

Matters in Nebraska.

GOVERNOR NAMES FLAG DAY.

Sets Aside Monday, June 15, for Exercises Appropriate for Occasion.
LINCOLN — Governor Mickey has set apart Monday, June 15, as flag day, and in doing so issued this proclamation:

"The flag is the emblem of the nation's sovereignty. Around it clusters all that is inspiring and ennobling in national life. Under our form of government it guarantees civil and religious liberty, equality before the law, and represents true progress in the world of thought and action. It stands for peace and yet is a warning to tyranny and oppression, pledging the nation's power in the enforcement of justice. It waves in unstained glory over more than 70,000,000 of prosperous and contented people and welcomes to its sheltering folds the oppressed of other lands—those who appreciate the blessings of liberty and are willing to subscribe to the principles upon which their perpetuity is based. It is most fitting that our attention should occasionally be challenged to the significance of the flag and to the lessons of patriotism and honor which it imparts."

"In harmony, therefore, with a worthy custom which is generally prevalent among the states of the union, I hereby designate and proclaim Monday, June 15, 1903, as flag day, being the 126th anniversary of the birth of the flag, and enjoin upon the citizens of Nebraska that the day be observed by participation in such exercises and ceremonies as shall honor the national emblem and beget for it renewed love and veneration in the hearts of the people. I further recommend that all schools then in session commemorate the occasion with programs of a patriotic nature and that all citizens within the borders of the state decorate their homes, places of business and public buildings with the Stars and Stripes."

DAMAGE BY HAIL AND WIND.

Big Feeding Barn is Wrecked Near North Loup.
NORTH LOUP—Particulars of the tornado that passed near here have just been obtained. The first damage reported was at the farm of Joseph Trump, fifteen miles west on Davis creek, where the cloud struck a barn, wrecking it badly. From there the storm passed to the northwest through the hills where few people live, until it came into the valley of the North Loup river about four miles northwest of town, where it struck the barn of Harry Hughes. This was a large feeding barn with sheds attached. It was completely demolished and carried away, together with farming machinery. Thirteen head of cattle and horses were killed outright and several others suffered broken legs and other injuries which made it necessary to kill them. Mr. Hughes was building an addition to his house on a brick foundation and had it raised and siding on. The storm removed part of the brick and left the house unsheltered. No other damage has been reported.

Farm Sells for \$12,000.
HUMBOLDT — Richardson county land still commands a good figure, as was shown by the transfer of Wade Whitney's 200-acre farm several miles southeast of this city to Walter Dowell, who paid \$12,000.

Land Finds Ready Sale.
SIOUX CITY — Jennie Agent Whitner of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company said the rapid manner in which the country between Norfolk, Neb., and Deadwood was being settled could be guessed by the returns of the company's land department. He said that for the first four months of the present year the sales of acreage property which had been cut up into town lots on the Nebraska and Wyoming division of the Northwestern had averaged \$200,000 a month.

Shot Himself.
ULYSES—Jesse Moore of this place shot and instantly killed himself at the home of Larry Ramsey, about five miles southwest of here, where he was employed as a farm hand. He was found sitting in a chair in his room with a rifle between his knees and part of his head shot away. It is not known whether the shooting was accidental or a suicide.

Deshler Boom Developing.
DESHLER—The Deshler broom factory, lately incorporated for \$100,000, and the building of the largest broom factory in the United States here, bids fair to make Deshler one of the liveliest towns in southern Nebraska. A brick yard is now in operation, affording employment for laborers while the factory is being built, and after that the broom factory expects to employ 200 to 500 men. This will afford good opportunity for all kinds of business.

Switchman is Cut in Two.
HASTINGS — Switchman Frank Stanley was run over by a switch engine at the B. & M. yards here Saturday night and instantly killed. The engine and eleven cars passed over the body in a line extending from the right shoulder toward the left hip, completely severing it. He was 29 years old, unmarried and lived with his parents, the only surviving son of five children. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of accidental death.

