Witt is very promising. Rev. Steeth of Plattsmouth has signed his charge and accepted a call

of August 31 to September 5.

in Portland, Oregon.

A. Grahama of North Bend, who was badly scalded by pulling the plug out of a washing machine, died from the effects of burns.

At Edgar, Harry Ackley and an other boy were playing on the street throwing small potatoes at each other. Young Ackley was hit in the right eye and the eyeball was ruptured.

Seventy-five patients were brough to Hastings from the Lincoln insan asylum. They were put in the new wing at the chronic asylum. The patients now number one thousand.

Two harns one on the property of Henry Beal and the other on that of C. B. Letten, were destroyed by fire at Fairbury. A horse belonging to Charles Gilmore perished in the Articles of incorporation have been

filed by the Farmers' Grain and Supply company of Atlanta, with an authorized capital of \$10,000, and with B. Hodges as president and Frank Oakman as secretary.

While working on a telephone pole at Hastings, Percy Morris, a lineman, was pinned against the pole by heavy cable which broke. His cries brought assistance just as he was about to fall fainting from the pain.

J. A. Parks, Bruce Meridath, Jame Sarver and William Boyer have returned to York from a fishing trip near Lake Ericson, in Wheeler county where they found bass so numero that it was all they could do to man age their lines. They brought home 120 pounds of bass.

miles south of York on the Blue river. building and machinery were the sole property of J. H. Beares, who bought the property of E. O. Wright some years ago. The loss is about \$7,000, with \$1,000 insurance.

E. C. Hurd, representing the Omaha. Lincoln & Beatrice Electric Railway rangements for buying right of way for his road. The one was surveyed some time ago and the promoters say they will push the electric line through as soon as right of way can

The State Board of Pharmacy met and selected two secretaries to fill vacancies on the board. W. M. Tonner of Lynch was chosen for the short term to succeed C. L. Stillman, resigned, and Harry L. Harper of Beatrice to succeed J. H. Schmidt of Omaha. whose term expires January 1. Both of the secretaries chosen will take their offices January 1.

The seven Melnenger boys, residing in Cass county, were in Plattsmouth the other day. Their names, ages and weight follow: Phillip, aged 50, weight, 196 pounds; George, 52, 1791/2; Jake, 54, 2184; Henry, 58, 2404; Conrad, 62, 200%; Mike, 65, 217; Bals, 68, 225. The average weight is 211 pounds, and they are among Cass Milt McKnight and brought prices county's best citizens.

A savings bank opened its doors for business in Plattsmouth on the 1st of July.

A case involving a new construction of the national homestead law was filed in the United States circuit cour at Omaha. The litigants are George S. Whitaker of Buffalo county, Ne braska, plaintiff, and William Kilgore Thomas McBride, Logan Sammons sheriff, and one Evans, defendants. The petition is for an injunction re straining the defendants from ousting the plaintiff from his homestead.

Architect James Tyler, jr., is busily engaged on half a dozen or more different jobs for the state. The board Omaha from Indianapolis. He will not of public lands and buildings has in- take charge formally until July 1. Mr. structed him to look after repairs that Rathbone is one of the pioneer offimust be done to protect the buildings | cials in the rural free delivery servalready standing before attempting ice. He was one of the inspectors plans for new buildings. The most who opened the service in Nebraska. important structure is the hospital for He laid out the first rural routes operthe insane at Norfolk. This is to cost sting out of Omaha, several years ago, \$100,000.

From afteen hundred to two thou sand acres of wheat and a considerable acreage of oats were completely destroyed by the hall storm in Cherry county. This is considered a con servative estimate. The parties who have been over the hailed district say the loss in wheat alone will be from twenty to thirty thousand dollars.

seriously burned about the face and neath the window he discovered a hands by the explosion of a gasoline rat's nest in which were five valuable

Every year farmers and truck gardeners in York county have increased their strawberry yields. H. H. Schnefly sold off his patch one day last week over \$200 worth at 10 cents a quart, netting Mr. Schneibly about \$100 after paying for the labor of picking.

Coroner Shultz held an inquest over James P. McKinney, who was found d in the hay loft of his barn at Harvard, the verdict of the jury being work will continue this summer. The that deceased came to his death by a nursery will be enlarged so as to builet from a pistol by his own cover 200 acres, which will hold 2,000,-

As the result of eating some poison ous plant a small child of Brnest Wager of Arlington is dead and another one is lying in a critical condition. Although all symptoms of pois- to hold the Sarpy county fair Septemoning are present the physicians are ber 15, 16, 17, 18. sed over the cases and cannot

ate the exact cause of death. ha Butala, a painter, employed on thirty feet below. He managed to gentleman is vigorous, has excellent

LEGISLATORS LOSE PAY.

