## Matters in Nebraska.

NEBRASKA AT WORLD'S FAIR.

State Commission Wants Voluntary Subscriptions to Swell the Fund.

In view of the small appropriation made by the last legislature, \$35,000, for the purposes of the commission and a proper exhibit of Nebraska resources at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, it has been decided to ac: for voluntary subscriptions from all parts of the state to swell the fund. Contributions may be sent to Treasurer C. H. Morrell at Lincoln.

The commission has appointed three collectors of grasses of the state for exhibit at St. Louis and a premium of \$100 is offered for the collector making the best showing.

The president and chairmen of the various county and district agricultural societies of the state have been asked to act as collectors of sheaf grains and to designate some one in their respective localities to make the collection for compensation. Premiums aggregating \$250 will be distributed pro rata for the best sheaf grains, the prizes to go to the individuals growing the same.

It has been decided to ask the State university to designate one of its professors to take charge of the educational exhibit of Nebraska, which will comprise an exhibition of all educational interests. It is further proposed to enlist the interest of the Nebraska Improved Corn Growers association, which meets in January next, to see that a proper exhibit of Nebraska's great staple shall be made at St.

The assistant secretary of the com mission has been directed to ask that all superintendents of departments at present appointed or to be appointed hereafter by the commission make reports in writing to the commission every two weeks of all their actions in connection with the work.

## STATE BANK REPORTS.

Received. The reports from state banks for the quarter ending June 10, which are company, which will have its princinow coming into the office of the sec- pal place of business at the German retary of the State Banking board, school house in Logan township, Gage indicate that the banks of the state county, has filed articles of incorporare in excellent condition. This is the ation with the secretary of state period of the year when deposits are A number of improvements are beon the increase because of a certain ing made in the Argo Starch works at cessation of business in agricultural Nebraska City, with a view to doubcommunities, but the returns being re- ling its capacity. The plant belongs ceived are considered extraordinarily to the starch trust and they are makgood, even when allowance is made ing it furnish all of the starch for for this tendency.

One of the attaches of the department said that the prospects are good Roseland. While a woman with two for a first class report. This bears little children were driving through out the statement frequently made a pond in water not over three feet that the banking interests of the state deep, the horse became entangled in have at last placed themselves on an the harness and fell. It was unable independent footing and are not great. to arise and before it could be rely affected by the conditions prevail- leased was drowned. ing among New York banks.

Caught in a Cave-In. OAKLAND.-Romee Lund, employed at Andrew Anderson's brickyard. was caught in a cave-in. Both bones of the right leg below the knee were broken, a shoulder was dislocated and the expenditures \$974.82 internal injuries suffered.

Unveil Woodman Monument man of the World monument here.

## Semi-Annual Statement Filed With

with the governor. The legislature of the end of the second fiscal year there remains \$2,012.80, leaving the expendithe two fiscal years \$2,987.20. For home at Grand Island, just made to the six months covered by the report it cost \$1,249.22 to support the board and pay its various expenses. Under the new dispensation the larger part of the money which has hitherto been naid from the treasury for the support of the board will come from the fees which are now required to be paid into the office for filing and drawing papers relating to school

Husband Regains Girl Bride.

young man who had quite an experi- making arrangements to install an arence in getting his wife from her tificial ice plant. A contract has parents in Beatrice, has been success- been let for a plant of twelve tons' fui in his efforts and the couple are capacity per day, besides the cold now housekeeping in this city. The storage room, at a cost of about \$15,girl's parents took her away from Har- 000, to be completed and in operation took her home, claiming in two months. that she was too young to leave them. Harrison employed a lawyer and later hie father-in-law decided to let the leave for Indian Territory. girl wife join her husband here.

Investigates a Little. LINCOLN.—Chief Clerk Mickey of and his wife, Martha Dobrovolny, the governor's office is back from Mil- wealthy Bohemians, living a short disford, where he went to investigate tance east of town. The husband some discrepancies between the state- deeded property and paid money to ments of the state institutions there the amount of some \$5,600 to the wife as to their cash balances and those and to a trustee for the use of two as reported from the auditor's office daughters, about 8 and 5 years old. He found that it was due to the dif- Articles of separation were drawn up ference in bookkeeping between the and signed. auditor's office and that employed in A slight shock of earthquake was the two state institutions at Milford. felt at Long Pine.

A Scarcity of Corn.

PLATTSMOUTH.-Local grain deal- n.issioners. The complaint was filed ers report that it is impossible to get by Conklin's daughters. Investigation corn at present on account of the fact developed the fact that Conklin had that the farmers are busy in their been of unsound mind for some time fields replanting the crops which were past. washed out. This condition is just the reverse to what it was several tions to celebrate the Fourth of July months ago, when the shortage of in a fitting manner. All sorts of cars kept the grain dealers busy guess- sports are being arranged for the day. what to do with the bulk of the

NEWSY STATE BRIEFS.