Charged with Counterfeiting.
ST. EDWARD—Dan Murray, a young man of this place, has been arrested by a United States marshal charged with passing counterfeit money. He was detected, it is alleged, some time ago by business men here.

Think twice before speaking when angry and you may be able to say something more aggravating than if you had spoken first.

NEWS STATE BRIEFS.

There were twenty graduates at the St. Paul school commencement. There were four graduates at the commencement exercises at Kimball. The farm house of William Fredericks, near Randolph, was wrecked by storm.

Corn planting in many sections of the state has been greatly delayed on account of heavy rains. The West Point camp of the Woodmen of the World unveiled a fine monument in the public cemetery in that city in memory of George Ruelh.

A class of 125 young persons received the sacrament of confirmation at the hands of Rt. Rev. Richard Scannel, D. D., bishop of the diocese, at St. Mary's Catholic church, West Point, last Sunday.

William Kubick, aged eighteen, was drowned in the slough, an old channel of the Blue river at Wilber. Saying to his companions, "Boys, here goes for a flip-flop," he speared down the steep bank and was drowned.

Ex-Congressman John S. Robinson died at his home in Madison on Monday, June 15, 1903, of apoplexy. He was conscious to the last and passed away heroically. Everything possible was done to save his life, but in spite of all death claimed its victim.

An epidemic of measles, which in some cases proved quite serious, has for some time been going the rounds of Exeter and the surrounding country. The worst cases were among the older members, some of whom suffered severely and were not expected to live.

A futile attempt to cross the Nebraska river on a weakened bridge in the edge of Richmond resulted in the death of three persons by drowning. The victims were Mrs. Ed Purke, her six-year-old child and the woman's brother, Frank Hama, who lives on the Public farm a few miles south of town.

The offices of the Nebraska commission for the Louisiana Purchase exposition are now open in Omaha. Secretary H. G. Shedd is in charge daily and is actively engaged in the distribution of circulars notifying prospective exhibitors that their efforts looking towards making a creditable exhibit are desired.

Emory Bishop, who lives on the old Courtright farm, about three and one-half miles east of Milford, just where the public highway crosses the railroad, found quite a lot of new goods, consisting of eight pairs of new pants, a large bolt of silk and other silks and satens goods, hidden in a hay stack on his farm near the railroad.

A man giving his name as Paul came to Falls City soliciting orders for silverware. In canvassing he entered the home of a woman in the south part of town, and while there became so familiar that the woman summoned the police and had the man arrested as he was trying to leave town. He was fined \$5 and costs.

At the closing session of the State Dental society last week Omaha was selected as the next meeting place. These officers were elected: H. O. Shannon, Lincoln, president; A. Casner, Friend, vice president; W. K. Clark, Syracuse, secretary; H. R. Hatfield, York, corresponding secretary; H. T. King, Fremont, treasurer; W. R. Smith, Fremont City, member of the board of censors. Dr. R. F. Ross of Omaha was chosen to supervise the clinics making.

The bill passed by the late legislature authorizing the state treasurer to pay out of the permanent school fund money that had been paid into the fund through the erroneous collection of taxes paid to county treasurers will likely fall of its purpose. The indications are now that the state treasurer will refuse to pay the warrants unless ordered to do so by the courts.

A misapprehension seems to exist relative to the time the Grand Army reunion will be held at Omaha. Pursuant with the action of the Grand Army encampment recently held at Fremont, the reunion which was voted to go to Omaha will not be held until September, 1904. The reunion will be held at Hastings for another year, the present year of 1903, under the contract which gave the reunion to that city for three years, in 1900. The reunion was consequently to be held in that city for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903. Hence the Omaha contract begins with 1904.

