

Matters in Nebraska.

TERSELY TOLD STATE NEWS.

Wahoo barbers have organized a union.

Fruit in York county will be at least half a crop.

Fremont has decided to hold a street fair this summer.

The Tecumseh opera house is in the hands of new management.

A fire at Hartington destroyed property to the extent of \$15,000.

Clyde Courtney of Osceola nearly cut off his right foot with an ax while chopping wood.

The republican state committee has been called to meet at the Lindell hotel in Lincoln on Tuesday, May 26, 1903.

Fremont bank clearings last week were \$222,966.68, being larger than for the same week last year by \$15,168.10, or over 6 1/2 per cent.

State Treasurer Mortensen has issued a call for \$100,000 of state warrants, numbered from 88,710 to 89,760, to take effect May 16.

The Globe Oil company has leased 500 acres of land near Fossil, Wyo., and will go into the oil digging business on a large scale.

The York firm held a meeting and decided to send a team to Norfolk to compete for some of the prizes hung up by the state firemen's association.

Bernardo, a fine trotting stallion recently brought from Kansas by Fred Robare of Beatrice, was sold to a gentleman living in New York for \$2,500.

The number of cases filed for April in the supreme court is nearly 40 per cent less than for the same month last year, according to reports from the office of the clerk.

Charles Shearer was bound over at York to appear at the next term of the district court, which opens there June 9, to answer to the charge of having burglar tools in his possession, with felonious intent.

Horse thieves have been infesting Adams county farmers along the Little Blue river for several weeks, but as yet no arrests have been made. A fine large team of horses was stolen from J. H. Meacham, who lives near LeRoy.

A runaway team caused the death of Mrs. Charles Greencloud, a Winnebago squaw, in Homer, Minn. Greencloud, with her 14-year-old daughter, was driving from her home on the reservation to Homer, and when coming down the hill into Homer the team ran away.

Congressman McCarthy has appointed Judge F. D. Fales of Ponca as his private secretary. The appointee was the chairman of the congressional committee in the late campaign and has been prominent in Dixon county and Third district politics for a number of years.

Because he failed to itemize his bill of \$300 for the execution of Gottlieb Netgenfeld, Warden Beemer has been requested to do so by the board of public lands and buildings, and the bill is held up in the meantime. The statement turned into the board by Mr. Beemer is for \$300.

Chief Justice Sullivan of the supreme court signed an order suspending the sentence of Mrs. Lena M. Little until her case can be reviewed by the supreme court, which will probably be in September. In the meantime she will remain in the Butler county jail. Mrs. Little was convicted of murdering her husband and given a life sentence.

The bonds voted for Wason water works have been disposed of and all is now in readiness to begin work on installing the plant. The only thing that remains to be decided is the system of pressure to be employed.

The foster found south of Nebraska City proved to be the body of W. McLean of Rulo, who fell from the Plattsmouth bridge on March 28, when the "traveler" fell, and was drowned.

Chief of Police Ferguson of Falls City arrested a stranger giving the name of John Henderson, who had just disposed of a horse to a buyer there for \$50. About the time of the sale the chief received a postal giving the description of a horse and supposed the horse thief from Atchison, Kan. The chief started on a tour of the livey barns and nabbed Henderson from the description on the card. The horse was recovered and Henderson taken to Atchison, where a reward was paid for his capture.

Mrs. Joanna Hagez of Norfolk has been elected librarian of the Beatrice public library, to succeed the late Mrs. Abell. Miss Hagez is a graduate of the State university and also the library school of Illinois, and comes very highly recommended.

The voters of Nance county voted to issue the bonds of the county to the amount of \$75,000 for the purpose of erecting over the Loup river steel bridges at Genoa, Fullerton and Palmer. The vote stood 1,038 for the bonds and 239 against them.

George E. Barker, a tenant farmer, living near Benedict, fell in front of his place and his team ran away and he was badly mangled and cut up. Neighbors are assisting in putting in crops and last week they contributed \$30 in cash to Mr. Barker.

John G. Mickey, uncle of Governor Mickey, died at Osceola. He has had asthma for years and has been confined to his house twenty weeks. He was 74 years old and was one of the first settlers of the county, being the first county commissioner.

Fred Ostrich, August Ostrich, Jno. Krueger and William Deger, living near Hader, were arrested for selling and having fish in their possession. They had their hearing before County Judge Williams. All but William Deger pleaded guilty to the charge and the judge fined them each \$10 and costs.

