## THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

A Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Branches of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.

in accordance with certain plans SENATE The following bills were reported back schemes; to designate such corporations by committees in the senate on the 20th. as installment investment companies: to with the recommendation that they be subject such companies to the superviplaced on the general file for passage: sion and control of the auditor of pub-8. F. 152, providing that the deposit of lic accounts, state treasurer and attora check or draft in a bank shall be ney general; to designate the said audeemed evidence of due diligence in col- ditor of public accounts, state treasurer lecting the same; S. F. 123, providing and attorney general as the state bankthat no judge, sheriff, clerk or consta-ing board. Prohibiting members ble shall be allowed to practice as an school board from being interested in attorney in any court of the county in any contract let by board, and prohibitwhich they hold office: S. F. 149, pro- ang any member from being instrumental viding when an injunction may be grant- in getting any relative a position in the ed by the court; S. F. 154, providing for employ of the school board. Two eventful proceedings occurred

house in committee of the whole recom-

mended for passage H. R. 127, by Mere-

dith of York, as amended by Speaker

Mockett, providing that no intoxicating

within two miles of any federal army

The entire time of the house on the

surance law providing that the agents'

penalty for selling adulterated liquors.

The house devoted the greater part of

The house renewed consideration of H.

penalty for the violation thereof.

licuors shall be sold on the premises

a commission to revise the statutes: 8 F. 87, providing that heads of families shall have exempt from attachment \$300; S. F. 118, providing a proceeding to re- the house on the 20th, one an appeal vive a judgment can only be brought from the decision of the speaker and within five years after the judgment the other a call of the house to note sheentees and members present and not becomes dormant; S. F. 125, providing voting. Both came as a result of the fight over H. R. 103, by Jones of Otoe. ration may be amended by a vote of the bill providing for the election of the three-fourths of the capital stock: 8. F 155, providing when a defendant is found county commissioners by vote of the entire county, which had been denominatguilty the court shall render judgment. including costs; S. F. 158, providing it ed a party measure. Jones, the author, was absent and an effort was made to shall not be necessary to serve notice have the bill passed over until the auof suit on a minor child to be adopted. The following bills were read the third thor could be present. Sweezy and othtime and passed: Senate file No. 28, de- ers opposed this. Sweezy, who was against the bill, agreeing to pair with fining conditions of child dependency, Jones. The speaker ruled that action on prescribing methods of protection and the bill should be taken, and Spurlock penalties for neglect; senate file No. 98, to prevent the mutilation of horses by of Cass moved to appeal from the dedocking; senate file No. 133, legalizing cision of the chair and was seconded by McAllister of Deuel. The speaker was bonds for the construction of irrigation sustained. The other remarkable incicanals and works; senate file No. 120. dent was when the bill was put to a providing if any lessee of educational lands shall be in default of payment for vote. Several members present refused six months or any purchaser shall be in to vote, whereupon Douglas of Rock default for one year the lands shall be moved the call of the house and the declared forfeited by the board of edu- motion carried. The bill was finally lost, fifty-one votes being necessary for pascational lands and funds; house roll No. 32, providing for district ownership of sage. The house then took up the bridge bill, H. R. 112, and voted to recommit text books in cities: house roll No. 279. it. It passed H. R. 79, by Loomis of appropriating \$10,000 from the fund of the hospital for the insane at Norfolk, for Dodge, requiring teachers in district schools to keep school the statutory term use of the hospital for the insane at Lincoln; house roll No. 42, providing for or make report showing the tax levy has been made and is exhausted. The

ceived from the governor to the effect that he had signed senate file No. 3 which empowers county boards to en post or fort; also H. R. 167, by Weborg force quarantine regulations to prevent of Thurston, providing for a memorial to committee of the whole senate file No. 15, permitting the popular election of United repealing the law which provides for States senators. three days of grace on notes, drafts, etc. was considered. Senator Marshall, who introduced the bill, explained that the 22d was occupied by the reading of the law allowing three days of grace be- revenue bill, save for the introduction longs to the time of stage coaches, and of a number of other bills and the rethat such a law is now obsolete. The ports of standing committees. These latlaw has been repealed in twenty-five ter reported thirty-six bills back to the states. Senator Jennings and Anderson house, of which twenty-six were placed spoke in favor of repealing the law, and on the general file. The following bills Senators Coffe, Wall and Way against were introduced and read for the first its repeal. Senator Brady called atten- time: Repealing that section of the intion to the fact that only the bankers and money lenders in the senate were premiums shall be paid by the purchaser in favor of the repeal of the law. The of a short-rate policy. A bill for an act bill was reported back for indefinite post- to extend the boundaries of all cities, ponement by a vote of 13 to 12. The re- villages, school districts and other muspects of the senate were paid to the nicipal incorporations bordering upon memory of Washington by a recess of navigable streams which constitute state five minutes, during which Senator Wall boundaries. For the relief of Lieutenant spoke on the life of the first president. Governor McGilton, to pay the cost of Among bills introduced were the follow- his official bond furnished the state ing: Changing the period of order of amounting to \$81. Providing that state sale of mortgaged premises from nine to board of equalization shall consist of twelve months. Regulating the sale, the six members and shall be elected one exposition for sale, or the offering for from each congressional district, and the sale of any article made, manufactured providing for method of election and tenor produced in any jail, work house, ure of office. Providing the clerk of the prison, penitentiary, or other penal in- supreme court shall pay all fees in exstitution, protecting persons purchasing cess of \$1,000 per year into the state such articles and providing penalties for treasury. Providing that no liquor li the violation thereof. Providing all art- cense shall afford protection to any one icles manufactured in the penitentiary except the person to whom it is granted shall be marked prison-made, except in his employes, etc., and increasing the cases where such action would conflict with national law. To compel school directors to make an itemized statement of what money is to be spent for when annual levy is made. To change method of apportionment of state school funds. This is practically the same as the Tooley bill introuced in the house some time the day on the 24th to bills on second