Court Says They are Entitled to but \$3 Per Day.

LINCOLN.-Judge Holmes of the district court has decided that the legislative amendment to the constitution, lengthening the legislative ses sion from forty to sixty days, increasing the pay of the legislators from \$3 to \$5 a day, and lengthening the time that bills may be introduced from thinty to forty days, was invalid.

The court granted a temporary injunction restraining the auditor from paying claims of legislators in excess of \$3 a day for forty days.

The decision was rendered in a suit brought by Former Supreme Court Commissioner Ryan, who asked for an injunction to prevent the legislators from drawing pay under the amendment to the constitution, which was passed in 1887. The amendment was originally submitted in 1886, and when the legislature canvassed the returns, it was declared lost. Later some fine work was done, by which a recount was ordered and the amendment was

declared adopted. The court took the position that the legislature could not pass a special act by which a majority of the members might count in a constitutional amendment whenever it suited their

The case will be immediately appealed to the supreme court.

RHEA TO GET NO REPRIEVE.

Governor Mickey Says He Sees Reason to Interfere in Case. LINCOLN.-Governor Mickey has anounced that there will be no respite or reprieve granted to Murderer William Rhea. He intends to settle the matter finally, so that there will be no further agitation, and no other governor will have the responsibility fixed upon him. He will stand ready. however, until the last hour to listen to any pleas in his behalf. The attornevs for Rhea have been given another chance to present their case. The governor has gone over the record and found nothing to justify the exercise of his prerogative, but is willing to have anything therein specially called to his attention.

Rhea has a death watch over him now. Every moment of his time he is watched by one or two guards, and if he does give the gallows the slip, as some of his old cronies behind prison company, was in Papillion making ar- bars thinks he intends to do, he must have a new card up his sleeve. Rhea gave up hope at the time of the last hearing. He does not whimper or whine, but spends his time reading religious works.

> Encounters Strange Force. ANSLEY.-Mr. Lewis is putting down the two and a half inch casing well for the town water system, and at a depth of 120 feet met with a condition that he is unable to explain. All the hydraulic well machinery was working perfectly, the water coming up on the outside of the casing, as usual, when all at once the well casing raised twelve to fifteen inches. Old well diggers here are unable to account for this strange force.

> Western Horses Bring Good Prices. WEST POINT.—An influx of western bred horses is noticed in the local markets. A carload of twenty-three head was sold on the streets by Col. ranging from \$40 to \$80 per head.

Colt Brings High Figure. HASTINGS .- - About six years ago J. D. Mines of this city possessed a colt which gave promise of attaining considerable speed. The colt was sold for \$500, which at the time was regarded an exceessively high price. After that the horse changed hands several times, the price following an increasing rate. Recently the animal was shipped to England, where it was sold for \$19,000.

The Free Delivery Office. S. B. Rathboine, the new superintendent of the western division of the rural free delivery service, arrived in therefore is not a stranger to Omaha.

Thief Was a Rat.

YORK.-From time to time T. P. Owen, jeweler, has missed valuable window. Complaint was made to the chief of police and arrangements were made to watch the window in which the goods were on display. All Mrs. C. S. Bradley of Beatrice, wife efforts to discover the thief were fruitless. In making repairs underwatch chains and one ring.

Planting Pines in Sandhills. One hundred acres of land in the sand hills of the Dismal River Forest reserve in Nebraska were planted this spring by the bureau of forestry. On eighty acres 100,000 pine seedlings were set out, and the other twenty acres were sowed with the seed. The 000 seedlings. It is intended to in-

Sarpy County Fair Dates. PAPILLION.-At a meeting of the directors at Springfield it was decided

Over a Hundred Years Old. WEST POINT.—Cuming county Burlington bridge which boasts a centenarian in the person c! the Missouri river at Platts- Henry Kamphoff, who was born in was knocked into the river, Germany on January 19, 1800. The old eyesight and does not look over sixty. | flag all right.

CAMPFIRE TALES

(Lines written on a train in Carolina on reading that Sedgwick Post, Grand Army of the Republic, had asked to be permitted to escort the remains of Miss Winnie Davis to the railroad station at Narragansett Pier.)

ot on the smoke-crowned Gettysburg. umbered hosts, fell thick and fast-

Not there ye conquered; Not in the springtime on the field of pomattox, With scattered ranks, hungry and The soldiers of our Southland, weary,

Laid down their arms with hearts all

sore oppressed— Not then ye conquered; But when long years had passed, the At Narragansett Pier Death's ange And claimed the pr

Daughter of the Confederacy he That day ve conquered When ye brave soldiers of the Northland Asked the sad privilege to guard her

bler, You made to vanish the And caused to fall full many a South-Twas then ye conquered.

