THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE

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

third reading: II. R. 165, by Loomis of ators by a popular ballot. H. R. 133, Dodge, prohibiting shooting of live birds by Ferror of Hall, providing that all from traps. H. R. 331, by Kennedy of funds for the erection of public libra-Douglas, to amend the law regulating ries shall be paid out by the city treasgrading of streets to benefit Dundee. H. urer on order of the president of the R. 373, by Loomis, providing for the erec- library board. H. R. 259, by Jones of tion of a monument at Fort Calhoun to Otoe, imposing a penalty on truant offithe memory of Captain Meriwether Lew- cers for non-performance of duty. H. R. is. H. R. 35, by Gregg of Wayne, pro-hibiting the sale of tobacco to minors un-\$2,500 for a fish and public comfort buildder 18. H. R. 437, by revenue committee, ling at the state fair grounds. H. R. 286, making general state tax rate 7 mills or by Shelly of Douglas, vesting the issuance less; school rate not more than 14 nor of saloon licenses in the fire and police less than 4 mill, and for the sinking board in South Omaha. H. R. 305, by fund % of a mill. H. R. 43, by Sweezy Weborg of Thurston, providing for the of Adams, reducing fees for printing con-stitutional amendments. H. R. 267, by municipalities situated in two or more Ten Eyck of Douglas, the South Omaha | counties. H. R. 231, by Rouse of Hall, charter bill, giving that city a governor- appropriating \$35,000 for the St. Louis appointed fire and police board. A fight world's fair. S. F. 31, by Pemberton of ensued over this bill. Gilbert, Shelly, Ten Eyck and Morsman spoke for the bill J. E. Cobbey of 2,000 sets of statutes free and the motion, and Kennedy of Doug. to the state, to be sold otherwise at 39 las against it. H. R. Zi. by Meradith of a set. S. F. 5, by Sheldon of Cass, reg-York, appropriating \$5,000 for an experi- ulating the admission to practice medimental station west of the 100th meridian. | cine in Nebraska. H. R. 165, by Fishback of Clay, provid-The house on the 1st passed H. R. 15, ing for the drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes. S. F. 31, by Pember- by Sadier, appropriating \$15,000 for the ton of Gage, authorizing the publication purchase of 320 acres of land for the of an official statute as soon after the use of the asylum for the chronic insane adjournment of the legislature as pos- at Hastings. Passed without the emersible, to be sold to the state at 39 a set. gency clause by a vote of 55 to 26. H. R. The house went into committee of the 70, the Ramsey elevator bill, was returnwhole. H. R. 78, by McClay of Lancas. ed to the senate with an amendment raister, was under discussion. It provides ing the minimum cost of an elevator to an appropriation of \$25,000 for a monu- which it should apply from \$2,000 to \$3,000. ment on the state house grounds to the Ramsey moved that the senate amendlate President Lincoln, to be carved out ment be concurred in, which motion, on of a huge marble block presented some roll call, prevailed by a vote of 73 ayes years ago to the state by the state of to 14 nays. H. R. 165, by Fishback, pro-Tennessee. McClay and Loomis spoke for the bill, both delivering eloquent eulogies on the late president. Fishback of time and passed. In committee of the Clay moved to indefinitely postpone the whole the house recommended for passbill and Rouse of Hall supported the motion and referred to the speeches for the 174, by Sears, to give a wife absolute bill as "grand stand efforts." Sears of title to one-half her deceased husband's Burt also opposed the bill. The committee finally cut the appropriation down to third thereof. Spurlock of Cass, chair-\$.0,600 and reported the bill back for man of the sifting committee, asked

passed. The bill carries an appropriation general supervision of the books and acof about \$65,000. H. R. 471, the deficiency bill, was placed on its final reading and cers. Sweezy of Adams objected. Spur- placed on general file. The senate went passed. The appropriations in this bill lock then moved that the bill be advanced into committee of the whole, with Brady the date had been set for April 7. Thomp- 34. Junkin of Gosper moved that hereson of Merrick explained that the house after members be allowed not to exceed committee had tried to prevail upon the five minutes' time each in the discussenate committee to adjourn Friday of sion of any one bill. The motion pre- of Sherman moved that all employes be next week, but the senate would not valled. The house adopted the confer- paid from the first day of the session. agree to this, as it would not give that ence committee report on H. R. 344, the This was referred to the committee on body time to consider the appropriation general revenue bill, by a vote of 75 accounts and expenditures. These senbills. The report was adopted by a vote to 13. The house went into committee ators were appointed a committee to conof 59 to 19. The following measures were of the whole on the sifting file. The read the third time and passed: H. R. following bills were recommended for 265, providing for the annexation of ter- passage: H. R. 17, by Douglas, to amend ritory to citles and villages situated in the game laws; H. R. 28, by Deles-Rertwo or more counties. McAllister of nier, to validate orders, 'udgments and Devel, in explaining his vote on this decrees heretofore entered by district measure, said he understood it had for courts in foreclosure suits on tax liens; its purpose the "grabbing" of some ter- H. R. 436, by Douglas, to provide for ritory in Surpy county by the city of the election of county assessors: S. F. Sounth Omaha. H. R. 23, to appropriate | %, by Brown, to authorize burglary and H. R. No. 70, the Ramsey elevator bill, pital for the insane at Norfolk. H. R. 401, providing for making, printing and publishing an annual report by the secretary of the state banking board, showing the condition of the incorporated, private and savings banks and building and loan associations. H. R. 417, appropriating \$2.00 for the relief of the people suffering from famine in northern Sweden. Norway and Finland. H. R. 299, providing county boards shall distribute moneys in the sinking fund not levied for the payment of bonded indebtedness among the school districts of the county. in place of turning it into the general fund. H. R. 292, to authorize and require countles, precincts, towns, cities, villages and school districts to compromise their indebtedness and issue bonds in payment thereof. S. F. 151, giving electric lines right of way over public highways in certain cases. S. F. 165, providing for the formation of drainage districts for the reclamation of swamp lands. H. R. 373, providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of Captain Lewis at Calhoun. The following amendments were adopted: To H. R. 136, providing that no officer or stockholder of a bank shall act as surety on a bond given as security for the deposit of county funds: to H. R. ". providing that where alleys are vacated in cities of the 5,000 class the property so vocated shall revert to the adjoining property. S. F. 304, to provide for the payment of fees for service of the commissioner of public lands and buildings, and H. R. 271, providing for the incorporation of school districts in cities of the first class having less than 40,000 and more than 25,000 inhabitants, were signed by the governor.