The orchardists of Johnson county are very hopeful for at least from half to two-thirds of a crop of peaches and apples, and as much from the strawberries, notwithstanding the blizzard.

DAMAGE TO THE FRUIT CROP.

What Robert W. Furnas Says Regarding the Matter.

Ex-Governor Furnas, being interviewed in regard to damage to fruit by the late cold weather, said:

"The morning after the blizzard of the 28th ult., we all thought there was no hope for a fruit crop this year. After confronting facts, it was found we were more scared than hurt."

Many early blooms of apples, our great standard fruit crop, had escaped. The later blooming trees, largely in the majority, came into bloom, and fruit setting unscathed. To date, my apple orchards give all the promise I could ask, or wish for.

That old sensible and reliable variety of apples, Rawles Genet, in common fruit parlance known as Jennett—the latest of all to bloom—could not be rescued by March or April sunshine from its winter quarters, out of its season, and is in all its glory.

"Peaches will be a good fruit crop. From their scarcity we hope the quality will be superior and, in a measure, compensate for the loss of quantity. The water and more valued varieties are less injured than the early ones."

"Appricots are next to an entire failure. Only a few scattering specimens are to be found here and there."

"Plums and cherries stand next to apricots as to damage. Cherries grow more promise than plums."

"Grapes, all early blooms were killed. To the surprise of all, the vines are putting out new fruit buds, giving promise in the end of a possible fair crop."

"After all, we have really no cause to complain. Apple trees, our standard fruit, will do their duty, and we will be favored with a good crop if we perform our duty and fail not to look after spraying."

Orchardists Are Hopeful.

TECUMSEH—The orchardists of Johnson county are very hopeful for at least from half to two-thirds of a crop of peaches and apples, and as much from the strawberries, notwithstanding the blizzard. Cherries and plums are greatly injured and there will be but few. The gardens are coming up again in good shape. Wheat was benefited by the moisture and is looking fine. Corn planting is now on in earnest and the weather is warm.

Statement of Appropriations.

From the office of the auditor there will soon be issued a statement of the appropriations and expenditures of the last legislature. The office force is justly engaged in making the compilation and the copy will soon be ready. The law requires that this be done within sixty days after the adjournment of the legislature, and while it has not always been the custom to have the reports ready by that time, from the prospects this year such will be done.

Rain Will Retard Planting.

BEATRICE—The heaviest rain of the season visited this section Sunday and Monday. The rainfall is estimated at more than three inches and as a result the river has raised about two feet. It will have a tendency to greatly retard corn planting, which is well under way in this section.

Talbot in the Lead.

LINCOLN—Advises received here from nearly all the states in which conventions of the Modern Woodmen were held Wednesday indicate that A. R. Talbot of this city will have a sufficient backing to win the head-cuship, the highest position in the order, when the national convention meets next month in Indianapolis.

Farmers Are Buying Lumber.

YORK—There never was a time in the history of York county when farmers were making as many improvements as now. During the month one lumber company in this city paid \$9,000 freight. There are ten other lumber yards in York county and they are all enjoying a large business.

Hot Metal Injures Eyes.

YORK—Bert Barnett, an employe of the York foundry and iron works, met with a serious accident while melting babbit metal. A particle of the molten metal struck him in the eye, which was badly burned, and may cause him to lose his eyesight.

Failure for Irrigation.

NORTH LOUP—Irrigation in this county is probably dead for all time, the thirteen-mile canal which the farmers were building by issuing \$10,000 in bonds after having passed through foreclosure proceedings, failed to furnish any water last year. This season an effort was made to organize an irrigation district and buy in the property, but it failed to get the required number of signatures to the petition.

Man and Money Missing.

WEST POINT—Ludwig Herse, for two years water commissioner of this city, whose term expired May 1, has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of \$788.77, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest by County Judge Krake on complaint of his bondsmen. Here he has absconded and his whereabouts are unknown. He had been a resident of the city for twenty-five years and enjoyed the esteem of his fellow townsmen.

Dobson on Irrigation.

LINCOLN—State Engineer Dobson has returned from a trip to the western irrigated portions of the state. His report of the results of irrigation and the prospects for still more success during the coming year are roseate.

Irrigation work, he says, will consist this year largely in the construction of storage reservoirs for the purpose of conveying the water which is plentiful during the springtime, and which dries up later in the hot months.

The Dark Before Dawn.

Oh, mystery of the morning gloom,
Of haunted air, of winnowing dust,
Oh, wonder of the deepening doom—
Alas, still far, the morning's flush
Is still to come, among the spheres,
The round earth's ever-quickening rush!