the organization of school board, salary

In the senate on the 22d notice was re-

of secretary, etc.

the revenue bill, whose 30,000 words were In the senate on the 24th Anderson of again all read. The bill then was re-Saline introduced a resolution that the ferred to the house revenue committee. report of the committees on deaf, dumb It is likely the committee will waive critiand blind asylums, insane hospital, pubcal examination of the bill and sent lic lands and buildings, reform school, at once to general file. A motion by Arylum for Feeble Minded and Home for Sears was adopted to have 1,000 copies the Friendless, Soldiers' home and state of the revenue bill printed. Koetter of prison be made by March 5. The resolu- Douglas presented a resolution saying tion was introduced so that the senate that the Union Pacific had allowed its could intelligently determine the needed condition to degenerate so as to seriously appropriations. In committee of the impair its delivery of mail and calling whole the senate reported the following on the postal department at Washington for general file: Providing for notice to to compel the company to correct these be given before hearings in certain cases conditions. New bills introduced includunder code of court procedure. Provided the following: Defining a legal newsing when property may be siezed for per- paper for the publication of legal and sonal taxes. Amending code of civil pro- other ojcial notices in the state of Necedure relating to affidavits. Providing braska. Must have a circulation of 200 for compelling witnesses in certain cases copies and have been published for one and providing for appeal. Providing for year. Not applicable to counties of less the annexting of territory lying contig- than 3,000 population. For the relief of ucus to a city or a town. Fixing salary William Rochlitz. Appropriates \$500 to of secretary of school board. Providing pay for five head of horses killed by order for district ownership of text books in of the state veterinarian as being afflicted cities and towns. Providing for appeals with glanders. To provide for the estabto supreme court, except in criminal lishment in cities of the second-class, cases, was passed. Providing for the having less than 5,000 inhabitants, of a publication of the statutes. After a system of sewerage. To amend sections lengthy debate it was allowed to retain 16, 18, 20 and 26, chapter lxxviii, Compiled its palce on general file and no action Statutes, entitled "Roads," defining the taken. Among bills introduced were the proceedings necessary to lay out, alter following: To provide for appeals and or vacate a public highway. To reimfor the reversal, vacation or modifica- burse consignees for coal confiscated by tion by the district court of judgments railroad companies or other common carrendered or final orders made by tribun- riers, and providing a penalty for the als inferior to such district court in all violation of the requirements of this act. cases except criminal cases and those Requires railroad companies to pay congoverned by the provisions of the Crim-signee \$1 a ton aside from paying for the inal Code. To prevent corrupt practices. coal. To protect trade and commerce treating and favoritism in the letting of against unlawful restraints and monopcontracts, and the transaction of business olies, and to prohibit the giving or rewith county boards, city councils and celving of rebates on the transportation school boards, and to provide a penalty of property. Prepared by W. M. Springfor the violation of this act and the re- er, president of the National Live Stock moval of the offending member from association, appropriating \$10,000 to carry elect grand and petit jurors, out prevent favoritism in their selection and providing for their qualifications.