The committee selected to make a canvass of Hastings for the purpose of raising twelve hundred dollars for the organization of a base ball team report that they have been unable to obtain promise of the necessary funds, hence the project has been abandoned. The team and buggy belonging to A. D. Snow, the liveryman at Humboldt, has been located at Falls City, where it is supposed the thief abandoned it when he found he could not dispose of it on account of the close watch being kept over the county.

A county official who completed a tour of Otoe county says that recent storms have taken out over eighty broom factories, many more that may yet fall. Streams overflow the county have been out of their banks and have done great damage to crops.

Louis Kezor, 17 years old, is charged with having stolen \$50 from Henry Inholder of Cass county, with whom he was living, and skipped out. Sheriff J. D. McBride arrested Kezor at Neligh.

Thirty-five county superintendents in the smaller counties of the state will have an increase in their wages after July 3. Such is the decision of Attorney General Frost, to whom was referred the question of the interpretation of house bill 124 by Greig, calling for a raise in the salaries of the county superintendents in smaller counties according to the population of their counties.

Callaway is to have a public hall, an association for that purpose having been organized.

THE STARS ON THE FLAG.

Count the stars on the flag as it passes by. And then number the stars in your mind. The number would be the brave hearts that would die for the stars on the flag.

Count the stripes on the flag—we weave into one. The tears and the sighs for the lives that are done. But out of the shadows of each setting sun Shine the stars on the flag.

Count the tears for the flag? Were they shed in vain? What joy seemeth less even yet will seem gain. For the nation's great heart will suffer no strain. On the stars of the flag.

Hate off to the flag! For its life breathe a prayer. That brave hearts and brave hands its loved folds may bear. Till the stars in their course, their glory shall share. With the stars on the flag.

How Families Were Divided.
The civil war saw many divisions in families. It being no uncommon thing for members of one family to be fighting against each other. Here is an example:

Capt. William A. Winder, U. S. A., died at Omaha, Neb., last week, at the age of 80 years. Capt. Winder was a grandson of Gen. William H. Windecker, who led an expedition into Canada in the war of 1812, repelling the British attack at Stony Creek in 1813, but was himself captured. Gen. Winder's son, and the father of the soldier who died last week, was John H. Winder, a graduate of West Point in 1820, Mexican war, who resigned from the United States army on April 27, 1861, and entered the service of the Confederacy. Made a brigadier general and an assistant commander of Richmond, he had charge of the prisons at Libby and Belle Isle, and was subsequently placed in command at Andersonville. To what extent he was justly chargeable with the cruelties practiced upon the Union soldiers imprisoned there has been disputed, his friends claiming that he was vilified beyond his deserts. There is no doubt that in the North he was regarded as a monster of cruelty. His son, who died the other day, went into the army in 1848, remained true to the Union and served with distinction during the civil war.

To Indiana Soldiers.



Monuments at Chickamauga.
The Chickamauga Park commission, consisting of Gen. H. V. Boynton of Washington, who commanded the Thirty-fifth Ohio Infantry in the battle and was wounded in the assault upon Missionary Ridge; Major General Alexander P. Stewart, who commanded a division in Breckinridge's corps of the confederate army, assisted by E. E. Betts, an engineer, and J. P. Smartt, Omaha was chosen to supervise the clinics making.

Collecting Confederate Records.
Ex-Gov. Allen D. Candler has been appointed to compile the roster of the Confederate officers and soldiers from Georgia who served in the war, and has organized to all the camps of Confederate veterans in the state, and every organization of Daughters of the Confederacy to aid him in making it as nearly complete as possible. The roster is intended for the general government, which will print the lists and send them to the adjutant, under the direction of Gen. F. C. Alden, ex-Gov. Candler says. The lists should contain not only the names, but as far as possible the military history of each officer and enlisted man. If killed, it should tell when he was killed, and where; if promoted, when and where; if discharged, when and where; if he deserted, when and where.

The First Shot at Fort Sumter.
It has been claimed that the first shot fired at Fort Sumter, S. C., by South Carolina citizen named Ruffin; not long ago it was said that the shot was sent booming toward the fort by a little girl, held in the arms of Gen. Beauregard.