When the house convened on the 20th S. F. 5, with its amendments, was taken up in committee of the whole. The amendment provided a change in the course of medical students from three to four years, and their exemption from examination before the state board, providing, however, that those students who be governed by this. The amendment pleaded that the amendment should be adopted in behalf of the medical students The amendment was lost. The Rouse bill, to appropriate \$55,000 to the St. Louis World's fair, was taken up. Mangold of Douglas proposed to amend the bill, cutting the amount to \$15,000; Sears of Burt proposed to cut it to \$25,000, and Herron of Antelope to make it \$50,000. The Mansold amendment was carried. Both these bills were then recommended for passage. Douglas of Rock introduced a resolution that the house non-concur in the senate amendments to the revenue bill and the resolution was adopted. The speaker apof the whole. H. R. 15, by Sadier of Adams, appropriating \$15.000 to huy 229 acres of land for the Hastings asylum, and H. R. 174, by Sears of Burt, increasing the dower right of widows, was then discussed without final action until 10:50, when the house rdiourned.

These bills passed the house on the 31st: H. R. 374. the salaries appropriation bill, carrying \$300,000 to pay the salaries of all officers of the state government, including those of the supreme and district courts and state institutions. H. R. 46. estate from the time of the filing of the current expense bill, carrying \$1.550.-650 for expenses of all state government. H. R. I. by Warner of Lancaster, appropriating \$50.000 for the erection of a state of the 98th meridian putting up a bonus of \$10.000. H. R. 2. by Good of Nemaha, H. R. 234. by Gregg of Wayne, prohibit- | spoke in favor of the committee report. ing minors under 18 from using tobacco | Howell spoke at length on the motion in any form under penalty of \$10 fine or . The committee report was adopted. These two days' imprisonment. H. R. 232, by bills were passed. S. F. 230, for strength-Meredith of Tork, readjusting salaries of ening bridges and culverts before threshcertain county officers. H. R. 165, by ing machines shall cross them. H. R. Loomis of Dedge, to prohibit tran shoot- 136, providing for deposits by county ing of live birds. H. R. 277, by Meradith of York, appropriating \$5,000 for an | the National Guard. H. R. 27, charters experimental station west of the 199th for cities of the first class. H. R. 220. meridian. H. R. 678, by Sweezy of Ad- Omaha charter bill. H. R. 311, the revams, reducing the price of printing con-Rutional amendments. H. R. 78, by Mc-Clay of Lancaster, appropriating \$10,000 the erection of a monument on the lowing bills: S. F. 26. establish state capitol grounds to Abraham Lin- standard system of time.

******************* coln. H. R. 167, by Weborg of Thurs-In the house on the 3th these bills ton, providing for proposed constitutionwere advanced and ordered engrossed for al amendment to elect United States sen-

viding for drainage for agricultural and sanitary purposes, was read for the third estate, instead of dower interest in oneunanimous consent for ordering S. F. 190, by Warner, to a third reading. The bill, which is one of Governor Mickey's pro-H. R. 45, the claims bill, was read the vides for the appointment of a state acthird time in the house on the 27th and countant at a salary of \$2,000, to have to 7. S. F. 41, providing for the gatherto prohibit cruelty to chickens; S. F. 98, by Saunders, to prohibit the docking of horses' tails; H. R. 358, 449 and 459, providing for South Dakota, Iowa and Missouri boundary commissions. The next bill considered was H. R. 433, by the claims committee, appropriating \$47,927.53 to reimburse the Norfolk and Grand Island beet sugar companies for moneys paid out by them under the beet sugar