In the senate on the 25th Hall of Burt, no one shall be eligible to hold the office Hasty of Furnas and Sloan of Fillmore of county superintendent of schools who were appointed a committee to draft a does not hold a first grade teacher's cerfor the establishment of a bureau of roads by congress, so that Nebraska las of Rock opposed the bill, arguing that would be prepared to benefit by the establishment of such a bureau. S. F. 31, of the state were without first grade cerproviding that J. E. Cobbey be author- tificate teachers and therefore, if this bill ized to compile and have established the was passed, it would impose the necesstatutes, of which the state shall buy sity of importing persons for county su-500 sets at 30 per set, was passed. S. F. perintendent. Bartow of Valley thought 11, providing that the supreme court shall this was an argument for the bill. Spurhave the power to reduce the number lock of Cass made a forcible speech in of commissioners to six or less if in the favor of the bill, urging the importance judgment of the court the business of raising the educational standard. would justify it, was taken up. Hasty of Gregg's motion finally carried by a vote Furnas moved to make the number of of 50 to 25. These bills were passed: Apcommissioners three. Howell of Doug- propriating \$10,000 from the unexpended las moved a substitute that six com- board and colthing fund of the Norfolk missioners shall be appointed for one asylum to the maintenance of patients reyear and three for two years, making moved from that to the Lincoln asylum. commissioners for one year. Both Permitting the small printer to bid on the amendment and the substitute were any state work in separate items he can lost. The bill was ordered engrossed with furnish, instead of as at present, letting the committee amendment as follows: the printing out in bulk. This is the so-Three commissioners and stenographers called anti-printing trust bill. Strengthshall be appointed for one year and six ening the powers of county commissionfor two years from and after April 10, ers and supervisors in the suppression of two years the appointments be withdrawn by the supreme judges. New bills provide county treasurers with a seal. introduced included the following: To Providing the school teachers, principals provide for the regulation and winding and superir tendents shall not receive up of the business of certain corpora- their full term's pay until they shall ions engaged in the business of raising have made the full report required by money from members or others by of stated installments or pay- Bay rum is a liquid that goes to the ta, to be held, invested or distributed head but d pesn't intoxicate.

CHECKS CLEARED BY PHONE

"Prosperity Belt." "Down in the 'Prosperity belt' as we call it, we've got the whole world beat for real progress," said a country banker who was in the city last week. After delivering this declaration he bit the end of a cigar and settled back in a chair in a lobby of one of the big hotels.

"Yes, siree, we beat the world for genuine progress," he continued. "We've got something down in central Illinois that you won't find anywhere else on the globe. It's telephone clearing-house. We call it a clearing-house right here in Chicago or in New York. Now you'd think banks couldn't clear their checks by telephone, but, as I said before, we beat the world for progress and have invented the new system.

"The whole scheme is very simple and has proved a safeguard against some of the bugaboos that worry bankers—such things as overdrafts, for instance. Every day at noon one bank will call up another by telephone, read off the amount of the checks and the names of the drawers. Some of these checks will be on the bank at the other end of the wire and some of them will be drawn on an institution with which that bank has

considerable business. "Now, you see, half a dozen or more banks in one county or section of the state can arrange a certain time for calling up some one bank, which is the central bank. All the banks call this one, notifying it they have checks on it or upon any of the others.

"When each bank has found out how much it owes the other banks up until a certain hour drafts are forwarded to cover the balances. By using the telephone clearing-house we expedite business, saving an entire day in many instances. It's a paying scheme and is pretty nkely to be adopted by other groups of country banks wherever the telephone is in general use."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

GEN. BOOTH A VEGETARIAN.

Salvation Army Leader Will Not Eat Few people are aware that Gen. Booth, head and founder of the Salvation Army, who recently visited this city, is a pronounced vegetarian. In years he has eaten neither fish, flesh nor eggs, says the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune. Even butter, milk or vegetables cooked with fat are denied. His diet is solely upon cereals, boiled rice being largely his sustenbreakfast, dinner and supper, and then enters upon the same diet the

next day. A member of the army said recently: "Gen. Booth believes in his body. Yet meats and strong drinks he heartily despises. He will not smoke, because he realizes that he has a nervous system that must be protected. He will not drink, partly from principle and partly because he realizes that for every stimulation there is an equal and consequent reaction. He is a vegetarian not merely because he believes that primitive mankind—the Adam and Eve of the Bible-were vegetarians, but because, after a long practical trial, he finds himself far younger than his years, while the mortal parts of most men, who laugh at what they call his crankiness, are like John Brown's body-"a-mouldering in the grave."

Realizing Country's Greatness. Ex-Representative P. J. McDonald. who served for three years in the House, returned the other day from a six week's trip throughout the country, in company with M. C. Keefe. "You really don't know what this country is until you look it over,"

says Mr. McDonald. A bill for an act to provide for the "We were gone six weeks and went coloring of all kerosene or coal oil for through every state in the Union, covilluminating purposes, and to provide a ering something like 13,000 miles in all. Talk about the recent visits of royal and other personages, who make a flying trip across the country! What reading. In the list was house roll 344,

can they know about it? "Why, nothing or next to it. The only way to see the country and the people is to take things leisurely, as we did. In some cities we would spend two or three days. The two or three days gave us an opportunity to meet and exchange ideas.

"Yes, sir, this is a great country—a wonderful country!"-Boston Journal.

Love Triumphant. Helen's lips are drifting dust; All the galleons of Greece Drink the ocean's dreamless peace; Lost was Solomon's purple show Empires died and left no strain-Babylon, Barbary, and Spain-Only one thing, undefaced, Lasts, though all the worlds lie waste And the heavens are overturned Dear, how long ago we learned

There's a sight that blinds the sun. Sound that lives when sounds are done Music that rebukes the birds Language loveller than words. Hue and scent that shame the rose. Ocean more divinely free Than Pacific's drainless sea Silence stiller than the shore Swept by Charon's stealthy oar-Ye who live have learn't it true. Dear, how long ago we knew! -Frederick Lawrence Knowles in Harper's Magazine.