York is preparing to pave some of s principal streets. Osceola has decided not to celebrate the Fourth this year. Fire in Scotts Bluff destroyed

three frame buildings. The dam at Crete aken out by the high water is to be rebuilt. Saunders county has in view the building of a new court house.

ardson county last week celebrated their golden wedding. By the falling of a heavy derrick Charles Grier was instantly killed in the U. P. shops at Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rieger of Rich-

Old settlers of Saline and adjoining counties are arranging for their annual ricnic, to be held in August. Rev. F. W. Leavitt, pastor of the Congregational church of West Point for the last four years, has resigned his pastorate.

The reports from state banks that are coming into the banking department show an improvement over those of three months ago.

J. H. Murray, an aged resident of Beatrice, and David Cleek were :njured in a runaway accident. The former's injuries may prove fatal. Black Bros.' flouring mill at Beat-

rice, which was forced to close down on account of the floods, has resumed operations with a full force of hands. The Richards county assessors' returns have been tabulated. Total valuation of the county is \$3,536,762.31. This is about \$7,500 higher than last year. Total personal property is \$1.-191,217,31.

Eddie, the three-year-old son of Thompson of Humboldt, got his hand in the cogs of a wringer while the family washing was being done. and suffered the loss of the ends of three fingers.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Monroe Independent Telephone company the capital stock was increased to \$10,000. This is the result What is indicated by Returns Being of extensions that the company is making arrangements for.

The German Independent Telephone

the middle west. A peculiar accident happened at

Oil Inspector Church has completed

his report for the month of May. Although May is one of the poorest months in the year so far as oil inspection fees go, he reports a surp-us of \$408.40 to turn into the state treasury. The receipts were \$1.383.36 and

The board of purchase and supplies has bought furniture for the penitentiary. The contracts have been let BEATRICE.—About 2,000 people and it is expected the goods will be dewitnessed the unveiling of a Wood- livered at once. The Baker Furniture company of Omaha got a contract for Rev. G. H. Schleh of Omaha made the \$702.55 and the remainder of the \$2,035 went to Lincoln dealers.

Fate Davis, a stock buyer who has LAND COMMISSIONER'S REPORT been operating in Memphis. Saunders county, for several years, has disappeared. It is stated that he borrowed \$600 on a crib of corn as security. which proved to be a myth. It is also told that ne bought one lot of cattle of one party for \$900 and \$1,200 worth of another party, giving them checks 1901 appropriated \$5,000 for the sup- on a bank in Ashland with which he port of the board of educational had been doing business. He shipped the cattle to South Omaha immediately, sold them and disappeared.

The semi-annual report of the comture for the support of the board for mandant of the Soldiers' and Sailors the governor, shows that the cost of maintaining the inmates of the institution for the last six months was yours, \$83.71 per capita, as compared with an average of \$89.19 for the half year ending November 30, 1902. The daily average during the past six months has been 347 inmates, as compared with an average of 330 for the year ending December 1, 1902.

As soon as Hinton & Minnick's ice houses at Falls City, with 2,000 tons of ice, were swept away by the flood TECUMSEH.-W. H. Harrison, the a few weeks ago, they set to work

> Rev. Cobb preached his farewell sermon at Humboldt and will soon

People at Table Rock and vicinity were treated to a genuine surprise in the separation of Frank Dobrovolny

George Conklin of Otoe county was adjudged insane by the county com-

Valentine is making great prapara-The first week of the North Platte gain which was brought in by the junior normal closed with an attendance of 149.

## CAMPFIRE TALES

The Tyrant. The greatest monarch the world has And he rules alike over land and sea; From his edict stern there is no rppeal, For a tyrant king is he.

He sits unmoved on his abon thron-Where the young and the old foreve The frost of the centuries on his head And the nation at his feet.

No word of respite unlocks his lips, Though poets and sages have question ed him! And he has no grace of a softer abood To brighten the ages dim.

He shows no favor to lord or churl, And he reaps a harvest of pain and His beard has growth from the dust Upgathered through all the years.

Strong is the grasp of his mighty hand, And cold and keen is his arctic breath, And there is no power that earth can

To throttle the tyrant-Death. -The Olympian.