Now there is a story that the cannon was never fired, but that the shot, which commanded a battery at Fort Moultrie, on the order of Brigadier General Roswell Sabine Ripley. This Ripley is said to have been born in Ohio in 1823; to have been graduated at West Point, and to have served in the Mexican war. When the rebellion came he was residing at Charleston, and at once offered his services to the Confederates, and they were accepted and he was made a brigadier general.

The Hooker Statue.
The final casting for the Hooker statue have been completed, and the statue is now being set up at the brooklyn in New York city. Norcross Bros. have the granite pedestal well under way.

The Legislature has passed the appropriation of \$23,000 for the dedication ceremonies, and the bill is now before the governor for his action.

Trouble is brewing for somebody on that inscription adopted by the "boys" have no use for it.

Thursday, June 25, the day fixed upon for the dedication, the anti-Confederate engagement, Richmond in 1862, known as Oak Grove or Williamsburg Road, where Heintzelman, Hooker and Kearney defeated the Third corps lines successfully.

Not Easy to Stop Large Vessel.
Experiments show that a large anchor, weighing about 15 tons, can be moved over a distance of two miles after its engines are stopped and reversed, and no authority gives less than a mile or a mile and a half as the required space to stop its progress.

A Modern Hercules.

Edward Beaupre, a Canadian, is so strong that he lately lifted a horse bodily off its legs.

HORTICULTURE.

The Larder Beetle.
J. P. Abern, a Kentucky reader of the Farmers' Review forwards a little beetle and says: "Here is a bug that a neighbor brought me, asking what could be done to destroy same. It gets through cotton sacks and eats away. Like a number of others who had fought under Lee, he could not witness the surrender. Of course, we saw then that the news of the surrender was true. That night we had full confirmation."

From Farmers' Review: The insect enclosed with the communication from Mr. Abern is a small beetle about one-fourth inch long, black, with a gray area at the base of the front wings. It is well known everywhere as the Larder Beetle (Dermestes lardarius), and feeds upon dead animal matter, especially preserved skins, and attacks hams as noted by your correspondent. The young is not a "skinner" however, but a rather hairy worm that can creep, but never leaps. These worms commonly infest the outside of your meat, but penetrate it when ready to become pupae. The adult beetles enter dwellings in the spring, and then place their eggs on anything that will afford food to their young. They may be kept out of the use of screens, such as are used in flies and mosquitoes. But once on the meat they should be removed by trimming away the infested parts, and then putting the meat where the adults cannot get to it. Under some circumstances it is possible to rid objects of the insects by fumigating with bisulphide of carbon, but this is a very dangerous and expensive method, and may be used without danger of injuring dried meats.—H. Garman, Entomologist.

Officers With Muskets.
"A most unusual thing," said the Sergeant, appeared in our company in West Virginia. There had been a skirmish in the mountains across the river from camp and our company was ordered by the rear. We found signs of the enemy in less than a mile and finally heard the noise of a heavy artillery column. The company was posted on the mountain side, and the captain with two men went forward to reconnoiter. They came, at a sharp turn of the road, not ten yards away, face to face with the enemy's advance guard, and the Captain, who was carrying a musket, blazed away without an instant's hesitation and killed the officer in command of the enemy. Thereupon the rebels threw themselves bodily on the Captain and his two men and all were sent to Richmond."

Energy in Fighting Insects.
Spraying is not something that can wait on everything else, or in fact, anything else, says Prof. F. M. Webster. When the time comes, it must be done promptly or good results cannot be secured with the most effective insecticides. It seems, sometimes, as though there was a human aversion to spraying or, indeed, fighting insects at all, at the proper time, that it took a lot of stamina to pull one's self together and put forth the effort at the right time and in the right manner. I do not know whether this is due to the fact that they are frequently so minute, or whether it is because insects are so numerous, and, familiarly breeds contempt. Certain it is that the contempt and neglect are common everywhere among our people, and I do not know that they are worse in one state than in another.