Health and Longevity. We regret to record the death of the Hon. Charles Kreck of Allentown. Pa., at the age of 89. Sixty-one years ago Mr. Kreck applied for membership in an Odd Fellows' lodge and was rejected on account of his supposed bad health. Afterward he was members but one. A little dose of bad health in early life is often a help to R. 143, by Gregg of Wayne, providing that long life. Rejected men live long sometimes, as any life insurance doctor will tell you. Indeed, the life intificate. Mr. Gregg moved that his bill surance companies often do good to be engressed for the third reading. Dougmen whom they are compelled to reject. A man so rejected often changes his habits and takes better care of himself, and perhaps becomes a good risk. Besides, his obstinacy is awakened, and he tries to live to "spite" the company, which, after all, was right.-New York Sun.

Appropriate. "Sometimes humor is found in even the grimmest suggestions," remarked Senator Burrows. "During the recent Grand Army parade, when I marched with the Michigan veterans, my eye was struck by the beautiful decorations of a Pennsylvania avenue undertaking establishment, accompanied by the inscription, 'Welcome, G. A. R.' And the funniest part about it was that the undertaker bore the name of one of the greatest of the Confederate Generals."-Baltimore Herald.

Smallest American Church. The Rev. Louis E. Durr is rector of the Episcopal church at Zanesville, Ohio, said to be the smallest church in the United States, being twentyfour feet wide and forty-eight reet Rapid Growth of Eagle City.

Oklahoma Town That Rose from the Prairie Practically is Twenty-Four Hours-Now Flourishing and Prosperous.

Some time between midnight and | Boone and his compatriots had done restaurants, hotels, a long-distance tel- tradition is a little dubious as to the ephone system, a big city hall, with spots on which they stood. other accessories and accompaniments of civilization. A city government will soon be at work there. Uncle Sam's mails are delivered in it with forward Eagle City will have to be reckoned with.

What would Boone, Harrod, Logan, Robertson. Sevier and the rest of the scene two-thirds of a century after 450,000 or 500,000 now.-Exchange.

sunrise on Dec. 4, 1902, a new town their work, have thought of this feat was placed on the map of Oklahoma. of the citizens of Eagle City? In Its name is Eagle City, and it has sev- Kansas' case many towns were estaberal thousand people by this time. lished after laborious preparation What was a stretch of vacant prairie which disappeared in quicker time on the evening of Dec. 3 had many than they were created, and have long residences and business houses in since dropped of the gazetteers and course of construction at sunrise on the maps. Some ambitious Kansas the 4th. It had a daily newspaper, the towns with imposing names back in Eagle City Star, in operation on the the 50s and '60's are now corn fields. latter day, with several lumber yards. History has forgotten them. Even

But no such fate is likely to come Eagle City. Lawton and several other towns in Oklahoma in recent years had as swift a rise as this latest—the as much regularity as in any other latest except Snyder, which was born part of the west. Another name will a day afterward-accession to that be added to the country's gazetteers. territory's map. All are on the map In the politics and social economy of still. All are flourishing. In fact, Oklahoma territory and state, hence- Oklahoma itself was a lightning creatiton. The place that we call Oklahoma, which, at a certain noontime in April, 1889, had not a single inhabitant, possessed a permanent populafounders of Kentucky and Tennessee tion of 50,000 before sunset on that have thought if they had heard of the day, with residences, hotels, restaurestablishment of a town in a few ants, stores, banks, printing offices hours, with connections with every and the general equipment of a modother community in the United States, ern community. Its 61,000 people in and with most of the conveniences of 1890 were found by Uncle Sam's cencivilization? What even would the sus takers in 1900 to have increased founders of Kansas, who came on the to 398,000. Probably they number

The Habit of Profanity.

By Constant Use It Becomes Second Nature to Those Unfortunately Addicted to It-Remarkable Case in Point

"Profanity," said a Chicago clergy-, every Sunday, and when we had a man, "becomes such a habit that some men use profane language in absolute sinning itself seemed to be so much a praying for him. part of them that I treated it with "We knelt together, and for some a leniency which I knew was not time Ben could not speak. Finally he will be marketed next fall as year-

old Ben Stiles. Ben had been a sailor blotted out the one word in it that for many years, and when I first knew should not have been there, yet was him he was the most profane man I no sign that he was not truly rehad ever heard talk. In every other pentant. respect he was one of the finest characters I ever knew in his walk of life. He lived near me, and frequently did odd jobs about the parsonage. In this me to be better, if I ain't too d-d bad. way I came to know him quite well. and in the course of two or three years I had almost broken him of his profanity. But not entirely, and whenever swear in one way or another.

great revival on one occasion he confessed his sins and asked the prayers gnorance of the fact that they are do- of the church. He only needed the ing so. I have known several men revival influence to come out squarely of this kind, and their virtues were on the right side. We were all prosuch that I could not honestly blame foundly rejoiced when he arose in the them as I should when they were meeting and asked for our prayers. I guilty. The habit I condemned, and took him by the hand and told him did what I could to correct it, but the he must pray himself, while we were

never forget that prayer, and I know

"'O Lord,' he prayed, 'help me, a poor sinner. I'm sorry, O Lord, for the sins I have committed, and help Amen.'