Declined to Intrude. "On the night after the unsuccessfu attempt upon the rebel batteries at Secessionville," said a member of a Rhode Island Grand Army post, "an with music. incident occurred which tended to enliven for a moment our depressed spirits, notwithstanding our sad surroundings. Our wounded were being brought from the battlefield to be cared for in a large old building which stood near headquarters, and which gave evidence of having been used in former times for storing the products of the plantation on which we were camping. Those whose wounds proved to be fatal were laid on the grass outside, preparatory to burial. There was a large fig tree near this temporary hospital, under whose friendly shelter some of the soldiers who were unprovided with tents were accustomed to spread their blankets at night to avoid the heavy dews. The night in question proved to be dark and rainy, and the fig tree was hastened to as usual, by one after another of our tired soldiers, who were glad to exchange the toils and exposure of that

eventful day for its leafy protection. "The first who entered drew back with a horrified look, saying that a dead man had been laid under the tree, and at the same time expressing his determination not to dispute possession. Each man who arrived subsequently, after a statement of the case, preferred exposure in the rain to such companionship. But the matter assumed a different aspect next morning, when it was found that one of our boys had straggled in, tired and worn out, and, stretching his mosquito net, had gone to sleep. The net increased the effect of an unusually pale physiognomy, which startled the late intruders into the belief that they beheld a corpse."-Washington Star.

The Appomattox Apple Tree. The Appomattox apple tree fades and withers from time to time, but never dies. It is a perennial. Here it is blooming out again. An old soldier presented to the University of Georgia a piece of wood which he said came from the tree beneath which Lee surrendered to Grant, stating that "he was present at the time the tree was cut down and took a portion of it to preserve it as a relic." The dean of the faculty, believing that there must have been something upon which was based the widespread belief that the surrender took place under an apple tree, wrote to Gen. Gordon on the subject. He stated that he was familiar with the history of what occurred in the McLean house and knew that the articles of surrender were signed there, but he wanted to know how the apple tree

Mr. Sylvanus Morris, Athens, Ga.: Dear Professor: Yours received Both Gen. Longstreet and myself were present in the room when the formal surrender took place at Appomattox, as was also Col. Marshall. The account, therefore, which states that only Col. Marshall was present is incorrect. The apple tree incident is a romance. No surrender took place except in the room of the McLean house. The only connection of the surrender with the apple tree is the fact that Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant met there for a few moments apple tree near which Gens. Lee and Grant met prior to the surrender. With best wishes, I am, sincerely J. B. GORDON.

Gen. Gordon replied as follows:

At Chickamauga Park. battlefield, which received attention white trousers, brown checked socks, ten or twelve years before Chicka- and very large patent leather shoes mauga Park was even contemplated, without lacings. A long flowing coat this is now the most significant and of yellow striped green silk enveloped comprehensive military object lesson his body, and over this was a black in the world, and as a memorial is satin, gold embroidered burnous, with unsurpassed. In Europe several fam- a pink lined hood. His head was bound ous battlefields are reserved as parks with fine white muslin, above which and marked by monuments. The lion towered a broad brimmed straw hat, of Waterloo, which stands guard at overlaid with gold leaf and trimmed the top of an artificial mound that has with sapphires and rubies. In his left very imposing; the lion of Luzerne, A red silk umbrella, heavily embroidwhich commemorates the heroism of ered and fringed with gold, protected the Swiss, is perhaps the most im- the royal head from the rays of the pressive monument in all the world sun. except the statue of Buddha at Kama kura, Japan, and a granite shaft at Wilna, near the western boundary of Russia, has the most terrible signifiis nothing in Europe like the parks of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, be The dog's skull, the bones of his neck individuals and regiments is recogniz- of his hind legs were found in Texas ed and commemorated, while in the last year by some of the explorers for old world all the glory is given to the generals commanding or the armies dog, the scientists say, was as large as a mass.

you read that upon the date given the rock was forming. Napoleon Bonaparte passed that way with 400,000 men. On the side that faces Russia you read that on a certain date Napoleon Bonaparte returned with 6,000 men. Further explana- Mo., secured a divorce on the ground tions are unnecessary. The whole that her husband was infatuated with story of that terrible campaign, in which thousands upon thousands of French soldiers perished in the snow. is summed up in those few brief

The Fiddler at Gettysburg.