-David J. Weisiger, in New York Times

Did Not Think It Much. Says a veteran: "A man, writing on the third day at Stone river, said: 'We didn't do much yesterday except get ready for the rebs. It was like working in the old gravel banks at home. About 2 o'clock two more divisions came over from the right and settled near us, and we heard artillery and wagons moving quite near us in the rear. Everything was quiet in front, unusually quiet, and we thought things were moving all right when there was a roar of musketry and the air full of flying bullets. Before we could lower our rifles to the ground, chips and splinters were flying from them. We blazed away as hard as we could. Our own cannon fired over us. We hugged the ground close and kept pegging away. It didn't seem to me we were doing much good, but we fired as rapidly as we could load. "'Suddenly our own artillery ceased firing and I thought the game was up. Then we were ordered forward and we went at a full run down into the smoke in front. We crashed into a boys who found themselves in the rear of the first rebel line clubbed their muskets and grabbed the men nearest them. There was a rough and were wasting our time when the rebels surrendered. After resung a minute we started forward again, and it seem-

return to our intrenchments.' "This is a description of the repulse of Breckenridge's corps on the left, one of the most decisive and picturesque battles of the civil war. The man who wrote the letter was in one of the regiments that led the charge that drove back the flower of Gen. Bragg's army. The artillery firing to which he refers was from sixty cannon massed in the rear and on the flank of his division. The defeat or repulse of Breckenridge gave the Union army the splendid victory of Stone river, and yet this man in the front line of the battle wrote of it simply as if he had been describing a county fair at home."

very well, indeed, and ordered us to

The Girl of the War Period. "The civil war," said the sergeant "made as great a change in the young women of the period as it did in the young men. I have often thought that the impulse that has carried so many girls into employments formerly monopolized by men was born in the first years of the war. The girl of the period was proud of her femininity and was extremely particular in the matter of employment. Even the father of a large family of girls might not ask his daughters to do what was regarded as men's work without exciting criticism from both men and

women. "The girl of the smaller city, the village, and the country drew a sharp line between what she might do and what her brother might do. She was a reaction from the girl of the previous generation who had been trained to do all sorts of work in and about the farm house and was jealous of her prerogative as a girl. Her mother's had been trained to spin and sew, to weave cloth and make coats, as well as dresses; to raise vegetables as well as cook them, and therefore the girl of 1860, if circumstances permitted was not inclined to do any of these things. The men were to do their work and she was to do hers.

"When the war came and swept the men of the farms and towns southward, however, the women were ready and willing to take up men's work. Even those who had been taught to believe that to be a lady was to be idle became eager to help the soldiers. Young women who did not know how to sew organized sewing circles, and woolen shirts and other garments received by the soldiers were fearfully

and wonderfully made. "Buttons at the collar band, in front left-handed shirts, but they swore they fighting veterans." would wear them if they had to stand on their heads to button them. And these girls stitching, stitching in misabsent men, were transformed into Ocean.

Brave Man Does Not Talk. "I met the other day," said the major, "a man who never refers to his house by the province of Massachuarmy life and never tells a war story. You would think there was probably something wrong in his record to be from the place. The structure was ashamed of, but I happen to know that | the scene of many stirring incidents, he is the man that, when our regiment | both before and during the war. was surrounded on every side by rebel cavalry tore the flag from the staff. wrapped it around his body under his blouse, and, as the boys were preparing to surrender, shouted, 'Let's make enth national encampment, G. A. R. a run for it; here goes.' Dashing into which promises to be the greatest the high weeds, he ran under the horse event in the annals of that patriotic of the nearest cavalryman and struck out for the hills. Two hundred other men followed, going in every direction, and the rebels after them, but 150 escaped, and the leader of the party reported to his Colonel with the a vaccine distributed by the govern-

"He admits that he did all this, but he asks: 'What's the use of talking about it? He contends also that he acted on instinct and he believes de votion to the flag and standing by it and fighting for it and trying to save t were inherited qualities coming down in the blood from the revolu tionary and other wars. He carried our flag in a good many engagements and he told me there were times when wounded men staggered to him or crawled to him, not, as he could see, with any idea of helping him, but with the thought of being near the flag and true to it. This, he says, was the fin-

war, but he doesn't talk about it." Monument to Veterans. Great was the crowd assembled in the County Court House yard at Media to witness the unveiling of the monument erected in memory of the sol diers and sailors from Delaware county who fought and dled in the civil