was not disposed of. SENATE. The senate in committee of the whole on the 26th recommended for a third reading and passed H. R. 314, the revenue bill. It also declined to concur in the report of the judiciary committee to indefinitely postpone the Brady elevator bill, and instead placed it on general file. The following bills were read a third time and passed: S. F. 82, one of the pure food bills, by a vote of 17 to 12. A call of the house was given when this vote was taken. S. F. 213, providing S. F. No. 227, regulating the nurchase 8. F. 244, providing for bonds for irrigation districts. S. F. 231, to legalize oaths and acknoweldgements heretofore taken and administered by commissioners of deeds. S. F. 236, providing for the qualifications of applicants to practice medicine. S. F. 213, providing for appeals and reversal in vacation. S. F. 167, relating to admittance to home of the friendless. Lieutenant Governor McGilton signed S. F. 69, to exterminate prairie dogs, and 8. F. 34, to provide for the payment of fees in certain cases where the commissioner of public lands shall file papers. The greater portion of the day was spent in the discussion of the revenue bill, and it was recommended for passage with very few amendments, and only those amendments were adopted that the chairman of the senate revenue committee announced the committee would accept. All others were killed as rapidly as a vote was taken. At the conclusio of the reading of the bill a flood of amendments were offered, and some of these were adopted. In the rush Howell was introduced by Douglas of Rock, who got in his amendment, placing accident insurance companies in the same class with fire insurance companies for taxation puropses. Under the amendment accident companies will be assessed on their gross receipts, these being taken as an item of property and so assessed. The original bill taxed accident companies with life insurance companies, and provided that they pay 2 per cent of their gross receipts for taxes.

bounty law. At adjournment the matter

publican member except Dean voting for is a poor time for any appropriation bill it and the four fusionists voting for it. to come up to this legislature and the son to confer with a senate committee | Dean was absent. Five of the repub- chances are not altogether assuring that the'r votes. These were Hall and Howell of Douglas, Sheldon of Cass, Marshall of Otoe and Fries of Valley. They all expressed the opinion that the bill was a step in the right direction, but that it fell far short of its object, and in some things was pernicious, but as it the legislature to make an appropriation. must be accepted or rejected as a whole they voted ave rather than have revenue legislation fall short entirely. Before the passing of the revenue bill the Omaha charter bill, H. R. 220, was passed. S. F. 238, judgment shall be a lien on real transcript; ordered engrossed. S. F. 20 relating to the organization of fraternal insurance companies; ordered engrossed The joint committee on adjournment renormal school in the municipality west ported that it had agreed to adjourn Tuesday, April 7, at 12 o'clock noon, Howell moved as a substitute that the legislature adjourn Friday, April 3. Herel buildings at the Peru normal school. rison, Brown, Anderson and Warner treasurers. S. F. 135, reorganization of

The senate on the 20th passed the fol-

companies to reinsure their risks. Engrossed. H. R. 76, the Ramsey elevator bill. Sloan moved to amend by striking out the first section of the bill and inserting the Brady bill. Harrison raised point of order that the amendmen was not germane, O'Nelli moved the amendment be declared out of order. Sloan attempted to get in several amend-ments and all met the same fate. The bill was ordered enrolled for a third reading, after the senate amendment that elevators should cost \$4,000 had been reduced to \$3,000. H. R. 260, providing for the appointment of a secretary to the state banking board and defining the duties of the board. Enrolled for third reading. S. F. 196, providing that 1,000may be used by any member of the family. Engrossed. S. F. 202, providing for the levying of school tax. Ordered engrossed. H. R. 63, appointment and compensation of health inspectors, and to prevent the spread of contagious disease. The bill provides that the inspector shall receive as salary and expenses \$10,000. This was cut down to \$4,000 and the bill ordered engrossed. S. F. 212, providing for filing statements with auditor by insurance companies. Engrossed. H. R. 124, increasing salary of county superintendents. Ordered placed on third reading. H. R. 102, appropriating \$100,000 farm. Amended to take money from temporary university fund. Ordered engrossed. S. F. 245, providing for payment of irrigation assessments. Ordered

S. F. 83, the pure food bill, was passed

made on this bill in committee of the whole, because it was stated that its operation would work a hardship on state manufacturers of food and would build up and be in the interest of foreign wholesalers. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture or sell any article of food that is adulerated and misbranded; it requires dealers to label the package with a statement of the ingredients: the seller of any article of food is required to furnish at the retail price to the food commission for analysis a sample of the food sold. The punishment for violation of the act is a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 or thirty days in all, or both. The following bills were narsed: S. F. 234. enabling mutual benefit associations and life insurance companies to reinsure their risks in other mutual reserve life companies. S. F. 212, providing that insurance companies before doing business in the state shall file statements with auditor. . oats may not receive effective treat-8. F. 196, compelling railroad companies to sell 1,000-mile tickets to a party and allowing any member of the family of the purchaser to use it. Wall moved to reconsider H. R. 136, providing for the compensation of county superintendents, which was killed on third reading on the 30th. O'Neill opposed. The motion carried and the bill passed by a vote of 23 ing, compilation and publishing of agricounts of state institutions and state offi-The mo- in the chair. The discussion of H. R. 239, villages, was resumed. Recommended for passage. S. F. 25, providing for voting machines. Indefinitely postponed. Wall fer with the house committee on senate amendments to the revenue bill: Brown, Pemberton, Anderson.