An old soldier related an incident which came under his personal obser- his widow's youngest stepdaughter. vation at or near Gettysburg during the three days' flight. He told of a soldier in a company that went in form of refinement in the mind, and early in the engagement and came out good affections in the heart.-Long after its share of fighting only for the | fellow.

reason that nearly every man in was either killed or wounded. The soldier referred to played on the fiddle the veteran said. He was in love with his fiddle, and, as a general thing. when he wasn't fighting he was ad dling. The spirit of war and the soul of music both were vital essences of his being. His story, however, which was inspired by the events related by the comrade of the empty sleeve, was to the effect that on the morning of the third day of the battle he, wandering by a barn attached to a hos-

be a sort of hastily improvised hospital. There were at least a score of sol diers laid out in cots on the floors, all more or less wounded. Several of them were past all surgery. To his amazement he saw the musician, who had suffered the loss of a leg. He was, of course, lying on his back, but the stump of his limb was propped up. He had a pleased expression on his countenance, his well-beloved fiddle under his chin and was filling the room

"The most beautiful and pathetic part of the picture was the calm, sweet and smiling expression of the poor fellows who were being regaled with his melodies. "It seemed," said the speaker, "as

f a beatification from heaven rested upon the place and its celestial glory shone in the countenance of every poor sufferer within it."-Washington Star.

His Last Shot.

Vigan, Zapote, the Tilad Pass, Batac. Catubig. Cagayan, and a string of others are all names that recall incidents of daring that stir even sluggish blood. It was at Vigan that Sergt. Spencer of Co. B. Thirty-third United which they make men in Texas. Hs was one of ten men who tried to rush a position held by scores of Filipino insurgents. Four of the ten were dropped almost at the first fire. Spencer was one of the four, and he was mortally wounded. When the rest of the party fell back Spencer could not keen crawl out of line of fire. He made It seems altogether likely that, owing about twenty feet in a direction that to this state of the market, the inwould have put him out of the way in ferior grade will prove the most a little more, but he couldn't go on. profitable. But feeding experiments 'I can't make it," he called out to cannot be adjusted to fluctuations of his comrades. Then he turned around | the market, and much light is certain and emptied his magazine at the insurgent. A minute later he was dead. with carload lots. -Everybody's Magazine.

Sounded Profane.

Gen. Louis Wagner, who was colonel of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment, tells an interesting inof the regiment. The general says: road, near Wissahickon, in June, 1861 one of the members of the regiment asked the question of the corporal on guard: "'Where can I get something to

"'Go to Hell,' replied the corporal "'Look here, corporal,' fairly shouted the inquirer, 'I will have you understand that I am a member of the Methodist church, and will not tolerate such language from you, sir.' "I shall always remember the look

came into the story. To his letter on that fellow's face when the corporal acquainted him with the commissary sergeant's name-Wister Hell."

Chickamauga and Chattanooga. ga Times, and it is from the waters of all the tribes in East Tennessee, got tion of Chattanooga has long been lost. The general acceptation of the meaning of the word is "Hawk's Nest," said nestling in the shadow of the ridges and agreed upon the place for formal and mountain. Others say that the meeting. Probably the most appro- word is derived from the name Clanopriate inscription you could place on wah, given by the Cherokees to small the piece of wood would be to the warlike hawks that made their nests falfa will soon rise east of the Miseffect that it was taken from the in the cliffs of Lookout Mountain.

Not in Kingly Garb. A recently returned traveler who was received by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia describes his majesty as seated in a small state chair, with gay-With the exception of Gettysburg ly colored carpet at his feet. He wore

A Canine Giant. The bones of the largest dog ever known, the Stockkeeper says, are now seum of Natural History, New York. cause in the latter the heroism of the and a part of the larger bones of one as the largest polar bear ever seen, The monument at Wilna bears a and looked and acted like a bear. Its striking inscription. Upon the side of bones were found embedded in solid the pedestal which faces Germany rock, and it must have been dead when

An Old Man's infatuation. Recently the wife of T. B Haughhis stenographer. A day or two later the lawyer was taken down with to be his deathbed. Mr. Haughout was 58 years old and his second wife is but 19, several years younger than the alluvium or new land.

Graceful manners are the outward



At the University of Illinois are beng fed six carloads of cattle for the the operation of feeding. These six carloads consist of sixteen steers each. fancy selected, choice, good, medium, telry known as "The Tavern of the Three Stars," heard sounds coming from it, and looking in, found it to kind and of the same amount to a thousand pounds live weight of cattle, except in such instances as the appetites of the cattle belonging to a certain grade clearly show that they the whipping of cream. He says, "I a seed bed or cultivating the crop. are being overfed or underfed as compared with other grades of cattle used in this test. A committee of three expert buyers

of live stock visits the station at intervals of one month and fixes the money value gain that each lot has made per 100 pounds during the preceding month. These three men are John T. Alexander, Geo W. Shannon and James Brown, all of Chicago. The experiment began November 29, 1902. The market value per 100 weight at the beginning of the experiment and the increase of value by May 16, was

Lot Purchase Value. Increase. Fancy .....\$4.75 Choice ..... 4.55 Good ..... 4.20 Medium ..... 3.85 Common ..... 3.60 Inferior ...... 3.35 Below are the average weights of the steers in each lot on November 29 and May 16:

Medium ......1,022 1.370 Common ..... 966 Inferior ..... 966 A little examination of these figures shows that on the average a steer of the fancy lot cost \$38.365 and was worth on May 16, \$82.28, a gain in value of \$43.915. A steer of the in- such creat. is a day or more old its ing than its chemical analysis shows. up. His comrades got under cover ferior lot cost \$32.361 and was worth thickness resembles that of gravity Pumpkins, beets, turnips, cabbage, about twenty yards in rear of where he on May 16, \$58.65, a gain in value of cream, but many dealers can not wait rape and sorghum cane are also mem-\$26.289. But this is figured on a uni- for the cream to age for the same rea- bers of this class. not with them. They called out to form market, which is correct so far son given by this man.-E. H. Farringhim to get out of the way so that they as this experiment goes. But as a ton, Wisconsin Dairy School. could open fire, and he replied, "I matter of fact the market has decan't. I'm hurt." Then he realized clined, and the fancy grades have sufwhat the situation was, and tried to fered more than the inferior grades.

Feeding in Summer Drouth.

to be shed abroad by this experiment

From the Farmers' Review: The necessity of maintaining a normal flow of milk during a summer drouth cident about the commissary sergeant profit. In complete soiling the Wisconsin Station shows that one acre "One day while we were in camp at of soiling crops equals two and one-'Camp Stokley,' situated on Ridge half acres of good bluegrass pasture for feeding dairy cows. Partial soiling is an economy that no dairy farmer first substitute will be red clover, if and heavy ration test, supplementary early growth. The next season the you have it. Don't use rye: it will feeds test. taint the milk. If clover is not on hand, sow Canada peas and oats, each | head of southern steers are fed in one | cuously over the area. If they are to one and a half bushels per acre. For a succession 15 or 20 days later, sow in a second lot. Each lot is fed all must be cut out, and the standing again. If the season proves wet, your the corn and wheat straw they will plants made in a row together as in as far as the peas are concerned, for to determine from what section of the the hogs will do the breaking, and they will lodge and rot off. When cured before ripe enough to shell, this makes excellent winter feed, being rich in protein. Millet, sown one bushel to the acre about the middle The word Chickamauga means "dull, of May, will be ready to succeed the .All lots are fed all the wheat straw to keep them entirely away from the sluggish stream," says the Chattanoo- peas and oats in 60 days. By this time King Corn has elevated his banthe creek that the Indians, who were ner and should be given right of way. among the most daring and warlike of A plat of some of the early varieties of sweet corn, followed by another of

their names. The original interpreta- Stowell's Evergreen, will carry you through until the field corn is right, and no waste land, for every one of the above mentioned makes good winto have been suggested by the valley ter feed when cured in the proper condition. The sile is said to be the panacea for dry spells, but as I cannot speak from experience, "silence is golden." Hoping that the star of alsissippi, meanwhile experimenting a little in that direction, we mainly rely on the method above set forth. Use brains. They are as necessary as feed. Weed out. Don't feed a cow that only returns seventy-five cents for a dollar's worth of rations. In your selections for mating in your herd, be an artist. Produce your ideal, and future renerations will bless you for any prog. ress made.-Granville Jones, Knox

County, Illinois.

Galloway Show and Sale. The preliminary catalogue is out showing the classifications and premiums of the Galloway Breeders' Association relative to the show at Kansas City October 19 to 24, and at been erected upon that battlefield, is ear sparkled a rose cut diamond stud. Chicago Nov. 28 to Dec. 5th, 1903. At Kansas City five premiums are to be given in each class of breeding stock and numbered from first to fifth run \$30, 25, \$20, \$15, \$10, a total of \$100. At the Chicago show, in the same classes, four premiums will be awarded, and, numbered from one to four run \$30, \$25, \$15 and \$5, a total of cance that can be imagined, but there being exhibited at the American Mu- 275. The Chicago International will duplicate this classification. Every Galloway breeder should send for a copy of this catalogue, which may be had of R. W. Park, secretary, 17 Ex. grain is harvested and taken from ison do not differ from those of the change avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Waste of Land by Washing. The agricultural report, year 1885, page 153, says: The same agencies which form the soils are also wasting and carrying them away. During every rain storm, transportation of soil goes on, as the brooks and rivers show after long-continued rains, by the yellow, muddy color of their waters, that out; a well-to-do lawyer of Carthage, they are carrying a vast quantity of sediment towards the sea. The running streams bear along the transported matter and gradually deposit it as the current diminishes its velocpneumonia. Learning that he was ity. When the stream reaches a flat not likely to recover, he sent for the or level track and over which its girl and was married on what proved waters can flow in flood the suspended matter, consisting principally of sand and mud, is deposited and constitutes

> Some folks would find fault wid heaven-ef Providence wuzn't wise enough ter keep 'em out.