"It was unlike any other prayer I had ever heard, but it was from the heart, and Ben never knew that he he was deeply moved he was sure to had used the wrong word. He died a Christian, ten years after his con-"At first Ben would not come to version, and after that last unexpected church, but by and by he was present oath I never heard him swear again.

"Baby was so villainously cross that

started off to see a flat she had rec-

ommended. It was a pretty flat, suit-

able in every particular, and the

arrangements were being made for

me to have the place when suddenly

"I greaned. There it was again-

the same old question. I could not tell

him a lie, and knew that just as soon

"'Yes,' I answered. 'Yes, I've got

cultural College.

A communication from the Missour Agricultural college says: A carload of two-year-old high-grade steers fed by the Agricultural Experiment Station at the university, averaging 1,466 pounds, sold in Chicago this week at \$6.85, which was more than \$1 above the top of the market for that day, and is the record price for cattle in any market this year. These cattle were purchased for the fancy New York trade. A live stock paper of Chicago referred to this sale as follows: Standing up like the Eiffel Tower above other sales to-day was one of a load of fifteen prize Hereford steers averaging 1.466 pounds, which sold at \$6.85. It was an exceptional load of cattle and the best seen here since the Fat Stock Show. They were fed by the experiment station at Columbia, Missouri, under the supervision of Dean H. J. Waters. The load attracted considerable attention for being so far superior to anything else on the market." These steers were purchased in the

ricinity of Columbia at a cost of \$4.10 for the feeding experiments conducted at the station, in which the feeding value of cottonseed meal, linseed meal and bran, in combination with corn, was compared with corn alone, on bluegrass pasture They have been on full feed since July 1st. These cattle were also used by the students in the stock judging exercises required of the students in the agricultural college, and were used to impress upon these young men the importance of handling only high-grade stock. Four of the best steers in the original bunch purchased by the station were taken out last spring to go with a load of show cattle that won at the International Fat Stock Show at Chicago this fall. These steers were considered by all authorities to be the best and to be carrying the finest finish of any animals that have been on the market since the Fat Stock Show, and were considered by some to have been

capable of winning in that contest. The station now has eighty highgrade calves with which it is comparing the influence of age upon the cost of beef. One-third of these calves lings, another third the following fall as two-year-olds, and the third bunch "I remember particularly the case of that the tears of the Recording Angel | will be carried until they are three years old, a careful record being kept of all the food consumed during the progress of the experiment. The United States government is co-operating with the station in conducting this experiment and has a special officer ocated here to collect data and report the results to the government.

> Nebraska Swine Breeders Meet. The Nebraska State Swine Breeders' Association held its annual meeting at Lincoln, Jan. 20. Dr. Dalrymple, of Louisiana, told of the hog raising industry in his state and said that hogs were kept there with much less trouble than in the north, as there was little need for housing. He expressed the belief that the South was a good market for the sale of good breeding hogs if they could be sold at a fair price: G. H. Payne gave an interesting paper, relating his experience in feeding large rations of alfalfa to hogs. This subject brought out a very interesting discussion. Mr. Payne had a great deal of data that showed plainly that it was of great value to feed hogs large rations of alfalfa in connection with grain. He also suggested that the alfalfa should be cut when fed in large amounts to hogs, that it was more economical to feed it in this way. Dr. G. A. Johnson presented an interesting paper on the "Internal Parasites of Swine and the Remedy for the Same." The doctor had secured a number of specimens which he demonstrated. He gave in a very concise way the history of the parasites and how they infested the animal. He also emphasized that preventives should be largely adopted and that preventive measures would greatly reduce the infection of the herds. He also gave some good medicinal remedies that could be used in cases where animals are affected with parasites. Profes-

to the breeders.

sor Thomas Shaw of St. Paul, Minn.,

was introduced to conduct the judg-

ing school. He took some Duroc Jer-

sey hogs and gave a course of judging

Nebraska Live Stock Breeders. The annual meeting of the Nebraska Improved Live Stock Breeders' Association was held Jan. 21 at the State University at Lincoin. The attendance was good and the interest excellent. Among the papers read at the meeting was one by Prof. Smith on the feeding value of wheat. He declared it to be more efficient than corn it the feeding of steers, and that 100 pounds of wheat would equal 105 pounds of corn for that purpose. A very good paper on ergot was read by Prof. J. L. Sheldon. Ergot contains properties that are poisonous to man and beast. When cattle have been fed through the winter on hay containing ergot, the poison begins to manifest itself towards spring. It reduces the cuculation to such an extent that the plood collects in the extremities of the animal, such as the tail and the ears. The preventive is to see that no grass containing ergot is eaten by northern cattle against Texas fever