The appropriation bills were read in

the senate on the 1st for the second time

and referred to committee. H. R. 102, ap-

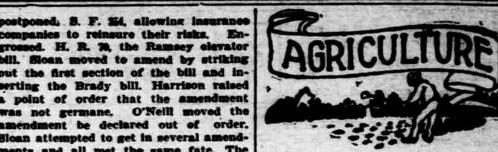
propriating \$10,000 for buildings and equip-

ment at the state school of agriculture: theft insurance; H. R. 222, by Ten Eyck, and S. F. No. 245, providing for the disposition of money paid under protest to the treasurer of irrigation districts, were read the third time and passed. The following bills were placed on the final reading and passed: S. F. No. 301, relating to the assignment of real estate mortgages: S. F. No. 297, providing for the construction of pipe lines and the appropriation of land therefor: S. F. No. 282, requiring the state librarian to send a copy of the compiled statutes and all state reports to all public libraries in the state and all states in the union; S. F. No. 290 providing the court may force a debtor. o appear and answer to a charge that he has property which has not been applied to the satisfaction of the judgment: S. F. No. 278, repealing the law fixing the salary of the deputy to the state superintendent; S. F. No. 174, providing for the sale, by railroad companies, of unclaimed goods; S. F. No. 63. granting additional power to fraternal beneficiary societies; S. F. No. 178, relating to de sertion of family and fixing a penalty; of supplies and the hiring of employes by school boards; S. F. No. 239, to appoint an officer to co-operate with the bureau of public roads when appointed by the national government; H. R. No. 187, providing for the appointment and fixing of the salaries of the officers of the penitentiary. House roll No. 331, providing a majority of property owners interested must petition the council before public improvements may be made, unless three-fourths of the council vote for such improvements, applying only to cities of the second-class and villages, was substituted for S. F. No. 156, which contains the same provisions, and the bill was recommended for passage. In committee of the whole the following bills were recommended for passage: H. R. No. 51, providing for the opening of drains and ditches along public highways by county boards; H. R. No. 146. providing for an annual meeti- of the state horticultural society for the purpose of deliberating as to the wants and onditions of the horticultural interests of the state; S. F. No. 178, defining the crime of desertion of minor child, wife, husband and home by vife, husband, father, mother, husband or wife and providing punishment therefor; S. F. No. 282, requiring the state librarian to send copy of the compiled statutes and other publications of the state to each of the public libraries in the state and to each of the states in the union.

APPROPRIATION FOR EXPOSITION. The legislature has not yet acted on the bill calling for a \$75,000 appropriation for The revenue bill passed the senate on the St. Louis World's fair, nor is it the 27th. It was passed with every re- likely to recommend that amount. This Two representatives of the St. Louis fair. Harvey P. Salmno of Clinton, Mo. in company with W. J. Bryan, who presented them, called on Governor Mickey and urged him to use his influence with The governor told them that there was a bill providing for \$75,000 and that he was of the opinion that probably the legleleture would grant \$50,000 but doubted if the bill would get through in its orig-

Agodes Arkins is the name of an organization formed at South Bend, ind., by Jews, for purpose being to aid their countrymen in Russia to come to South Bend. The club will undertake to board them and secure employment for them. Two hundred families of Jews will probably be brought there by the crub this year.

Extensive preparations are being made for the dedication of nineteen monuments by the state of Indiana on the battlefield of Shiloh, Tenn., April and for the forty-first anniversary of the great battle at that place. The governors of Indiana and Tennessee. together with militia from those states, will take part in the cere-



The time is near when the farmer must consider the sowing of the oats. This is a good time to look up the matter of oat smut and methods of prevention of the same. Out smut is on the increase in many of our states. mile tickets sold to a party by railroads It is proving a great obstacle in the way of successful oat growing in some of the largest of our western states. In some cases it is known to decrease the yield of oats by onefourth. When one hundred acres of oats are grown this is equivalent to the loss of the crop on twenty-five acres. If the loss should take that form the farmer would quickly appreciate how serious a loss it was. But because the loss is about evenly scattered through the fields he pays little attention to it. The man that is losing 25 per cent of his crop seldom realizes it. Many of the heads that are killed by smut do not make the growth of the others, and therefore do not appear with the other heads in the fields. The farmer thinks he can estimate his loss by counting the number of smut filled heads that appear to his vision. In this he is mistaken. The proper way to make the estimate is to place a hoop over a lot of heads, taking the stalks way down to the ground. The stunted heads should be counted as smutted. The remedy has been more than once given in the Farmers' Review. It is to dip the seed oats in a formaldehyde solution, leaving them in for about 20 minutes. Buy some formalin and mix it with water at the rate of fifty gallons of water to a pound of the chemical. Put this in a keitle

or tub and dip the oats in sacks. The

bags of oats should not be too full.

so that the liquid may instantly pene-

trate to the center of the bag. Where

the oats are tightly packed in the

bag, the liquid reaches the center

rather slowly and thus part of the

Give the Seed Corn Attention. Prof. P. G. Holden: I would recommend the purchasing of the seed corn only in the ear. This enables the purchaser to see exactly what he is getting and if it is not satisfactory he can return it. It also enables him to throw out any undesirable cars. The seedsman cannot improve the corn by able. The agricultural college of the seedsman cannot improve the corn by able. The agricultural college of the shelling it, so there is no good excuse state is giving no instruction at all in disease." Now as to whether it will for him to refuse to ship it to you in | that line. We have no money investthe ear. In order to secure a good | ed in poultry, except that in private stand it is necessary to exercise great care in selecting and sorting the seed. All ears with very large or very small kernels should be thrown out no matter how perfect they are in other respects. The same is true of all ears with very thick or very thin kernels. or with very short or long narrow grains and the irregular butt and tip kernels should be shelled off. In other words, no planter will give an even stand unless the kernels are of uniform size and shape. I know of no one thing that would do more to increase the yield of corn on every farm in Iowa than the careful selecting and sorting of the seed corn both in the ear and after it is shelled, and then stay with it until the planter will drop the desired number of kernels at least ninety-three to ninety-six times out of one hundred tests. It may be necessary to have the plates of the planter drilled or get new ones, or take more care in sorting out the large, small and irregular kernels. The main thing is to stay with it until the work is satisfactory. If this important work is put off until April or