The "face" of a fowl is the bare skin ground the eye.



Cream Thickening.

From Farmers' Review: A dairyman writes that he is selling cream to purpose of ascertaining what grade of a grocer and a restaurant, that the cattle will yield the most profit for cream tests from 25 to 27 per cent fat and is delivered daily. His customers complain that the cream is too thin. They were purchased by Professor and he wants to know if there is some exaggerated that many farmers have Mumford, who was careful to select other way than by ageing the cream lost faith entirely in the merits of steers for each lot that should be rep- to get the desired body. He writes this tuber crop. Their real value is resentative. The six grades were, the that by giving the cream age it is not no doubt underestimated by the genfresh enough to endure the careless- eral public. One important factor in common, inferior. Every load is fed ness of the restaurant help and there its favor is its ability to remain in in paved lots of equal size provided are always complaints about the cream the soil all winter and still retain its with the same kind and amount of being sour when he attempts to hold shelter and the same exposure. The the cream a day or so in order to derful habit of surmounting all diffirations fed to each are of the same | thicken it before delivery to his cus- culties and growing against all oppo-

> have tried to get the grocer and res- Also if this tendency is well undertaurant man to use more care with stood there is little need of the farmthe cream, but it is useless, hence the er letting this plant become a weed necessity for some sort of a preserva- pest in his garden, lawn or cultivated tive that will somewhat prolong the field. It is well then to consider the keeping qualities of the cream."

pared for thickening cream and I die out. think very likely it will answer the | If the artichoke patch can be plantpurpose of this man. It is what is ed in or near a feed lot, away from called "Wisconsin Viscogen" and it cultivated land or the garden and can be obtained by writing to Chas. where it can be used for pasturing S. Baker & Co. Grand Crossing Sta- hogs for several years, the artichoke tion, Chicago. This is a powder that crop can be very cheaply grown after is sold in pound boxes and sent by the first planting and prove indeed a mail. The powder is dissolved in very profitable crop. water and the solution added to the cream. Directions for using it are

sent with the powder. It is a fact that separator cream usually looks, thinner than gravity cream which contains the same per cent fat. There is something about the mechanical separation which breaks up the cream and makes it look thinner than gravity cream. After

Cattle at Odebolt, lowa. The Iowa Agricultural College is

carrying on some elaborate experiments in cattle feeding at the Brookmont farm at Odebolt, lowa. The farm furnishes the animals feed and labor and builds yards, sheds, and water tanks according to the plans furnished by the experiment station. The station determines the different lines of feeding to be followed, diturned to the control of the farm for grain consumed. which markets them. Five hundred steers and five hundred hogs are now being fattened on the farm in these co-operative experiments. Three tests should neglect. Supposing the drouth are being made in fattening steers, as then planted in rows just as potatoes to come about the 25th of June, your follows: Acclimatization test, light are planted and cultivated during their

profitable to buy steers to be fat-

they will eat. The maximum daily ration of the first lot will be 16 lbs. of corn per steer, of the second lot 20 ibs. of corn per steer, and of the third lot 24 lbs. of corn per steer. The object is to determine whether light. medium or heavy feeding of grain to fattening steers will give the greatest gains for feed consumed and the most

In the supplementary feeds test five lots of fifty steers each are fed. All lots are fed all the wheat straw they will eat. For a grain ration lot one is sidered is irrigation. In the East it fed corn alone, lot two corn and lin- is not, as in the West, absolutely seed meal, lot three corn and cotton necessary for the raising of any crops seed meal, lot four corn and Gluten but, like fertilizing or thorough cultifeed, and lot five corn and blood meal, the latter containing 87 per cent pro-

close of the feeding the 500 head will Wisconsin and New Jersey. A series be shipped to Chicago and a slaughter of experiments extending over sevtest made with each lot by some lead- eral years at the Wisconsin Experiing packing house. In every lot one value of the droprings.

In Favor of Sheep. Sheep have a way of utilizing byfurnish fall feed, thereby fulfilling a two-fold purpose for their owners; that of destroying these pests and converting these waste products into good mutton and wool. The lamb crop may be fattened and developed in the corn fields in the fall. If at the rows in the moist soil it will make very rapid growth and by weaning time it will be ready for the lambs. Old sheep cannot be turned in this way because they will pull down the

The "cushion" is the mass of featbers over the rump of a hen, covering the tail-chiefly developed in Cochins. But one-eighth of an iceberg is above

corn: lambs, however, will do no dam-

age, but on the other hand they will

eat much of the pigeon grass and

other weeds.