A single leaf, on yonder tree,
The planet's rush hath felt, bath heard;
And soon all branches whistling shrill,
That whisper wakes the nearest bird—
The song of thrush, before the blush
Of dawn, the dreaming world has ever stirred!

The old moon withers in the east—
The winds of space may drive her far;
Heaven's chance waits the present hour,
Dawn's promise waits the coming star,
And yonder, lo! a shafted glow—
The gates of day-spring fall ajar!

—Schiller's.

A War-Time Incident.

Several months ago, when Department Commander Weber of the Grand Army was in Chattanooga, looking after a site for the Ohio monument to her soldiers who fought at Mission Ridge, he met a Capt. Smart. Incidentally, in the conversation, Commander Weber forced the charge of the Union forces up the ridge, and the Confederate battery which tried to escape, but snatched one of its guns on a stump. He spoke also of one of the boys of his company who dropped a red cap near one of the battlements. Capt. Smart gave him the address of Capt. Dent, who commanded the battery, and the commander wrote to him receiving the following interesting reply:

"I commanded what was known as 'Dent's battery' at the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. My battery was on the ridge and not far to the left of that part of the Confederate line which was opposite Orchard Knob. My battery was divided when the assault was made on the ridge. I had two guns at the left of a public road, and four to the right of said road. I think the road was the Shallow Fork road, but am not sure. I had six brass 12-pounder Napoleons guns, and lost five of them in this battle."

"I feel satisfied from your description of the battle that, it was my battery that fired on your tank, or at least a part of it. As soon as the assaulting column got under the hill so we could not reach them by front fire, we turned our guns so as to inflame the assaulting column as much as possible. One of our guns, the one on the right, got away. When I found the fire so heavy that I could not hope to escape that way, I tried to take the guns over through the underbrush."

In going down I remember the axle of one of my guns caught against a stump. I tried to have it lifted over the stump, as the ground there was quite steep, and got the front axle over, but before we could get the hind axle over your people got very close and opened fire, killing, as I now remember, one man, and wounding several others. I was with this gun, and a bullet went through my coat sleeve. The gun, of course, was abandoned there."

The red cap which your people found there belonged, I think, to the man killed there—his name was Schaub. When I say he was killed—I know he was shot through the neck and fell, and judging from the way the blood spouted, I saw no chance for him, and we left without ceremony."

"My impression is that the officer who rode the white horse in that battle was Gen. Patton Anderson. Gen. Anderson was very active and heavily wounded in the battle of Jonesboro. He died a few years ago in Memphis, Tenn., but went into the army from Florida."

"My battery was reorganized, but with only four guns and I was in all the battles from Dalton to Atlanta, and was wounded July 22, 1864, in the battle of Atlanta—the day Gen. McPherson was killed—and later was wounded in the battle of Nashville. I landed, as some of your people call it and was wounded there."

"The war is over. I have a son in the navy who took part in the Spanish-American war a few years ago—so you see he fought for the flag in that war. If I did follow the stars and bars in the war of 1861-65."

"S. D. Dent, Bufala, Ala."

In a postscript the captain says of the battle of Mission Ridge:

"One incident of the battle you may recall. As your column advanced up the hill just opposite where one section of my battery was posted, which was to the Confederate left of this road, in firing on the column with the inflicting fire, we cut down the only tree I remember, left standing. The tree fell right on the advancing column, and, as it rolled down the steep hill, it carried with it one man, who had evidently been caught in the limbs of the tree. The picture of the man as he was carried down by the tree is very vivid in my mind."

Think Railroad Rate Too High.

There is a good deal of comment in Grand Army circles in the East regarding what the comrades regard as too high a rate established by the railroads for the trip to the National Encampment, to be held in San Francisco in August. Seventy-three dollars from New York is regarded as too high. They cite the fact that the Christian Endeavorers, when their international convention was held in San Francisco, were given a rate of \$52. Massachusetts veterans have taken the matter up seriously, and a committee of six will be appointed to act with the Department Commander of that state in securing lower rates, if possible. A meeting of the present and former members of the Department of Massachusetts and delegates was held in the state house in Boston recently to consider the subject. It was resolved to ask Commander in Chief Stewart to use all proper influence to get as good rates as the veterans of New York. The committee of six was given the Christian Endeavor society as was given the Christian Endeavor society.

Colored Man Was Grateful.