Plant Pears in Sod.
From Farmers' Review: We have found by experience that pears should always be planted in stiff sod and not even be mulched with straw. Coal ashes may be put around them, but never spread around them, as rotting will cause them to grow slower, but not blight like those of quicker growth. We planted about 75 pear trees some eight or ten years ago. Those which we planted in cultivated land are nearly all dead, while those planted in sod have grown up and bear fruit than all the rest. They might be little, grow very slowly and do not seem to need cutting the tops back. I think it is also a benefit never to trim them, except to cut out dead branches, but those set in stiff sod have scarcely any dead branches.—Mrs. L. C. Artell.

Planting Roses.
Best time is after danger of frosts is past in the spring, says Geo. J. Kellogg. If your roses are budded it is necessary to incline them at an angle of forty-five degrees in the direction you wish to lay them down for winter; there is danger of breaking off the top where budded—set them so this condition will be four inches below the surface. Roses on their own roots are much the best, and, too, they will be easier to put down for winter if properly inclined. If budded roses are planted, watch for the sprouts that come below the bud; you will need to dig down and tear them out to prevent their sprouting again. If allowed to grow, they will rob the bud or grafted bush, which will die. Many a bush has been broken off at the bud and the root has sprouted, and the buds have died. Why not use rose bloom? The fact is, you have nothing, but the wild stock, some of which never bloom. Some dealers grow all roses on their own roots, others bud nearly everything. In planting, be sure to place the roots at a right angle and press the earth firmly to the roots; water well and if the plants are in leaf, shade from the hot sun for a few days.

Building consists in introducing the bud of one tree with a portion of bark and a little adhering wood, beneath the bark of another, and upon the face of the newly forming wood.

LIVE STOCK.

Value of Pasture for Pigs.
A recent bulletin of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture quotes G. W. Waters as follows: "We will now state two propositions bearing on economy of production. First, while the pig is not considered primarily a grazing animal, looking to the fact that he cannot be expected to make gains and grow fat if turned out on common pasture grass like cattle, sheep or mules, yet, as a matter of fact the pig will make better returns for the amount of grass eaten than any other farm animal. Moreover, the pasture will increase the efficiency and value of the grain fed in connection with it. The second proposition is this: The pig is a grass feeder and will eat too much of rich feeds, as grain, more than he can use economically, more than he can digest well, consequently greater gains from a given amount of corn are obtained if the pig is fed less than he can or will eat. This statement applies with especial force in cases of a long feeding period. The two propositions, just announced, are brought out in the following report of tests made at the Wisconsin station, six lots of pigs being used:

"Lot 1, full fed, in a dry lot, gained 1.15 pounds per day and used 537 pounds of corn in making 100 pounds of gain.

"Lot 2, full fed, on clover pasture, gained 1.30 pounds per day and used 417 pounds of corn in making 100 pounds of gain.

"Lot 3, three-fourths full, on clover pasture, gained 1.20 per day and used 377 pounds of corn in making 100 pounds of gain.

"Lot 4, one-half full, clover pasture, gained .87 pounds per day and required 352 pounds of corn to make 100 pounds of gain.

"Lot 5, one-fourth full, clover pasture, gained .64 pounds per day, and required 244 pounds of corn to make 100 pounds of gain.

"Lot 6, no gain, clover pasture, gained .36 pounds per day.

"In lot 2 there is a sudden drop over lot 1 in the amount of corn required. But in lot 3 there is a still larger drop. Nearly three bushels less of corn required to produce 100 pounds of gain over dry lot feeding conditions. For growing hogs a still larger reduction of corn is advisable. The rate of gain is slower, but it is vastly cheaper. It is however wise practice to full feed for the last 30 days before marketing."