May it is very likely to be neglected, as

is too often the case. This is simply a

matter of good business management

and no one can afford to neglect it,

for there is so much of our success depending on every bushel of the seed corn we plant. The Bacon Idea. Prof. Thomas Shaw: In our judgment no more important question confronts the growers of swine to-day. The operation of breeds is only a little pigmy compared with the gigantic question of lard and bacon swine. It means more to the country than many shall ever know. Millions in our judgment are bound up in it, since it bears directly on the stamina of swine, upon their prolificacy, upon correct methods of feeding swine and also the soil, and upon providing for man the kind of pork which is most to his liking. But I do not look for the bacon idea to prevail in this country, as it does in Canada or Denmark for many years to come, if indeed ever, especially in the corn belt. I do not, therefore, plead for the bacon idea to capture the British bacon market as those countries have, but rather because of what there is in the idea for us. My contention is that we can grow bacon pork more cheaply pound for pound than we can grow lard pork. And when we do grow it we have a superior quality of meat. We can grow bacon more cheaply because swine thus grown are more prolific, they are less liable to diseases, and can better resist disease when it comes. Such pork is more relished by the consumer and will eventually command a higher price and the modifications necessary in growing it will have a beneficent influence on the industry and on the

maintenance of fertility in land. Prof. C. F. Curtiss, lowa: We have this industry, and I feel that investigations in that line should be conducted and instruction given to our students concerning the best methods for. After about six weeks a noise of poultry raising. There has been some interest manifested in this matter by the poultry organisations of the state, and we are pleased to have fit to call upon the institution for a asking the legislature to establish such a department, I feel confident that it will be done at the next session and the college will very gladly assume its share of the responsibility.

Dispatches from Guadalajara, Mexico, state that the territory within fifty miles of Mount Colima is covered with a thick pall of smoke, that lava is pouring down the eastern slope of the mountain and that many buildings in Toulta, Santa Maria, Canada, Autlan, and Narauja have been destroyed by earthquake shocks.

Prof. P. H. Mell, South Carolina: We are experimenting with breeds of fowls, and at the agricultural college two classes are receiving instruction in poultry culture. We have about \$700 invested in poultry houses, stock and equipment.

A faultless person never goes around pointing out the faults of others.



The Farmers' Review recently adressed to each Agricultural Experinent Station in the United States the ollowing inquiries: 1. What is your station doing at the

resent time in the way of poultry xperiment? 2. To what extent is the agriculural college of your state giving atention to instruction in poaltry cul-

3. What sum of money is invested at your station in poultry houses, tock and equipment?

4. Does your station intend any

further development along this line

in the near future?

Prof. E. A. Bryan, Washington: We are doing nothing with poultry at the station, and the college pays no at-

tention to that subject. Prof. H. A. Huston, Indians: (1) At the present time, this station is not conducting any work on poultry. (2) According to our present course of study, it is possible for students to work three years out of four upon the subject of poultry. In the special short courses, we have employed special lecturers on the subject. (3) At the present time, the station has probably not to exceed \$100 invested in poultry and equipment, since the houses are so old as to be considered practically valueless. (4) Under the present condition of affairs here it is probable that most of the work on poultry will be done by the college rather than by the experiment sta-

Prof. E. B. Voorhees, New Jersey: We are not conducting any experiments with poultry, and it is not likey that we shall be able to do so in the near future.

Prof. M. A. Scovell, Kentucky: This ton, another dealer in the same city station is not making any experiments in poultry. We have made some experiments along this line, but farmers by some manufacturers or not very extensive.

Prof. R. J. Redding, Georgia: We have inaugurated no effort in that line, though we believe it is desirflocks belonging to members of the station staff. No move is at present contemplated along this line.

Prof. James W. Wilson, south Da- a long time before all corn will be kota: We are doing nothing in the cut with the corn binder. I would adline of poultry experimentation, having no poultry at this institution. There is some little talk in regard to till they will sow it in all corn not taking up the poultry feature here, intended to be cut. My cattle are eatbut it is probable that nothing will be done for some time.

and have nothing whatever in sota. vested in such an equipment. While we realize the great value of the poultry industry of the country, and particularly the great opportunities which this state presents for this department of agriculture, yet we have never seen our way clear to equip our station for this line of work.

are doing nothing in the way of poultry except testing about ten breeds. the one with the other. Our agricultural college is giving very little, if any attention to instruction in noultry. We have about five hundred dollars invested in poultry and poultry equipment. We are now making preparations to give a good deal more atention to this subject.

Prof. J. M. McBryde, Virginia: We are at present doing nothing in the way of poultry experiments, and no teaching in that line is being done at definitely when this subject will be

Prof. E. H. Jenkins, Connecticut (New Haven): We have in this state two stations and the one at Storrs, Conn., makes a specialty of this work. We, therefore, do nothing with it, to avoid duplication of work.

Prof. James Withycombe, Oregon: At this station we have done no work with poultry other than investigation of diseases.