and stock raisers. Nebraska Poultry Association. At the annual meeting of the Nebraska State Poultry Association. held Jan. 20, the following officers were elected: T. L. Norval of Seward, president; E. B. Day of North Bend, vice-president; L. P. Ludden of Lincoln, secretary; I. L. Lyman of Lincoln, treasurer; David Larson of Wahoo, C. Rockhill of Harvard, A. Irving of Tecumseh, C. M. Llewellyn of Beaver City, E. E. Smith of Lincoin, board of managers. Next year's annual meeting will be held at Lincoin. After one of the sessions, an object lesson in caponizing was given.

The great problems connected with the feeding of cattle are being studied as never before. The American in the solution of these feeding prob-



From Farmers' Review: Where the

ift of water is less than ten feet and water near at hand irrigation will pay on ordinary crops. Where the lift is greater it will only pay on costly and profitable crops like small fruits and vegetables where high quality is a factor in the markets. My experience has been with strawberries only and largely for nursery purposes where it was desired to grow plants under the most favorable condition in order to fully develop their fruit producing organism and therefore imperative that they should not be injured by protracted drouths. A twenty-five horse power gasoline

engine and No. 6 centrifugal pump

lifts about 700,000 gallons of water thirty-five feet high and forces st through twelve hundred feet of a six-inch fron pipe and thence through an eleven-inch duck hose to any part of the farm up to a half mile where it is distributed with a bose having an arm tube four feet long and four inches in diameter every four feet, letting the water out into narrow About 80,000 gallons are applied to an acre at one watering, only one man being required to superintend the distributing. Of course the amount used varies according to conditions. The main point is to get the water into the subsoil and then let it percolate out under the plants and rise to the surface by capillarity, so that the plants never suffer from saturation out grow naturally. The application of small amounts to the surface is very bad under any circumstances. It packs the surface so as to exclude air from the roots and capillarity is so active that the water would evaporate before the immediate surface would be dry enough to cultivate, and in an incredible short time the plants would be seen to wilt.

We are very careful never to flood the surface but cultivate the ditch full as soon as possible and stir the surface every week afterwards and so even in the hottest weather the watering will keep the plants growing in prime condition for fifteen days, but we keep the pumps running and manage to make the round of our 58 acres of strawberries in less time than indicated. The engine is run to its fullty gallons of gasoline in ten hours, costing at present 12 cents per gallon,

or \$4.80 for ten hours. It requires the time of the hoe squad of about 30 men who lay down their tools walk directly to the hose and pick up the whole and carry it to new ground where couplings are quickly made and water again turned on. It also requires one man and horse to make the ditches and another to cultivate. I estimate the total cost at \$12 per day of ten hours.

If a wind mill were used a storage tank would be necessary and the water should be applied at night so it would soak deeply and the surface be cultivated the following day.

The water should be carried to the distributing point in hose because the seepage in ordinary soil would be large. The hose should be liberally large and made of No. 4 cotton duck. edges hemmed and stitched together on a harness sewing machine, the connection being made by inserting a bled and leveled down through the tube like a stove pipe and strapping the hose to each end.

For ordinary crops the same amount of expense and labor expended in tillage to conserve spring rains will mature full crops and except where the lift is small and water in abundance good results in strawberry growing can be had by fall mulching and holding the water down by leaving it until after berries are picked in spring. Few people realize how much water is required to properly fill the soil of an acre of land and if the area to be irrigated is large an ordinary well would hardly meet requirements.-R. M. Kellogg.

How Plants Get Carbon. Prof. F. H. King: Of course not all of the carbonic acid in the air which passes across a clover field can be secured, nor indeed all of that which enters the intercellular air passages of the green parts of the plant, and hence it follows that very much larger volumes of air than have been stated must be brought into close contact with the growing clover in order to meet its needs. This air, however, cannot come into intimate relations with the green chlorophyll-bearing cells of the clover in the field without of necessity permitting the evaporation of large quantities of water from the plants; and this brings us to realize how imperative is the demand for water by rapidly growing crops. The writer has found, for example, by direct measurement that the air passing three feet above a clover field, and at a moderate rate, even as early as May 30 in Wisconsin. when the air temperature is only 52.48 F., may have its relative humidity increased from 44 to 48 per cent by the moisture taken from the field; and this means that 3,510 pounds of water are required to make even the observed change of humidity in a volume of 152,600,000 cubic feet of air. which is the amount required to carry to the clover crop its carbon, supposing all the carbon which the air