A parade, in which more than 3,000

persons took part, was the first thing

est thing in the soldier of the civil

on the program. Fourteen bands were in line, with many G. A. R. Posts from nearby towns. The veterans marched with the precision shown when they were fighting for the Union. In the procession, too, were all the militia companies in the county, fire companies, many civic organizations, and 200 school children waving small flags. "At Shiloh," said the colonel, "two of Wolford's men rode along the lines on the second day of the battle, when we knew the regiment was fifty or a hundred miles away. They wanted to see for themselves how the fight was going. In the Knoxville campaign we came early one morning on some of Wolford's men on picket duty. The boys said if the pickets belonged to any other cavalry regiment we would know where we were, but as Wolford's men might be anywhere, their presence in our front gave us no hint as to where we were, except that we were near the enemy. Wilder's men, by the way, had the same sort of facil-

Boy Was Proud. One of the members of an Ohio

see them."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

post tells this good one illustrative 'contraband' negro as servant. 'Jim' 'belonged' to the lieutenant-colonel and 'Harve' to the major. One day tumble fight and it seemed to me we the lieutenant-colonel, hearing a disturbance in the rear of his tent, went out and found the two engaged in the amiable occupation of throwing ed to me the whole army was going kitchen utensils at each other's forward with us. Just at dusk the head. After quelling the disorder the General rode up, said we had done officer demanded an explanation of

the row. 'Jim' replied in justification, as follows: "Dat boy Harbe am de ungratefulest nigger I eber saw. I fetched him up ter de majer, an' interduced him ter de majer, an' got him er good place wid der majer, an' now he's puttin' on more airs dan de majer. Dat's wat's de matter, sah.' "-Washington Star.

Greek Meets Greek.

In Sherman's memorable march the sea his forces encountered a foe which might have turned the tide of events had it not been for the timely interference of petticoat protection. As the serried columns of soldiers advanced with great and imposing pomp and power down the main street of Savannah, Ga., a gate suddenly sprang open and emitted a rusty, ragged negro urchin and a grisly, bench-legged cur, both thoroughly electrifled with curiosity and excitement. With true canine aggressiveness, the small dog barked and bounded with audacious ferocity, while the terrorstricken boy, paralyzed by the pomp of the panorama passing before him, without moving his eyes or changing his attitude, screamed the alarm: "Oh, mammy, mammy! don't let Tige bite the army!"-C. L. Barnett in Lippincott.

Took Their Coionel's Word. Humphrey Marshall, commanding of our young friends will give the the Fifth Kentucky C. S. A., has been pictured as a harsh and cruel officer. He was the reverse so far as his men were concerned, and was in a fury against the Richmond government which made a parado of sending 1,000 light cotton suits for his suffering men in midwinter. When the suits were distributed Marshall made a speech ex- it, and always be handled by a staff. plaining that the suits were made of A daily grooming will greatly improve the best Southern wool, and therefore his looks and doubtless do him good. but he assured his men they were a very superior article. The boys knew the General was lying, but they ac-

spirit.-Exchange. Mountaineers Good Soldiers Says a veteran: "Nelson's first campaign carried several regiments through the counties in eastern Kentucky which in recent years have been the scenes of outlawry growing in the first months of the war the out of personal feuds. Forty years ago the men from these counties who went to the Union army became soldiers in a shorter time than others. Trained in the rough school of ex and at the cuff bands were on the perience in the mountains, and used wrong side, and not infrequently the to hardship, they required little seasoning. One regiment of m stitch effect that made them look like men went into battle six weeks after the sleeves of a lady's dress. The enlistment, and did so well that the boys were wont to laugh over the dear opposing rebels thought they were

Old Colonial Powder House. "The old powder house," as the old directed zeal, with tears dropping on building is generally known, is a their work, as they thought of the relic of prerevolutionary days, having been built two centuries ago by John workers. They learned to do things Mallett, who used it is a mill. It is and to do them well."-Chicago Inter in Somerville, Mass., on a rocky eminence, forming the centerpiece of a beautiful city park.

From 1747 until after the revolution the old mill was used as a powder setts bay. In 1774 the British troops seized 250 half-barrels of gunpowder

The National Encampment All roads lead to San Francisco in August, 1903, and to the Thirty-sevorganization and in the history of California as well.