From the Farmers' Review: But

few years ago great claims were made in favor of the artichoke especially as food for swine. In fact, many of these claims seem to be so germinating power. It also has a wonsition. This characteristic of the plant He asks if I cannot recommend some enables the farmer to grow artichokes preservative. or presrvaline that is from year to year on the same ground harmless and will not interfere with with little or no outlay for making location for the artichoke field. If in My reply to this letter is that there | the near future the land is intended is a law in this state forbidding the for a garden or for a hoed crop of where the disadvantages from this use of any kind of a preservative in any kind it should not be planted to either milk or cream. I do not know artichokes, for once in the ground of anything that has been found, up to | they become a veritable weed pest and | If heavy, it should be most thoroughly the present time, to be absolutely continue so for years to come. They harmless to the consumer. I mean by must be planted where stock can be this, that I do not know of any pre- pastured if so desired to kill them servative that is offered by the trade off. The tops are greedily eaten by that is harmless. There is a sub- cattle and horses, and if allowed to stance, however, which has been pre bite them for a summer or two they

Keep in mind, however, that they

are not rich food; they do not, in proportion to bulk, contain large amounts of the elements, protein, carbohydrates and fat. All are in dilute form. Water is the principal constituent of the raw artichoke, and the protein element is, indeed, quite insignificant. It belongs to that class of farm

products that is worth more for feed-

hogs and sheep will gain much faster when fed on grass or clover. The same is true, if pumpkins are fed with the corn ration. In the winter during many dry days the hogs can not get anything green, the pumpkins are gone. When fed corn alone, they become sluggish and oftentimes so fevered that they eat lightly of the corn ration resulting in very slow growing. Here is where the artichoke field can play a strong hand. When the ground is not frozen, if the hogs vides the cattle into suitable lots and are turned into it, they get exercise details a representative to take con- harvesting the tubers and the effect trol of the work. At the completion of of eating the roots is to cool the systhe experiment, the data obtained is tem improve digestion and assimilawill be conceded by all who feed for taken by the experiment station for tion. The animal eats more grain publication and the animals are re and makes a greater per cent of gain

The first planting of artichokes is very much like planting potatoes. The tubers are cut so as to have a germinating eye for every piece. They are tubers will permeate the entire soil In the acclimatization test fifty and the plants will grow thick, promislot and fifty head of western steers be cultivated in after years space first sowing of peas will be a failure, eat. The object of this experiment is the first year. If heavily pastured country lowa farmers will find it most | then by attaching gopher knives to the cultivator shanks it is comparatively easy to arrange rows for cultivation. Three lots of fifty steers each are Try a patch where you can pasture fed in the light and heavy ration test. them if not satisfactory. Remember garden, lawn or cultivated fields.-W. B. Anderson.

> Irrigation in Humid States. A circular of the United States De-

partment of agriculture says: The rise in prices of agricultural lands in the last few years has made it necessary that farmers should get the largest possible return from their lands, and has created a general interest in whatever will help to that end. One of the aids now being convation, is a means of increasing the returns from land. The whole question is whether it will pay. The re-The object of this test is to deter- port of irrigation investigations of the mine the effect in fattening steers of Department of Agriculture for the supplementing corn with a feed rich year 1901, carried on under the direcin protein and also to test the in- tion of Elwood Mead, gives some valfluences in gains and quality of flesh uable data on this question. The reof the different protein feeds. At the port covers experiments in Missouri, ment Station at Madison show a hog is kept for each steer to test the marked increase in yields of farm crops. The average increase in the yield of clover hay on irrigated land over that from unirrigated land has been 2.5 tons per acre: the average products which no other animals seem increase in yield of corn has been to have, says a publication of the 26.95 bushels per acre; and potatoes lowa Agricultural College. Of the show a gain of 83.9 bushels per acre. four or five hundred different plants The annual cost of irrigation at Mad- be duplicated for special premiums to sheep will eat all but a very small cluding any interest on the investpercentage, while cattle and other ment, but including all extra labor. stock will touch only a little over one At current prices this leaves a net half. Even if sheep are turned into profit from irrigation of about \$20 per an ideal pasture they will now and acre on hay, \$11 per acre on corn. then nibble at the weeds; extermina- and \$73 per acre on potatoes. The tion of the weeds results. When the conditions of soil and climate at Madthe field the place for the sheep is Middle West generally, and the rein the stubble. Rose bushes, wild sults given above show that where buckwheat and the weeds and grasses water can be obtained without too to be found in the fence corners and large an outlay irrigation as a part fence rows fall victims to them and of intensive farming is very profitable.