ontained to be utilized. Study of Commercial Trees. One of the most important and interesting undertakings by the Bureau of cattle and that none of it is cut for Forestry during the present field seahay. Dr. W. H. Dalrymple of Louis- son is a careful study of a number of iana talked on the immunizing of the most valuable American commernorthern cattle. He expressed his cial trees. This will include among confidence in the value of inoculating others a study of the Adirondack balsam, in Franklin county, New York. when taken South. Other papers Incident to the work of the bureau in the new ones proved of no conse were read by well-known professors connection with the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota a careful study of the Red River is in progress. care as they did twenty years ago, A study of the rate of growth of the sugar pine in California, which was for the labor expended on them. Probegun last season, is now being con- fessor Blair, of the University of Illitirted. Last year's work began in the nois, in attempting to answer this northern part of the state and in question, did not accept the statement southern Oregon, and this season the that orchard soils will thus deteriexamination will be continued south orate. He believes that the crchards ward with the idea of covering the full have not been receiving the care they commercial range of this important used to receive, while insect and funtimber tree. The southern hardwoods gous pests have multiplied. He sees will be studied in Kentucky, North no reason why soil properly handled Carolina and West Virginia. This and trees properly sprayed and otherwork will be mainly devoted to a con- wise properly treated should not do sideration of the oaks and the yellow as well now in Northwestern Illinois poplar, the idea being to study them in as they did twenty years ago. their commercial ranges, along with other trees which occur in mixture

with them. When pigs are treated with the same consideration and care that are stockman is making greater progress bestowed upon the horse and cow, we shall find that he is in fact a cleanly lems than any other man, and this is animal, and one that will never soil largely due to our 56 experiment sta- | either his eating or his sleeping place | with his own refuse.



This is the great lesson to be learned by this generation. Our fathers knew nothing of it. They found land so rich in plant food and in humus that they deemed it impossible to wear out the soil. They took innumerable crops from the land, and threw their manure into the river and streams. It become a habit to rob the land. Plant food and humus in the land were growing less and less with each succeeding year, but they did not know it. As the humus went, the ability of the soil to hold moisture went with it. The farmers began to believe that the years were getting more drouthy, though this was not the case. Their land had lost power to resist drouth. This was for two reasons. Th humus had held moisture in the soil, and the richness had developed large plants. which in turn sent their roots down into the subsoil. With the lessening of the fertility, plants made small root growth and so failed to reach the supplies of moisture in the cool soil far below. When a few hot weeks came, the small rooted plants soon wilted and the ground deficient of humus dried out. It is said that the pressures of humus doubles the capa-

dir of ordinary soil to hold water. Humus can be restored to the soil only by the use of barnyard manure and of green crops plowed under. Where the clovers can be grown, the decay of their roots in the soil will he.p matters some. The clover is likely to fail on land devoid of humus, and this complicates matters in attempting to bring back the soil to its first estate.

The first thing for farmers to do is to prevent further loss of fertility and humus. Unfortunately, there are multitudes of farmers to-day still following the old wasteful methods and ruining the rich heritages they have received from their parents. We may expect to see their farms become poorer year by year, till they pass into the hands of the men that hold the mortgages or go to people that buy them for a song. It is much easier to conserve the fertility and humus of our lands than it is to restore them when they have been dissipated.-Farmers' Review.

How Nature Tills the Land.

Nature made the lands, in a great part of our state, rich and fertile. How did she do it? If we study nature and note how she is working to maintain the richness of the land and how she has been doing to build up the soil, then, possibly we can, if we will, stop this waste. For thousands of years where timber has grown on the land, the annual crop of leaves has been deposited on the ground, and the trunks and branches of the trees, one after another, have fallen on the ground and decayed, becoming vegetable mold. Occasionally, a tree would turn up by the roots, thus bringing up a portion of the subsoil and setting it on edge so that the elements-the air, sun, frost and rain-could act on it, and make soluble and available the plant food contained in it. As this subsoil, brought up by the overturning trees, is crumprocesses of nature, it buries up a large amount of the decaying leaves and wood that have fallen on the ground, and in this way the land is plowed and cultivated, sometimes very deeply, and the decaying vegetable matter thoroughly mixed in so that the soil is filled with humus. Humus is not only plant food, but it enables the soil to hold much more water than it would without the humus. The roots of the trees and shrubs and some plants that grow in the woods, send their roots down deep in the earth, thus disintegrating the soil and letting air into it, and when these roots die, as they will in time, they add more humus to the scil.-C. P. Goodrich.

In Buying Clover Seed.

A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture says: The prices charged for clover seed vary greatly, each large dealer having two or more grades, of different prices. Unfortunately for the buyer, each dealer has his own grade names, and even the standard terms, prime, choice and fancy, as used by different dealers, do not always mean the same thing. If for these indefinite terms could be substituted a statement of the percentage of pure and germinable seed, the buyer could tell at once what sample was the most advantageous for him to buy. It is a safe general conclusion that the sample which, while reasonably free from weed seeds, contains the largest amount of pure and vigorously germinating clover at the least cost is the best one for the farmer to buy. Low-priced samples seldom fulfill this condition, nor do those sold at exorbitantly high prices. Usually the high grade, medium priced samples are really the cheapest, but the only way to determine the value of a sample is to test the seed. The result of the purity test shows how much pure seed is present and the germination test determines how much of this pure seed will grow.