The Farm Hen. The farm hen is one of the important factors of the farm, though she is generally neglected and sometimes forgotten. The writer knew of one no poultry department whatever in poor hen that was so far forgotten connection with this institution. We that when an open space under the recognize the importance, however, of house was closed up to keep out the ing is to watch both ends of the hor oner. She was not missed from the flock, or, if missed, was not looked under the house attracted the attention of the residents and an investigation revealed the poor hen, still alive, but hardly more than skin and bones. them take the initiative. If they see | Scattered about were 19 eggs. On the day of her imprisonment she had poultry department and will unite in gone under there to lay, and, after depositing her egg. had found the exit closed. She had ap all cows are usually milked in the parently laid most of those eggs after the time of being imprisoned. It seemed almost unbelievable that she that the putrefactive bacteria are should have lived so long without food | found in abundance. These get into and water. Perhaps she was able to the milk while milking and contamfind a bug now and then, for the pris- inate it before it reaches the creamon was not entirely dark. It is strange, too, that she could and did recover from her emaciation. This to sour. shows the hen in the role of a stayer. There are few animals on the farm that can endure the neglect that the hen gets and still prove profitable. What will she do if properly taken

A communication from the New

York Experiment station at Geneva says: The choice of feeding stuffs to supplement farm crops is a matter of exceedingly great importance to the dairyman and stock keeper. The time has passed when bran, middlings, oil meal, corn meal and the ground grains of other cereals made up almost the whole list, and when the name given to a feed was a fair index to its composition and feeling value. Among the hundreds of feeds ingeniously combined from the ground grains, or containing portions of these grains left as by-products in the manufacture of malt and spirituous The following replies have been re- liquors, of starch, sugar and glucose, of breakfast foods or of vegetable oils, the feeder finds a wide range of purzling compounds. Led only by his eye, touch or taste (helpful as these are to the purchaser who is guided by good understanding of principles) be would find it exceedingly difficult to make a sure selection of the feeds best suited to his needs. Oat hulls, corn cobs, coffee hulls, cottonseed hulls and other materials are very skillfully used as adulterants, so that in some feeds now for sale in this state the percentage of fiber is so great that nearly all the energy represented in the food must be used to masticate the material and pass it through the animal's body. Of corn and oat feeds on the market at least 10 brands examined by the station at Geneva contained from 10 to nearly 16 per cent of fiber; while a mixture of equal parts of corn and oats should contain less than six per cent. Good oats normally contain less than 10 per cent of fibre, while several oat feeds examined contained from 22 to 29 per cent -and sold for from \$20 to \$30 or more a ton. Prices of feeds of equal value also vary remarkably in markets lying side by side. One dealer in New York sells a certain brand for \$30 a asks \$40. These are but a few illustrations of the impositions put upon dealers in feeds.

> Rape and Corn-Stalk Disease. From Farmers' Review: Some time

ago I wrote you about sowing rape in say, but it has in my case anyway, and more than that it has made a lot of feed, and at a very slight cost. Then it shades the ground and keeps all weeds from growing, as it will be vise all corn growers to try a few acres of rape, and it won't be long ing it now, and will leave good cornfodder to go to the field and graze on the rape. It will remain green and Prof. Chas. D. Woods, Maine: We growing till winter sets in and then regard poultry investigation as an the cattle still enjoy it. I sowed two important line of work here. In our to three pounds of seed per acre ahead regular college work poultry instruc- of the cultivators the last time tion forms a part of the agricultural through, and then ran the shovels work. We also have short winter from 11/2 to 2 inches deep. It will not courses in poultry management for do to let milk cows run on rape alone, young farmers. Our poultry plant as it taints the milk, but for young cost us about \$2,000. We probably stock and sheep it is certainly a great shall not develop our work a great help, as it fills in just right in that deal beyond its present limits, as at | hardest of all times between grass and present it occupies the attention of hay, when nearly every farmer's cattle lose flesh. Hoping that this will enable some one to keep two head Prof. H. J. Patterson, Maryland: where he kept one before I will not We have done nothing here in use any more of your valuable space. connection with poultry experiments | -G. M. Chase, Martin County, Minne

Care of the Sow and Pigs. The brood sow, which is due to farrow in a short time, should be given the best of care and treatment that she may be able to pass through farrowing and suckling time with the least possible loss of flesh. Her feed should consist of a balanced ration. Prof. D. N. Barrow, Louisiana: We that she may be able to supply all the demands of the growing pigs, and it should be of such form that it will not be constipating; but rather acting as a laxative. A good ration for a pregnant sow, to be used up till time of farrowing, consists of a grain ration of corn and a slop composed of equal parts of middlings and gluten feed with a little bone meal and oil meal added. She should be fed liberally on the above feeds until a day or two before farrowing when the corn should be dropped and oats substituted. This will serve as a laxative and will help to alleviate the fever which arises the agricultural college. I cannot say during farrowing. Her treatment should be such that she may be petted at any time during farrowing, when she should be attended, and as fast as the little pigs come they should be dried and placed where they may suckle immediately.—Publication Iowa Agricultural College.