Thousands of head of cattle are now caved from death from blackleg by ment



From Farmers' Review: The rearing of geese for market and exhibition purposes if properly managed, will hring in a considerable income, with little expense. A few suggestions may be of interest and help to those unacquainted with their management. I have had best success by dividing my stock into small flocks of one dozen each at the breeding season, each tiock consisting of 6 males and 6 females. If left to themselves geese will pair, if sexes are of equal number, although 1-3 males and 2-2 females will give good results. The dividing into small flocks necessitates expense for fencing, but as the fence is about the only item of cost in providing quarters for them it is insignificant when compared with the expense of poultry nouses. The shelter for geese may be of the rudest kind. With the exception of severe storms in winter they need no shelter except shade, afforded by bushes or trees. If one is so fortunate as to have a pond, the yards should extend some little distance into it and the eggs will prove more fertile. Water to swim in is not necessarily

essential, however, for I have had excellent results from tubs and small tanks sunk in the ground. Barrels placed on the side may be used for nests if desired, but geese are gener ally indifferent to nests provided for them. Geese are largely self-supporting. They pasture much the same as cattle. Breeding geese should be procured before the breeding season, for in new quarters geese do not lay so well nor mate so freely. Results from young geese, too, are generally unsatisfactory. Eggs do not hatch well and goslings lack vigor. I have had experience with several varieties, but prefer the Toulouse. They are of largest size, probably the best layers, and they are equal if not superior to any other variety in the amount of feathers produced in the year. And this is a very important fact to be considered, when it comes to the matter of profit. I consider it most profitable to keep only the best of pure-bred ity in being where no one expected to stock and produce stock for fancy and exhibition purposes. It costs no more to raise them and the stock when raised commands a much higher price. There is also the additional advantage of the — Ohio regiment had each a advance above the market price. Geese are long lived and if properly handled are profitable to a great age. -Elmer Gimlin, Christian County, Illi-

Quick Returns from Poultry. Poultry gives quick returns to the investor. There is no other branch of live stock producing that compares with poultry raising in this regard. In the raising of beeves, horses, sheep and swine considerable time must elapse before the returns are made on the investment. Not so the poultry business. A year is a long time in the poultry business. If a man wishes to raise broilers, he buys an incubator in November, buys his eggs to put into it a short time afterwards and in the months of early spring not require a year to get returns. He hatches his chicks from hens or incubators in March, April and May

has marketed his two-pound birds and is ready to reinvest. Even if he wants to produce winter eggs, he does and by December is taking in money from the sale of his eggs. The farmer's son or daughter can take advantage to invest some pocket money in a real business, and get not only pleasure but profit from it. This fact should lead many of the young people on the farms to go into the poultry business on a small scale Ten thousand flocks might be started this spring by these youthful experimenters and be made to yield some returns by Christmas. Hundreds of boys on our farms are going into experimental corn raising on a small scale. Why not some others go into experimental poultry raising? This is a field for the girls as well as for the boys. Let the matter of quick returns be made a test. It would be interesting to learn the records made

matter their consideration. Caring for the Bull. The bull should have a ring in his says Charles L. Hill, and earlier if he is headstrong, and as soon as it is healed he should be taught to lead by

along this line. We hope that many

might seem strange to Kentuckians. Do not keep your bull in a foul dark pen, but if possible give him a light, airy box stall, in sight of the herd of cows, and be sure and clean his cepted the "Southern wool" in good stall, and water him daily. Do not abuse him, but still be firm with him. Never fool or play with a young bull but always make him mind, and then as he grows older never give him a chance to know that he can do anything else. Do not trust him if he is gentle, though you may do as you please about it if he acts cross. It is always the gentle bull that kills the man. Careless handling of bulis has cost our own state some of her best dairymen and breeders. Prizes for Angus Cattle.

lorg' Association has at ated \$5,000 for the Chicago Interna-Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska and for the Kansas Hutchinson fair. The following state fairs will get \$200 each: Colorado. Wisconsin and South Dakota. San Antonio (Texas) International fair, and the El Paso (Texas) Cattle exhibit each receive \$200. For the Canadian Toronto Industrial show and fair \$100 each has been appropriated. Interested parties should send to coming shows and sales.