Do Orchard Soils Deteriorate? This was the question discussed recently in a farmers' institute in Cook county, Illinois. In that county there are many orchards that did well once, but have been of no account for a generation or so. In some cases the orchardists planted new trees as the old ones ceased to be profitable, but quence. Some of these men claimed to have given their orchards as good yet without commensurate returns

"Wattles" are the red, depending structures at each side of the base of the beak, chiefly developed in the male sex.

The number of passengers carried by boats on the great lakes is from a quarter to a third of a million each

## The Woes of a Mother.

House-Hunting in the City No Joke for Those Who Are Blessed With Children-One Woman's Humorous Experience.

"Hunting for rooms with children is | ing more than a look and a snappish no joke," said the woman with the 'No, we have nothing to let here,' in tired looking face. "Why, you'd actu- spite of the fact that the 'Apartments ally think they were a disgrace in- to Rent' stared me in the face. stead of a blessing. The time I've had this day would try the patience of a I finally took him over to my sister's saint. I've been looked over, consult- flat and left him there with her, and ed about in insultingly audible tones, told that they'd take me 'on trial,' until really I'm half dead and savage enough to bite."

"I know," sympathetically broke in a jolly little woman in the corner. my prospective landlord turned to me "I've been through it all. But I fin- and said: 'By the way, have you any ally got a place, owing to the fact perhaps that the landlord had a sense of

"Oh, do tell us about it," said another woman. "I. too, have a child, as I told him the truth it would be all

and I, too, have tried to move, but up with the flat." I've been compelled to stay where I one. But if the good Lord will let me "Well, it was this way," began the good-natured little woman. I'd been hunting for days, tired and cross; oh, was cross, too. I always took him with me. It saved the trouble of

am on account of my young hopeful." dear me, yes. And to cap it all, baby

answering questions. I had turned ful are great friends. Indeed, he from door to door, and was utterly laughingly maintains that he saved discouraged; sometimes it was noth- the child's life."-New York Times. HOW TO CONTROL CHILDREN. Steady, Gentle Firmness Is the First Requisite.

children?

Bursts of passion in a little child must be met by steady, gentle firmness on the mother's side. Loud outcries should be hushed not by angry words, but by a grave quietness of voice and speech, which helps to repress them by mere force of contrast. Passionate gestures, such as blows, kicks and drumming with the heels establishments in this city an Irishupon the floor, should be prevented by man was employed to watch one of physical force if necessary. Above all, the entrances. the thing coveted, if it causes the One day the superintendent saw child to fly into a rage as the readlest | the Irishman was neglecting his duty. means of obtaining it, should never and told him to go to the office and be granted. As the child grows older | get his money, as his services were and can be reasoned with, he or she no longer needed. should be taught to avoid the beginnings of wrath, to struggle against business that day and was gone about irritability, and not to give way to it a week or ten days. On his return he in words when it rises in the mind.

says the Washington Star. Quick-tempered children often have Irishman he had discharged still actgenerous, lovable natures, easily infinenced for good. A wish to please another and to do what is right for its own sake may be made strong enough to close the lips against the torrent of angry words that rushes to them. and so helps them to victory. Each effort at self-conquest makes the next

It Did Not Matter. The man in the case was old and profoundly in love with a young, beautiful and fre iorable woman. Whether she loved him in return is not said. It is enough to say that she New York without first trying it elsepermitted his attentions-nay, more, she encouraged them. In fact, they were to be married.

Is it necessary to state that he was

"My darling," he said to her as he clasped a magnificent bracelet of diamore than I can tell you." easy for an old man to love a young nifying 'Great Dog Place.'"

live until I get home I'll take him out in the back yard and kill him!" "Well, the man nearly had a fit, he laughed so hard, and then I nearly had one, for he made an exception in our case, and he and the young hope-

and beautiful woman who smiles upor "Oh." she laughed, as she tapped him playfully on his bald head, "you

And the old man thought it was so very bright and funny that he stooped down and kissed her.

don't have to! Money talks, you

Blarney. In one of the large manufacturing

The superintendent went away on happened to be passing this same

ing as watchman. He said: "I thought I discharged you a couple of weeks ago. . "Sure," says the Irishman. "Well, why didn't you get out when vou were told?"

"Oh! I know when I got a good

boss, if you don't know when you

have a good man."

place and was surprised to find the

Needless to say, he is still there .--Philadelphia Ledger. A Tip for Actors. "So you think that I made a grave error in presenting the play here in

'I do, indeed," frankly answered the

where?" said the playwright.

"Eut what locality would you have suggested as more appropriate?" 'Well," replied the critic, after giving the subject due consideration. monds about her wrist, "I love you "there is a little settlement somewhere up in the wilds of Maine called He spoke the truth, too, for it is Alamoosook. It's an Indian name sig-