> The Pigs. R. C. Hoffman: Be sure and give the pigs plenty of exercise, and as soon as possible the little pigs should be taught to eat. By providing a little pen wherein they can get cracked corn and sweet milk, they will soon be able to get away with lots of feed and will transform it into bone and flesh, thereby decreasing the drain on the sow. If the sow does not lose in flesh they should be allowed to suckle

and feed accordingly. Bacteria and Flavor. The great difficulty with most butter makers is that they do not comprehend that it is a certain kind of bacteria that largely controls the flavor. Even cleanliness in every sense of the word does not always result in milk souring with the best flavor, as stable during the winter months and in a real warm barn we usually find ery. A maker cannot tell by the taste or smell just how the milk is going The introduction of starters or

pure cultures is benefiting the dairy business of the country by introducing higher skilled labor. The ignorant, careless maker who does everycare of? The farm hen is the most | thing by chance rather than by rule potent factor in the creation of will soon be relegated to the rear. In poultry products. We read about the his place will come the intelligent, enormous quantity of eggs and fewl clean, tidy maker, with his knowlfiesh consumed in this country year edge of chamistry and bacteriology, by year. Let it not be forgotten that | making a uniform product of butter the farm ben is the chief producer of that oleomargarine or process butter these, the hen of the specialist cut- cannot meet in competition.-Prof. ting a small figure by the side of her. G. L. McKay.



ran of the civil war, was heard durthe house.-Chicago Tribune.

rades merched along: le board the clask of mber, as The rumbling of the cassons, where his He heard the hurried hoofbests of the borses mettlesome;
high above he saw the flag that
becknowed him: "O come!"

old regiment.

With rhythmic trend it told its the, with fifees piping shrill;

He new the negged colors, that were werning to him still;

And calling—calling—calling, came the rolling of the drum;

"Fall in! Fall in for dress; passile! The ranks are waiting. Come!"

The line wheeled when it ported here and as in the light of noon Fig me the forms of comrades who across the South were strewn; He aw the brave companion who had battled by his side-

The tears welled up again just as they did the day he died. Then, "Halt!" the bugies sounded, and Then "Halt!" the bugles sounded and he heard his wartime chief Call in his kindest, clearest tones. "This is the last relief!"

"March on! The fla war wards the soldiers marched away: And he went singing with thefa, for beyond the Gates of Day.

The bugles pealing gladly and the line with no more gaps—

with no more gaps-The bugles singing sweetly in that besi-ton of "Taps" And files were mad and merry, and the drums were h for he marched beside the colors as he led the grand review!

Maine Troops at Gettysbu On the opening day of the Maine whole war.

and Col. Tilden's Sixteenth Infantry her of her disloyal son." did terrible execution, fighting like demons. The Sixteenth lost nearly all its men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

find Col. Lakeman with the Third the Virginia side of the Potomac, near and heavy.

"On the Wheat Field was Lieut. days' fight, did bloody work, and helped to repulse Pickett's charge. "Now we drop over to Little Round Top, on the extreme left of our line of battle, and here we find Col. Joshua L. Chamberlain with the Twentieth. This regiment was charged by four times its number of rebels: charge upon charge was made, and the old Twentieth was as firm as the rocks on which they stood, and finally drove the rebels back. Also on Little Round Top was Capt. McClure with Company D, sharpshooters, who did excellent service. On a knoll at the foot of Culp's Hill we find Capt. Stevens with the Fifth Battery.

"On our extreme right was Col. Smith with the First Cavalry, and near the Peach Orchard Lieut. Dow with the Sixth Battery; Col. Edwards of the Fifth, Col. Burnham with the Sixth and Col. Selden Connor with the Seventh, were on our left center. The most of our Maine organizations are found right where the hardest fighting was done, and they did heroic battle and lost about half their

"Comrades, the Union Army, con sisting first and last of nearly 3,000,-000 men, was such an army as was never before raised, and probably never will be again. The Grand Army of the Republic is practically a continuation of that army. It stands alone among the organizations for eight weeks; but this must be of the world. There has never been governed by conditions. One of the one like it, there is only this one now. great secrets of successful hog rais. and there will never be another."-

> Got Their Christmas Dinner. "When Christmas day came in 1861." said Dr. A. W. Gray, "our regiment, the Fifty-first Illinois, was at Peducab. There was no Christmas dinner in sight. There was no prospect of any, and the boys used to that sort of thing were very blue. At that stage of the war Uncle Sam was over-particular as to the property of the people in the vicinity of camps. Strict guard was kept over camp as well as over the houses and hen roosts in the vicinity. If we could get out of camp into the town or into the counlry we felt confident that we would have chickens, if not turkeys, for to be the oldest Grand Army man in Christmas dinner, but between us and the state of Illinois, died recently at the chickens was a line of guards. St. Joseph's home, Peorla, Ill., at the and not one of us had the counter- advanced age of 102 years. Comrade

pen to a Christmas dinner, and as enlisted in 1862 in Company K. Sevchairman of the committee of ways enty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, and and means I suggested a plan to get served throughout the war. He had it. I got hold of an old cavalry sword lived for a number of years near Oak the night before Christmas, and, ad Hill, but spent the last two years justing the belt so that the sword of his life at St. Joseph's Home. nade a good deal of noise when I where the funeral services were held. stepped. I formed a dozen or more of The surviving members of the Sevthe boys as we usually formed a pa- enty-seventh Illinois attended the trol guard, and when we heard the funeral in a body to pay the last enal patrol coming I stepped out in tribute of respect to the oldest Grand the thick darkness and shouted. Army man in the state.