Cattle in the United States.
Cattle other than milch cows, in the United States on January 1, 1901, were as follows, according to a report of the United States Department of Agriculture:

Maine	123,677
New Hampshire	101,198
Vermont	225,893
Massachusetts	93,490
Rhode Island	10,875
Connecticut	88,377
New York	955,408
New Jersey	423,820
Pennsylvania	823,143
Delaware	21,606
Maryland	133,992
Virginia	449,679
North Carolina	397,772
South Carolina	171,459
Georgia	283,823
Florida	544,238
Alabama	359,219
Mississippi	435,219
Louisiana	421,818
Texas	8,907,910
Arkansas	495,305
Tennessee	579,956
West Virginia	359,593
Ohio	1,159,024
Kentucky	508,918
Michigan	736,441
Indiana	913,860
Illinois	1,700,716
Wisconsin	1,148,698
Minnesota	1,002,668
Iowa	3,574,012
Missouri	1,405,081
Kansas	2,741,226
Nebraska	2,403,996
South Dakota	1,456,291
North Dakota	579,956
Montana	1,048,569
Wyoming	796,560
Colorado	1,286,306
New Mexico	872,471
Arizona	531,328
Utah	254,328
Nevada	264,165
Idaho	362,985
Washington	309,908
Oregon	570,444
California	1,111,761
Oklahoma	1,312,820
Indian Territory	1,187,392
Total	44,659,206

Seth Adams Memorial Building.
Seth Adams was the first man to introduce Merino sheep into the United States. His importation was made in 1801. Mr. Adams lived a large part of his life in Ohio and was a great breeder and distributor of Merinos. He died in 1852 at the age of 84 years. Ever since his day Ohio has been the leading state in the production of Merinos. Ohio sheep breeders are now planning for the erection of a building to be known as the "Seth Adams Memorial building," which will contain a lecture room, sheep judging auditorium, library of sheep literature, and a Seth Adams Memorial room; one part, with wool rooms, shearing room, dipping room, hospital and feed lot, and another part, the latter to be connected with the farm fields. This building may be used free of charge by all sheep organizations in Ohio in annual or special sessions. Ohio sheep breeders are asked to contribute 1 cent per sheep toward the cost of erecting this building.

International Live Stock Exposition Association.
Last week a large number of live stock breeders met at the Record building at the Union stockyards, Chicago, for the purpose of completing the organization of the above mentioned association. The reorganization committee submitted the by-laws which were adopted. Twenty-one directors were chosen. Prof. C. F. Currier was elected director at large. At a meeting of the directors, following the general meeting, the following officers were chosen: President, John A. Spoor, Chicago; first vice president, A. H. Sanders, Chicago; second vice president, A. J. Loveloy, Roscoe, Ill.; secretary, Mortimer Levering, Indianapolis, Ind.; treasurer, S. R. Flynn, Chicago; general manager, W. E. Skinner, Chicago.

If the electric chair is an instrument of death where does the accident come in?

POULTRY.

Exhibition Ducks.
From Farmers' Review: I exhibit each year on our annual local show, and I make no more effort to prepare the birds for exhibition than those that have good breeding birds. If I know of anyone showing better birds than I have I procure him for eggs to the extent of my means. In that way I have greatly improved my stock. I always took a first premium on our local show, but I must say there is slender competition. However, my stock serves well. I have free range for my ducks and generally manage to feed them once a day after they are feathered. Previous to that I keep them close and feed liberally. I do not think ducks receive half the attention they merit, and some of these days when I have time, I mean to start a boom, with the aid of obliging editors, in the Pekin duck industry. I would like to hear more quacks from the back of your pen, and I am sure a matter of fact we can sell all the good breeding ducks we raise, and eggs are particularly interested in our show record. The size of the ducks is well looked after by buyers, and there are so many good specimens that we do not know a thing about broilers, as all our business has been to raise and sell the latest breeding stock we know how to raise. Once a year we picked out some large well-shaped ducks and took them to an exhibition and won a blue ribbon, while most of our competitors had their birds disqualified for black spots on beaks. It is not that we are such ignoramus about everything that anyone showing should not know that black spots in the beak of a Pekin duck disqualifies, but just gross carelessness on the part of judges as ducks are just a market bird, as much as to say, not worthy of exhibiting. Now I am very proud of my big Pekins and some of these days when the children are grown up I'll be able to tell you about exhibiting them. In the meantime I'll have to be satisfied to show them at our local show only, and devote all my spare time to raising and improving them, pending that time when I can leave to go to all the big shows.—Hattie Beagle, Revere, Willow County, Nebraska.