"I had a pleasant reminder of the war the other day," said the Captain. "It came in the shape of a silver cream pitcher and sugar bowl, accompanied by a well-written letter, which my people liked very much. The letter abounded in references to the significance of which was apparent only to myself. After one of the hot engagements of the war I came upon a young colored man who had been between the lines and who was like a man paralyzed. I spoke reassuringly to him and hurried after the retreating enemy."

In the evening some of my men brought the young negro into camp, and as I passed the group I heard the boys explaining to the young fellow

that he was free and could do as he pleased. They wanted to know what he was going to do about it, and I intimated pretty strongly that if they were in his place they would take the job of cooking for a certain mess in their own company. As I passed the colored man came toward me and said, 'I don't want to be free, but the masses want, but if he could do as he pleased he would do whatever I wanted him to do.'

"He became my cook and man of all work at company headquarters, and remained with me to the end of the war. I took him home with me and in due time established him in business. Then I came West, and after my location in Chicago did not hear from my protégé for thirty years. He, in the meantime had prospered in business, and after thirty years' waiting sent me the silver creamer and sugar, and a letter testifying to his gratitude and affection. I liked that, you know, and I was as glad to hear of his success in life as I would be to hear of his death. He had made a trade in arms.—Chicago letter to Ocean.

Daughters of Veterans.

On Memorial Day, 1885, five school girls, none of them being over 16 years of age at the time, stood at the gate of the cemetery at Mansfield, O., and watched their brothers, the Sons of Veterans, taking part in the observance of the day in the official capacity of their society. "Why can't we have a society to be called the 'Daughters of Veterans'?" interrogated one of the girls of her companions. "Why can't we?" they all responded. "The idea had no sooner had its origination than the girls set to work with a will and a vigor to organize a local order, and soon their number was increased to 14 girls and they became the charter members of not only the first society of Daughters of Veterans in the state of Ohio, but in the whole United States."

The girls were encouraged by their parents and soon the society was incorporated under the laws of the state as is any other lodge or society.

The growth of the order has been slow but gradual and it bids fair in a few years to become an organization of great strength as any descendant of a soldier or sailor may be proud of the order, thus permitting it to perpetuate itself."

Few Fraudulent Claims.

Every now and then is heard a remark to the effect that many applicants for pensions are fraudulent, and many claims made by soldiers are fraudulent, and the unthinking believe it. The last report of trials and convictions for one year shows there were 226 convictions, against 159 persons.

Soldiers and sailors, 11; Women's roll—claiming as widows (after marriage), 22; bogus widows, 11; claim as mother of soldier, 1; false witnesses, 4; Civilian's record, men's cases—attempting bribery, 1; conspiracy with material witnesses, 1; false claims, 22; false personation, 1; forgery and perjury, 24; prosecuting claims while a government officer, 3; offenses also against pensioners—embezzlement from minor, 1; charging illegal fee, 15; personating government officers, 13; retaining pension certificates, 2.

Only eleven soldiers and sailors appear in the above list, two of whom were deserters, and one other served in the Spanish-American war.

Grand Army Notes.

The fifteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Georgia was held at Fitzgerald, Ga., on Saturday, March 28, 1899.

E. D. Bacon, department commander of the G. A. R. of Alabama, has issued general orders from the headquarters, Birmingham, Ala., convening the fifteenth annual encampment of the department at Birmingham, Ala., on Tuesday, March 28.

The members of the Roanoke and Newberne Association held their annual reunion at the Grand Army Hall in Athol, Mass., on Saturday, March 14. The meeting was well attended. James Oliver is president and R. L. Doane secretary and treasurer of the association.

Raising Fund for Encampment.

An effort is being made to raise a fund of \$100,000 to pay the expenses of the coming ex-Confederate soldiers reunion in New Orleans. One contribution of \$1,000 has been made, and is the largest thus far. Three of \$500 one of \$300, and five of \$200 have been received.

The Grand Army Veterans' Association has given \$10, regretting its inability to give more, and saying: "We are prompted to this action by the kind treatment always accorded us by the Confederate veterans during our residence among you."

Postpone Meeting Till October.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee has decided to postpone its meeting in Washington, D. C., from May to October 15. This action has been taken on account of a desire to have the meeting coincide with the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Sherman.

Confederates to Meet Yearly.

It is proposed to have a yearly reunion of the South Carolina Confederate veterans to be held at a sufficient number survive, and that it be always held in Columbia.

A Novel Experience.