John T. Mason, 74 years old, a vet- | "Halt!" The officer in charge of the natrol answered my challenge in the ingthe night singing "While We Were usual way, saying that he was a friend Marching Through Georgia." Next with the countersign. He was directnorning he was found lifeless in his ed to come forward and give the counbed, his eyes wide open. A physician tersign, which he did. I could not see who was called stated that the old his men, and he could not see mine, man must have died about the time but he supposed naturally that I was the song was heard by the others in on patrol duty. The outcome was that, with the countersign, we went tarough the guard line, found a goodly number of chickens, and had a good Christmas dinner."-Chicago Inter

> Pensions for Old Soldlers. G. S. Layton, in a letter to the Boston Herald, says: "At different times of late I have noticed in your valued paper that two senators have introduced bills with reference to soldiers' pensions. I think one was in favor of granting a pension of \$13 a month to all soldiers who had served one year or more. The other would grant the same amount to all soldiers now drawing pensions without regard to term of enlistment. I am heart and soul with these two senators. If our country was poor and just recovering from a Boer war, if our vaults did not groun under the weight of hundreds of millions of dollars which are lying idle to-day, then perhaps they might be satisfied with the paltry pension now doled out to them. There seems to be some favored ones who have no trouble in passing the board of examing physicians, while others who are as fully, and in many cases more deserving of an increase, are turned down and are thus kept applying until the months and years pass by and at last they die. Give them their just dues, they are old men to-day, those

His Mother Disowned Him. Writing to the New York Times correspondent signing herself "A Daughter of the American Revolution," gives the following informa-

boys of '61! Cheer their aged hearts

with a pension of \$12 a month, that

they may look back on those soldier

days in camp and field with gratitude

and greater love for Uncle Sam."

"My attention was called to an article in the Times which referred to the 'Firing on Fort Sumter' and the statement made by Judge Mackey of South Carolina 'that the order to fire upon Fort Sumter was issued by an Ohio man, Roswell Sabine Ripley, Brigadier General of the Confederate

"I would like as a D. A. R. to complete the story by relating a little incident that occurred immediately after the news reached his mother who was at that time a resident of Ogdensburg, N. Y. With a heart Grand Army of the Republic Encamp- bursting with indignation, because of ment in Bangor, Commander Edward her loyalty to her country, she de C. Milliken made a reminiscent ad- clared in an emphatic manner 'that dress in the course of which he said: a son of hers who was guilty of per "Perhaps the battle of Gettysburg mitting the old flag to be fired upon furnished as great examples of heroic should never again enter her pres bravery and daring as any during the ence, and from that hour he never crossed the threshold of her home "There were fifteen Maine organi- One day she was found committing to zations that participated in this the flames an elegant oil painting or great battle. The first day on Semi- him, thus removing from her sighi pary Ridge Hall's Second Battery forever anything which would remine

Lee's Friendly Advice.

"In 1861, shortly after Fort Sumter had been fired on, I was attending Dr. "Down in the Peach Orchard we Lippett's school at Four Mile Run or Maine: at the Devil's Den, Col. Walk- this city," said Lieut Col. Benjamin er with the Fourth Maine. At both K. Roberts of the Artillery Corps, in these places the fighting was fierce talking over old-time reminiscences

with friends. "One day we had for a visitor no Col. Merrill with the Seventeenth. less a personage than Robert E. Lee. This regiment, with its wings uncov- afterward commander-in-chief of the ered, and with no support, held a armies of the Confederacy. 'My son, whole rebel horde at bay for a time said he to me, where is your father? until reinforcements came. Now go I told him my father was in New Mexover to the Clump of Trees and along ico. He then asked me where my the stone wall to the Bloody Angle mother was, and I told him she was and you find Col. Heath with the at the Ebbitt House in Washington. Nineteenth. This regiment was on 'Then ladvise you,' said Gen. Lee. this line all the second and third to join her without any loss of time. for I fear we shall soon have some warm work here in old Virginia." "I saw that he spoke seriously and appreciated that his advice was given with a sincere wish to befriend me, so I lost no time in getting to Washington. I shall always remember how

> I ever saw."-Washington Post. The Proposed Lee Statue. Grand Army men throughout the country seem to be opposed to paying honors to Lee. The movement against this started in Washington some weeks ago, and it is becoming general. Grand Army posts of New York city and of Scranton, Pa., have adopted resolutions condemning the erection

Gen. Lee looked then, and still think

of him as one of the handsomest men

taken no formal action yet, but it is generally understood that they will discountenance the movement at the next encampment. Only a few years ago it was proposed to erect a statue on the battlefield at Gettysburg in honor of Lee. but as those having the matter in charge insisted on an inscription which praised the patriotism of the Confederate leader, the Gettysburg

of statues. Massachusetts posts have

American's Sacred Shrine. During the civil war there was a

association would not allow the statue

to be placed on the grounds.

tacit understanding between both the l'ationals and the Confederates that George Washington should be undisturbed by either. The soldiers of each side made pilgrimages to Mount Vernon when in that vicinity without molestation from the other. Although the warfare raged throughout Washington's state, that part of it occupied by himself during his life was not desecrated by march or battle. One spot in the United States was held sacred from the touch of war's passions and hates. At that shrine the visitors of 1861-65 were not Federals or Confederates, but were Americans. -Leslie's Weekly.

Aged Veteran Passes Away. Comrade Robert Thompson, said

Thompson was born in Ireland and With the countersign the way was | came to this country when a lad. He