A Requisite in Poultry Raising.
All classes of people who go to the raising of poultry, and do so successfully. Sex is no bar to success. In fact very many of our most successful poultry raisers are women. Some are semi-invalids who have given up the great lines of business and have been told by their family physician that they should not work. They can be out of doors a great deal, but where the amount of manual labor will not be large. These and others may succeed, but there is one requisite for all and that is interest in the business. The writer has known many people who have failed in the poultry business, when they hated the sight of a live hen. Asked as to their reason for making the venture they replied that they had been told there was money in it. The inviolable advice given by the writer in such cases is to get into the business, and to keep out of the business. Longfellow says "the heart giveth grace unto every art." The person that has a deep interest in poultry can make a success of raising any kind of fowls, for he will not be weary of the work, and he will be able to discover in the way. The number of people that dislike to have poultry around is very large. But there are those that find great pleasure in caring for fowls. Sometimes it is one breed that strikes their fancy, and to them the business is whatever it be, they can see beauty in it. The man that has a real interest in fowls will make a success of raising them, if conditions be at all favorable, but the fowl-bater is about sure to fail.

Cow Capacity.
In the selection of a milch cow for the farm some attention should be paid to her capacity to produce milk. There are on American farms altogether 3,000 or 4,000 pounds of milk per year. The 6,000 pounds of milk mark is a good one to strive for, and if a man can get together a herd of cows that can average that amount he is about sure to get the best of the best. But this milk should be sold at the average in richness, say 4 per cent. There are indeed numerous cows that give as high as 12,000 pounds of milk per year, but they form but a small per cent of the whole. At the present time an average over 6,000 pounds of milk per cow should be the thing to look forward to. It is to be regretted that in the past there has not been more method in breeding up and selection. Cows have been retained in the herd without much regard for their capabilities, and ones that have been sent to the butcher have also been little understood. Some of our best strains as well as some of the poorest have gone to the shambles; and this process continued year after year has been to the detriment of our herds.

Probably Indigestion.
From Farmers' Review: There is a disease prevalent among poultry, of which the symptoms are, a very heavy breathing, they shiver with the ague, refuse to eat, stop laying a couple of days and die, bowels quite loose. The poultry were fed on whole corn, soaked bread and cooked potatoes, and seemed in good condition all winter. Will you please tell me, through the columns of your paper, what ails them. Many of the farmers in this vicinity have lost hens in the same way.—Mrs. L. O. Miller.

The symptoms, as given above, are very meager, as ceasing to produce eggs and dying can hardly be called symptoms. The heavy breathing and looseness of the bowels would indicate a roup. If the present months of the birds should contain an abundance of colorless, stringy mucus, even if it does not show itself in the eyes. Cholera is possible, but not probable. From the data given we should infer that the trouble is indigestion, due to a faulty ration, rather than throughout the winter. Potatoes could hardly balance the grain, as they are themselves overbalanced in the direction of the carbohydrates, as is corn. It is not probable that the fowls received a very large quantity of food of any kind, and the indigestion carries off multitudes of fowls that have been heavily grain fed through the winter. Why the trouble does not appear earlier we cannot say. Perhaps the digestive apparatus of the fowls is able to stand a certain amount of abuse, but the limit of their endurance is not reached till spring. If these fowls had been fed a warm mash of bran and shorts every morning during the winter, or had received daily green stuff in some form, there would probably be no trouble among them now.