A great feature of the new "Lake" submarine, says Page's Magazine, is the diving compartment, located in the bow of the boat. It has a room about eight feet long, with a door that opens outward into the sea. An air-lock connects the diving compartment with the living quarters when the captain desires to send a man out. He enters this compartment, closes the door, and opens a valve, which admits the compressed air until the pressure of the air in the diving compartment equals the pressure of the water at whatever depth the boat happens to be. There is a duplex gauge in the compartment with a red and black hand. The black hand shows the water pressure outside, and the red hand shows the pressure of the air inside the compartment. When the two hands are together this indicates that the pressure of the water outside and the air pressure inside are equal. Then the door can be opened, and the water will not come in. The diver, who leaves the boat can pick up and cut cables and can do mining and countermining work.

POULTRY

Meat for Buff Leghorns.

From Farmers Review: My experience with this variety of egg-producing fowls goes back to 1901, being one of the very first in this country to take the same up. I raise them for eggs and show purposes both, and believe no better fowl wears feathers for an all round breed and a money maker, as there is more money in eggs than in market poultry, and no fowl can beat a Leghorn for eggs.

In order to get eggs in the winter we must feed meat, green bones or some kind of blood meal. The only question with me (and it should be with any breeder) is the cost of the feed, as I consider all are on the same level for the good of the fowl, and the foods the breeder can get at a reasonable cost are the ones to feed. Fowls must have meat to lay well, and also no better feed have we found than meat, eggs, green bones, which we consider as good, and can be purchased in this city at 2 cents per pound all ground and delivered and the cost of meat is 4 to 6 cents per pound. Meat should be fed to chickens as they are growing, as it gives muscle and helps the chick in many ways, and for getting a bird in show shape is one of the best feeds we have ever found. In fact, it is one of the articles of feed that I could not get along without, and can hardly see how any successful breeder can do otherwise. We must have it, and the only question is how cheap we can get it. The birds that win for me in such shows as New York, Chicago, Detroit, etc., are all on meat, and no better birds can I find for eggs, and I want nothing better.—Geo. S. Barnes, Calhoun County, Michigan.

The Leghorn Cock.

In shape a Leghorn cock should be graceful; body, round and plump, broad at the shoulders, and tapering toward the tail. The tail should be well balanced on a fair length of

shank and thigh; the length of leg giving the bird its spright and proud carriage. Closeness of feathering adds to the general shape and secures a freedom from angles which always proclaims the pure bred, typical specimen. The breast should be full, beautifully curved, rather prominent, and carried well forward. Neck, long, well arched, and carried erect; back, of medium length, with saddle rising in a sharp, concave sweep to the tail; tail, large, full, carried upright.

Feeding Little Chickens.

One should not be too great a hurry to feed the little chickens, a day or two can go by after hatching before feeding. When food is first given it should be of a nature to be easily digested without the aid of grit. Perhaps the best food for the early feedings is stale bread, slightly moistened with milk. Fresh bread is not desirable. In a few days ground grain can be added to the feeding ration, such as corn meal, wheat bran and feed middlings. Sour milk or sweet cream is excellent to go with the bread. At first, feed often. As the young chickens increase in size, the number of feedings can be diminished and the quantity of food increased. Green food should be provided early. If young chickens are permitted to run in the orchard and grass yards they will find worms and insects and peck away at the grass blades, thus getting for themselves what they need of these materials. If it is not possible to provide feeding stuffs, as indicated above, the grower should have small pens, in which are seeds, rye, grasses, rape or other forage crops, to furnish the necessary succulence for greatest vigor and growth.—Bulletin N. C. Department of Agriculture.

Development of Young Pigs.

Much of our success in hog raising, both as to economy of production and quality of product, depends on how we raise the youngling after weaning, says Prof. W. J. Fraser. The old saying that "feed is half the breed" is true, if we include the methods of feeding. Feeding largely on food that tends to produce fat, without sufficient exercise being given, will often result in a little porkling into thick, fat type, or may cause such a derangement of the digestive organs as to founder the young pigs. This is a most serious condition, and will render their profit less. A question may now arise: What pig falling in flesh, loss of appetite, roughness of hair, scalliness of skin, teeth becoming black, etc. The last condition is often thought to be the cause, rather than the effect. It is, together with the others, but evidence of injudicious feeding. In case some young pigs become so fat that they die from what is known as "chumps" in all cases proper food and exercise will prevent, and, in a measure, remedy them. "Prevention is better than cure."

Corn Meal Mush.