Resides bad fermentations, there is another cause of poorly flavored butter, says Oscar Erf. This comes from cream or milk having been exposed to foul odors, which are absorbed and last cultivation of the corn Dwarf given to the butter. The theory that Essex rape is planted between the milk does not absorb odors when warm and cooling has long been abandoned. Experiments show that milk in that condition is even more susceptible to odors than in any other state. In the ripening process this odor can be partly eliminated by aeration or by pasteurization of the cream, but in mow as tightly closed as possible for case of a bad fermentation some an- a few days after the hay has been tagonistic germ must be added in order to check the progress of the undesirable one. This antagonistic fermentation is commonly known as a tion reported, but these are usually

tains the right kind of flavor produc-

ing bacteria.

Milk Exposed to Foul Odors.

The location of the poultry house is matter that should receive more attention than it usually does receive. Whether a few hens are to be kept or many, a mistake in this matter is likely to prove unfortunate. Not long ago the writer visited a newly established poultry ranch where the owner was devoting all his time to the business of poultry raising. He had built good houses, some of them of the most expensive kind, and had constructed large yards for his fowls. But the whole place of several acres was apparently undrained, and the soil was heavy in character. After a rain, the water would be weeks in draining off, and would remain for a long time in the open ditches. It was wonder how the fowls could keep healthy in such a place. The owner reported the loss of a good many chicks from unrecognized diseases. It was therefore no surprise to the writer to learn recently that he had gone out of the business. Not far from that location is another poultry farm on similar undrained soil, and cause are very great. Poultry houses should be located on soil that is dry. drained. In the case of a poultry establishment of considerable magnitude this means a large expense, but it is an expense that cannot be avoided. Otherwise, the surroundings will be damp and so will be the poultry houses; and damp poultry houses invite diseases. When diseases once get into such places they are difficult to eliminate. One of our best poultrymen declares that failure in the poultry business is more often due to filthy poultry houses combined with dampness than to any other cause. A dry porous soil (so naturally or by underdraining) controls to a very great extent the amount of moisture in the poultry houses. Such a location should be selected if possible. A heavy undrained soil prevents the percolation through it of the droppings, and they are retained near the surface. This soon renders the surface unclean. A sandy soil will absorb these droppings whenever there are rains to dissolve them. This is a matter of prime importance in keeping fowls in a healthy condition. Where farmers are too busy to give Every feeder knows that cattle, all the more necessary to select a naturally favorable location for the poultry house.

> Minorcas This variety of fowls belongs to the Mediterranean class and they are placed next to the Leghorns in laying qualities. They are in appearance very similar to the Leghorn. Their general outline is, in fact, that of the latter, but of more length of body and heavier in mold. Indeed, they are the only variety of the Mediterranean class that has a given weight which approaches that of the Wyandotte, being only one-half pound lighter than the last named. The origin of the



Minorca, like that of so many others of our profitable poultry, is much in doubt. Some are of the opinion that they originally came from Minorca, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, one of the Balearic Isles, while others contend they are a variety of the Black Spanish. Be that as it may, they are one of the most profitable breeds of poultry for the farm that is known. For table purposes they are good, the flesh being white or light colored and fine grained. Their chief property is their egg production. They are nonsitters and year-around layers. As winter layers they are exceptionally good when kept under fairly favorable circumstances.

Percheron Breeders Meet. A special meeting of the directors of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association was held at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago on Wednesday, May 20. Reports were presented by the secretary and treasurer showing the association to be in good financial condition and that the registrations for the past four months were in excess of those received in the corresponding four months of last year. Resolutions were passed authorizing the treasurer to pay all outstanding bills for advertising, etc. It was voted that \$500 in medals be given to the American Royal Show to be distributed as special premiums for Percheron exhibit at their show to be held at Kansas City, Mo., this coming fall; it was also voted that this be awarded to Percherons exhibited at the International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago in December. A resolution was carried unanimously recommending that the association give \$1,000 in cash to be awarded as special premiums at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to be held at St. Louis, Mo., 1904.-S. D. Thompson, secretary.

Putting in Clover. In a communication to Ontario farmers, A. D. Shamel said: I will say that our farmers have followed the practice of putting up clover hay green for the past five years, with universal success. The clover is usually cut down in the evening, allowed to wilt the next morning, and stored in the mow in the afternoon. This process prevents the loss of leaves after the ordinary process of curing and places the hay in the very best possible condition for future use When this hay is taken out of the mow it comes as fresh and green as the day it was put in, without any dust or mold. The only precaution that seems necessary is to keep the stored in the barn, and until the heat from the processes of fermentation has disappeared. There have been some cases of spontaneous combus starter, and if properly prepared con- the results of storing partially green hay in stacks, rather than the green hay directly from the field.