During the growing season of a fruit tree, the sap enters at the fibrous roots, passes up through the albumen or sap-wood, ascends to the extremities of the branches, and is distributed through the leaves. Emerging thus from the dark and minute vessels of the wood, it is spread out and exposed to the action of the light. It now becomes essentially changed in character, enters into new combinations, and is charged with the materials for the newly forming wood. It descends, not through the sap-wood, but through the inner or living bark, and deposits a new layer between the bark and the wood.

The tendency is more or less common with all plants, when successively produced from seed, to depart from the character first stamped upon them.

POULTRY.

Exhibition Ducks.
From Farmers' Review: I exhibit each year on our annual local show, and I make no more effort to prepare the birds for exhibition than those that have good breeding birds. If I know of anyone showing better birds than I have I procure him for eggs to the extent of my means. In that way I have greatly improved my stock. I always took a first premium on our local show, but I must say there is slender competition. However, my stock serves well. I have free range for my ducks and generally manage to feed them once a day after they are feathered. Previous to that I keep them close and feed liberally. I do not think ducks receive half the attention they merit, and some of these days when I have time, I mean to start a boom, with the aid of obliging editors, in the Pekin duck industry. I would like to hear more quacks from the back of your pen, and I am sure a matter of fact we can sell all the good breeding ducks we raise, and eggs are particularly interested in our show record. The size of the ducks is well looked after by buyers, and there are so many good specimens that we do not know a thing about broilers, as all our business has been to raise and sell the latest breeding stock we know how to raise. Once a year we picked out some large well-shaped ducks and took them to an exhibition and won a blue ribbon, while most of our competitors had their birds disqualified for black spots on beaks. It is not that we are such ignoramus about everything that anyone showing should not know that black spots in the beak of a Pekin duck disqualifies, but just gross carelessness on the part of judges as ducks are just a market bird, as much as to say, not worthy of exhibiting. Now I am very proud of my big Pekins and some of these days when the children are grown up I'll be able to tell you about exhibiting them. In the meantime I'll have to be satisfied to show them at our local show only, and devote all my spare time to raising and improving them, pending that time when I can leave to go to all the big shows.—Hattie Beagle, Revere, Willow County, Nebraska.

A Requisite in Poultry Raising.
All classes of people who go to the raising of poultry, and do so successfully. Sex is no bar to success. In fact very many of our most successful poultry raisers are women. Some are semi-invalids who have given up the great lines of business and have been told by their family physician that they should not work. They can be out of doors a great deal, but where the amount of manual labor will not be large. These and others may succeed, but there is one requisite for all and that is interest in the business. The writer has known many people who have failed in the poultry business, when they hated the sight of a live hen. Asked as to their reason for making the venture they replied that they had been told there was money in it. The inviolable advice given by the writer in such cases is to get into the business, and to keep out of the business. Longfellow says "the heart giveth grace unto every art." The person that has a deep interest in poultry can make a success of raising any kind of fowls, for he will not be weary of the work, and he will be able to discover in the way. The number of people that dislike to have poultry around is very large. But there are those that find great pleasure in caring for fowls. Sometimes it is one breed that strikes their fancy, and to them the business is whatever it be, they can see beauty in it. The man that has a real interest in fowls will make a success of raising them, if conditions be at all favorable, but the fowl-bater is about sure to fail.

Cow Capacity.
In the selection of a milch cow for the farm some attention should be paid to her capacity to produce milk. There are on American farms altogether 3,000 or 4,000 pounds of milk per year. The 6,000 pounds of milk mark is a good one to strive for, and if a man can get together a herd of cows that can average that amount he is about sure to get the best of the best. But this milk should be sold at the average in richness, say 4 per cent. There are indeed numerous cows that give as high as 12,000 pounds of milk per year, but they form but