be drawn out and placed upon the scraping table. In this last long after will be found patiently pawing operation the tripod shown in the first cut and nipping a thistle. To get good sized, may be used with advantage. Place over active mules breed a large, well made the vat, attach the gambrel stick and elemare with neat limbs to a good sized vate the carcass as far as needed, then re-Spanish jack. If you do not wish to have move the table. a lazy mule take care that the mare be

Treatment of Colts.

to disease than horses, and their term o The time to grow a colt and lay the work averages twice as long. For cultifoundations for a superior horse is in the vating crops mules are superior to horses, first twelve months of its life. Take care as they walk Indian fashion, one foot of the weanling and you will have a well directly in front of the other. developed yearling, and ultimately a horse that is a horse. Progressive breeders no A Desirable Fence for Poultry Yards. longer allow colts to shift for themselves. They teed the young animals on milk, oats and hay, and follow a system of scribed in a recent issue of The World the portable worm fence here illustrated. As regular exercise and sufficient shelter. A this is both cheap, durable and effective, well known breeder of trotting horses it is here reproduced for our readers. gives his system in Turf, Field and Farm

as follows: The brood mare, after foaling, is fed liberally on grain. When the flies ary bad she is sheltered during the heat of the day and is given the range of succulent pastures at night. When the air is chilly he is housed at night and is turned out during the day. Each mare is put in a box at feeding time so that she may enjoy her oats in peace.



of a trotter. He stands but a shade over was followed with Westchester, the brother of Majolica. The dam was fed on grain, and the suckling munched oats

HAMILTON MEADE, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Platte Center, Nebraska, W.A. MCALLISTER, ATTORNEY & NOTARY PUBLIC. the soil and dug in when spring comes. Office up-stairs in Henry's building, corner of Olive and 11th streets. aug10-37y Wood ashes also form an excellent manure for the plants, and spread over lawns produce beneficial effects. In dress-M. CORNELIUS. ing a lawn with ashes it is best done when wet weather is likely to follow. After LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE. being spread on the lawn ought to be

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eat grain to a great extent when put before them. They will leave it and not M. MACFARLAND.

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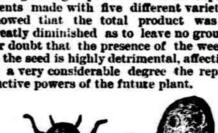
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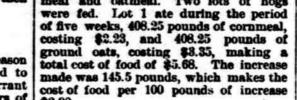




Experiments in Feeding Pigs. On the agricultural grounds of the Illinois university, a number of experi-ments have been made in feeding pigs. One series of experiments were made determine the comparative value of corn-meal and oatmeal. Two lots of hogs were fed. Lot 1 ate during the period

of 1886, or nearly one-seventh of the en-

tire wheat production of the whole



country.

\$3.90. The increase produced by cornmeal cost \$2.58, and by shelled corn \$2.30 per 100 pounds. It thus cost \$1.32 more per 100 pounds of increase with the mixed food than with corn meal, and \$1.60 more than

with shelled corn. Another experiment made was one in feeding corn in the ear, shelled, and ground into meal. Conclusions arrived

Put all farm machinery and tools into first rate order during leisure hours this Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of industry, says that pleuro-pneumonia among cattle no longer exists west of the Alleghany mountains. The development of wheat production