Night Yarding Cows. From Farmers' Review' It is get to yard in. One of my neighbors has a lot of about two acres for twenty | will accomplish little." cows. There should be access to water. We find yarding cows more the pasture. And cows under this treatment give a more regular amount of milk, than when permitted to run out, as they seem less excited.—H. Betts, Lorain county, Ohio.



of a belt for growing this and that sion of apple growing.

apple were determined to do all pos- ideal way of feeding cattle. sible to establish the growing of this king of fruits in the regions where the roughage it is greedily swallowed they lived. They saw that varieties and passes into the third and fourth must be developed that would stand the severe conditions of those climates. A generation has passed, and we see those states now large producers of apples of new and hardy varieties. The apple growing territory has thus been pushed hundreds of miles further north than it was thirty years ago. We are now told that the regions of Wisconsin about Lake Superior will yet be dotted with productive apple orchards.

In these localities the problem of apple growing is a hard one, but is not too difficult for the genius of man practiced by the most successful cat-

More work has perhaps been done fact that cold has always been recog- thoroughly tested in the eastern nized as an enemy of the apple, while states and Canada, and when once heat has not been. Yet the apple, being a temperate climate fruit, is as certainly held in check by the heat lairy farm, and while it has not been, as by the cold. In our southern as yet, very generally used in the prostates we find large areas where the juction of beef, the results as reportapple is not grown. These are usu- ed to date are most encouraging. The fences to make and buildings to put ally the level lands. Along the mounof being able to sell all surplus eggs tain ranges, at a good altitude, the lium through the west along the foothills of the the winter months. Rockies it has nearly reached the Mexican border. Doubtless work on varieties will yet dot the southern fields with orchards bearing red and be the man who combines the proyellow apples.

Great possibilities are locked up in the variations that are found in seedings, and what the limit of these varieties are no man can now guess: for work with them has but begun. After another hundred years of seedling growing and experimentation with new varieties we shall know more about the limitations of the apple. We may yet grow apples in abundance from the Canadian line to the Gulf of Mexico.

Hill Side Orchards. The orchard on the top and sides of a hill must have different treatment from that growing on the level or gently-sloping land. The latter may be cultivated annually. The hill orchard cannot be cultivated, as that would result in disastrous washing during heavy rains. One object in nutting an orchard on a rather steep hill is to utilize it in a way that will prevent loss of soil and its fertility by the means of running water. But in the case of the hillside orchard it is not generally necessary to set out the trees on the native sod and leave them to their fate. In many cases, where the soil is composed of heavy clay, drainage is a help. We body will be injured, and butter made have seen clay hillsides that would hold water in holes and hollows for a week after a rain. In such soil the excavation made for the tree at the ation and the operator is apt to detime of setting out will prove a veriwater will remain for days to the great detriment of the tree. We call attention to this fact for the reason that many people have the idea that the can system will always be a failall land with a declivity is naturally ure.

well-drained. have to be kept in sod, but this does not always prevent the use of the spade around the trees. After the ground has become well filled with the roots of the trees it is sometimes advisable to use mulch. This destroys of having it thoroughly mixed and to the grass, but does not disturb the soil. To what extent this can be prac ticed will depend on the conditions of soil, slope of land and rainfall.

Prizes for Oxfords. The American Oxford Down Record Association will offer \$60.00 in specia prizes at each state and provincial fair in 1903, provided the Oxford breed is allowed a separate class. The money to be divided as follows: All stock competing for these prizes must be good specimens of the breed or no for the following state fairs: Illinois, tional Live Stock Exposition, Chicago what is left on cow's milk. ter Fair, Guelph, Ont., December, 1903 tame, allowing even the children to For further information address, W handle her. A young sow to farrow A. Shafor, Secretary, Hamilton, Ohio so many fine pigs is a valuable prop-

Mexico and Irrigation. in a recent report gives the following point of a valuable brood sow, but this be a good plan to pasteurize the for the Canadian Winter Provincial extract concerning Mexican agricul awful disposition. But one person of cream after it comes from the sepature from a recent number of the all we have inquired of ever heard of rator. The pasteurized cream should Economista Mexicano: "It is an un such a case.—Emma Clearwaters. Thomas McFarlane, Secretary, 17 Ex- deniable fact among economists tha change avenue, Chicago, for the pre- the territory of the Republic in it liminary catalogue relating to the present condition is not capable o producing sufficient to sustain it creases, and the agricultural produc offered by the association at the surest way to avoid this trouble is ting to be a common practice in this ing power of the country diminishes vicinity to yard the cows at night. The remedy would be irrigation, bu vided for are the International at but I presume in many cases this can For my eight, I have about an acre this is costly, and unless the govern Chicago, the Indiana State Fair at In- not be done. The flavor must be ment undertakes it, private initiative dianapolis, the Kentucky Live Stock

profitable than letting them run in that provides against age; he that fools away the one must either beg c Maritime Stock Breeders' Association starve in the other.-Estrange.

ing hints.