From Farmers Review: To make good mush, the water should be boiling hard when the meal is stirred in. If it stops boiling, put in no more meal until it boils hard again. Do not make it too thick as it will stiffen up in cooling. A handful of oatmeal or flour will improve the flavor. It makes a very healthful supper dish for children, and elderly people. We eat too much rich food at supper time. If we would eat more simple food we would live longer, have clearer brains, better sleep, and undisturbed food often causes sleeplessness.—Mrs. Axtell.

One Way to Cook Eggs.

The farmers of India when fuel is scarce, cook an egg without fire. The egg is placed in a sling and whirled around for about 5 minutes, until the heat generated by the motion has cooked it.

The "pen comb" is a triple comb resembling three small combs in one, the middle being the highest.

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LIVE STOCK

Sugar By-Products as Horse Feed.

The beet chips, diffusion residue, and other by-products obtained in the manufacture of beet sugar consist of the sugar beet from which a considerable portion of the carbohydrates has been removed, says a bulletin of the Department of Agriculture. The total amount of nutritive material present, however, is very large. These products, properly speaking, are also coarse fodders. Molasses, which consists almost entirely of carbohydrates (sugars), was used as early as 1830 as a feed for horses, and has recently attracted considerable attention in this connection. When used for this purpose it is usually sprinkled on dry feed, being first diluted with water, or it is mixed with some material which absorbs it and renders it easy to handle, such as post dust, or with some material rich in nitrogen, as dried blood. In the latter case the mixture more nearly represents a concentrated feed than the molasses alone, or molasses mixed with an absorbent material.

Cane sugar molasses is also used as a feeding stuff. It differs from beet molasses in that it contains glucose in addition to cane sugar, and has a much smaller percentage of salts.

In this connection the experiments reported in a successful feeding of cane molasses to over 400 work horses at a sugar plantation in the Fiji Islands are of interest. As high as 30 pounds of molasses was fed per head daily at different times, but the ration was composed of 10 pounds of molasses, 10 pounds of bran, and 10 pounds of maize. In addition green sugar cane tops were fed. The health of the horses remained excellent. Molasses did not cause diarrhea, but rather constipation, which was counteracted by feeding bran. Feeding molasses effected a saving of over \$45 per head per annum. However, it was believed that such a saving was possible only by reason of large quantities of waste molasses and valueless cane tops available on the spot. In discussing these experiments the following statements were made: For working horses the sugar in cane molasses is a satisfactory substitute for starch food, being readily digested. . . . and 15 pounds can be given to a 1,270-pound working horse with advantage to the health of the animal and to the efficiency of its work. It produces no undue fattening, softness, nor injury to the wind. The high proportion of salts in it has no injurious effect. An abundant supply of water should be provided highly suitable for heavy continuous work when a sufficient quantity of digestible matter is given.

Cement Floors and Rheumatism.

From the Farmers Review: We use a cement floor for our station herd, and I am acquainted with two of the most up-to-date dairies in this part of the country that also use cement floors, and as far as I have been able to see there has not been a case of rheumatism in our own herd, and I have heard no complaint from the proprietors of the other dairies.

It is true, I think, that cement will sometimes cause sore feet, and for this reason it is necessary that more bedding be used than would be required on a wood floor. On the other hand this bedding is not wasted as it goes into the manure, and a wood floor is bound to become saturated with urine and give off more or less odor during the hot weather. As far as my knowledge goes I would prefer the cement floor under every condition that occurs to me at the present time.—C. F. Doane, Dairyman, Maryland Experiment Station.

From the Farmers Review: I have had very little experience with cows standing on cement floors and have not seen any case of rheumatism resulting from it. I am of the opinion, however, that cement floors without plenty of bedding, might cause rheumatism. When bedding is at all scarce, I believe it would be wise to place planks on top of the cement.—H. E. Van Norman, Associate Professor in Dairying, Purdue University, Indiana.

The original name of the Dutch Belted cattle was "Lakenfied," from "Laken," a sheet to be wound around the body of the animal.

A Handy Wagon Box.

From the Farmers Review: We are using on our farm a form of wagon box that is handy and substantial as well. It takes the following material to make it, all dressed and painted. Two 2x12s 12 feet. Four 2x12s 12 feet for cross sleepers. Thirty six feet unmatched inch boards for floor. Eight clips made from 7-16 iron rod with threads cut and nuts fitted. These clips 9 inches long and used to fasten cross sleepers to underside of sills. Eight sockets purchased from hardware store or may be made from wagon tire iron. These clips are 1 1/2x3 inches on inside, and are bolted to outside of sills to receive the 2