If cholera attacks the hog and wipes him out, about twenty-five per cent of our high-priced corn is wasted except | the barn in at least one direction, afas if a well-marked territory could from a fertility standpoint. This is a fording good natural drainage for be described within which produce question which every farmer should both barn and yard. If the barn is of that kind could be grown, and out. study carefully. How can he make already built and poorly located, side of which it could not be grown. beef without the hog to consume the draining and grading will do much to The term has been applied to the waste feed? Not that we have any raising of apples, and men now and objections to the hor, for he certainly then speak of the "apple belt." But is the farmer's best friend, but we there is no apple belt, and to use must be prepared for emergencies. the term merely confuses the discus- We must feed cattle oftentimes when we have no hogs. We must study The apple can be grown over a more carefully the process of digeswide area of country,-how wide we tion of feedstuffs. When we see from anot yet know, as that is largely twenty to thirty per cent of the corn lependent on varieties. Thus in Wis- which a steer is made to consume onsin, Minnesota and northern lows passing through the digestive system it seemed at one time as if it were it is a sure indication that there is quite useless to attempt to grow ap- something wrong. We are either feedples. The early settlers put in apple ing the animal more than it can astrees of the Baldwin. Pippin and similate or its digestive system is out Greening varieties, and experienced of condition. In most instances the failure for the mest part. They for trouble is due to a deranged digestive some time after believed that to grow system caused by overfeeding. This apples in those states, except in ex- leads up to another point which is the ceptionally favorable localities, was mixing of grain and roughage, to mpossible. But some lovers of the gether which is, in our estimation, the When grain is fed separately from

stomachs of the animal, thus escaping mastication and the action of the saliva of the mouth which has the yard each year and applying a thick power of converting starch into sugar coat of gravel or cinders to the graded which is digestible. By mixing the part, the entire yard will, in a few grain with the roughage it will be re- years, be in good condition. When masticated, thus much more thoroughly digested than when each are fed to pack hard, a small amount of clay separately. This method of feeding involves the cutting of roughage, a It will then form a firm surface. step which most farmers are not prepared to take as yet, but one which they can well afford to be thinking about as in the near future it will be tle feeders.

Another question which is worthy n pushing the apple growing region of our attention is the silo. The silo, north than in extending it toward the while a new thing in lowa, is by no soft it should be hauled into the field south. This is due largely to the means an experiment. It has been and the bedding commenced again on tried it speaks for itself. It is now considered to be indispensible on the succulent feed for our stock during In recapitulation I may say that the

successful farmer of the future will luction of first-class live stock with his farming operations, who keeps beef cows for the double purpose of producing butter and calves intended for the block, who gets nearly as many pounds of gain from sixteen pounds of corn as the average feeder of to-day gets from twenty-five pounds when fed to cattle. Who comoines his grain with the roughage fed to his animals thereby securing more complete digestion of the same, and who stores his cornstalks in the silo that they may be converted into beef and dairy products instead of being burned in the fields.-W. J. Kennedy.

Buy a Pasteurizer. Pasteurization of milk is done very satisfactorily by intermittant pasteurzation whereas for cream it is necessary to use a continuous pasteurizer. says M. Mortenson. It is a mistake when people conceive the idea that they will start to make pasteurized outter and first experiment for a while before they go to the expense of buying a pasteurizer. The result is that they start to pasteurize their cream in cans; if cream especially that is rich in butterfat is exposed to high temperature for any length of time the from such cream will acquire a body similar to that of renovated butter: that kind of butter will sell below quo-

All manufacturers of pasteurizers United States1,522,520,000 use every effort to make the best on Canada (Ontario) 25,621,000 the market and one that can be operated with the greatest possible degree of economy; they are fitting them with Argentina 78,000,000 stirrers of various construction; these Uruguay 5,576,000 are to make the milk move rapidly over the hot surface with the object prevent it from burning on the sides Italy 87,969,000 of the machine. They also aim to Austria-Hungary 168,212,000 have the cream exposed to the high Roumania 116,945,000 temperature only a short time and then cooled immediately so as to

prevent any injury to the body. An Unmotherly Sow. From the Farmers' Review: On the 27th of April an eleven months C. W. sow farrowed eight very fine, and one small pig. Although provided with abundant nourishment for them, she prizes will be awarded; must be brec had no motherly instinct whatever. As all the rest of the world combined. and owned by the exhibitor in the soon as one would get in reach it state or province where competing was bit, she either killing it outright registered in the American Oxford or crippling it so it died. Then she Down Record, bear the A. O. D. R would run. There was no desire to A. ear tag and certificate of registry eat the pig. She was coaxed to lie under seal of the association, present down, the pigs then put to her one by ed at time of exhibition. Where there one until they got nourishment. When The American Aberdeen-Angus is but one exhibitor, but one prize coaxing failed, she was tied down, but enty-five dollars will also be offered up her milk or else lay flat on her tional Live Stock Show; \$3,500 for by this association in special prizes stomach when compelled to lie down. the Kansas City Show, and \$300 each to Oxford Down Sheep at the Interna Finally we gave it up and are raising December, 1903, and \$75.00 will be She is, and has been since we reoffered at the Ontario Provincial Win | ceived her last fall, very gentle and

Shropshire Premiums.

erty, if she would only mother them.

send to Mortimer Levering, secretary, any other remedy that is successful population; this is daily becoming at Lafayette, Indiana, for a circular in handling such milk. Of course it more serious as the population in relative to the special premiums to be is not necessary to state that the shows this season. The shows pro- to keep the cows out of such pastures Breeders' Association at Louisville. Kentucky, Oregon State Fair at Port- this purpose.—E. H. Farrington, Wis-It must be an industrious yout! land, the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association at Regina, N. W. T., the at Amherst, N. S., the American Royal skin hanging just below the ears-by Show at Kansas City, Mo., Toronto | many called deaf-ears. They vary in Kleptomaniacs draw the line at tak Industrial Exposition and Ontario color, being red, white, blue and cream Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph.



In locating a dairy bara care should be taken to have a gentle slope from remedy the evil. In most cases it would take but a small amount labor with plow and scraper, when the ground is in suitable condition to handle, to give the surface of the yard a slope from the barn sufficient to carry of the surface water. Even if dirt has to be hauled in from outside the yard to accomplish this it will not be expensive. The drainage alone under a yard is not sufficient, as the tramping of the cattle soon puddles the surface, preventing the

water from passing down to the tile. After the grading is done the yard should be covered with gravel or cinders. By putting the coarser in the bottom and the finer on top a good hard yard can be obtained and at a comparatively small expense where material of this kind is available. If this cannot all be done in one year, it is of the utmost importance that a beginning be made by grading and graveling a portion of the yard next the barn, so that the cows may have some place on which to get out of the mud and fith. By grading a part of the gravel does not contain enough clay should be mixed with the top layer.

A portion of the yard should be bedded, thus affording the cows a place to lie in the open air on pleasant days. If straw is scarce the cleanest of t'e soiled bedding from the stable will answer for this purpose. When the straw and manure on this bedded portion of the yard become too deep and the solid yard.-W. J. Fraser.

Getting the Most for Mills

From the Farmers' Review: My experience with a creamery began a number of years ago. I was in debt for my farm, had ground to clear, sion that the thing to do was to get where competition was not so strong. We had some cows, and began milking them, taking the milk to the creamery, which brought in something every month. After trying it a while it seemed like worth holding on to so I got a well-bred Jersey bull. have kept one ever since and now my young cows look like fine fullblood Jerseys, and some of them are as good. The creamery was destroyed by fire after two or three years and it was a year or more before they rebuilt. In the meantime I had to do something with my milk. so began making butter for private trade, I purchased a U. S. Cream Separator, tread power and Babcock milk tester, and went at it in a scientific way, letting the creamery go. I now have a large butter trade, am getting a good price for my butter, and the cream I have over, after filling my orders, goes to the ice cream trade in summer and in winter the extra butter is shipped. If any are not situated so they can make first class butter, take your milk to a creamery, where they can make fine goods, rather than put on the market an in-

The World's Corn Crop.

Brown County, Illinois.

ferior grade that cannot get above

the grocery store prices, which are

always the lowest .- T. A. Bloomfield.

It takes about a year and a half to obtain reliable statistics regarding any crop grown in all the continents, and for this reason the latest statistics we have of the world's corn crop are for the year 1901. It will be interesting cide that pasteurized butter will not to our readers to learn the extent to table water bowl, in which stagnant be a success. It must be fully under- which corn is grown in foreign counstood that whenever we want to pas- tries. We give the yields for the year teurize cream for buttermaking we mentioned, when, however, the crop in must invest money in a pasteurizer; this country was about 400,000,000 bushels short of the normal. The report is in bushels:

Mexico Chile France 26,393,000 Spain 23,000,000 Portugal 15,000,000 Bulgaria 30,000,000 Servia 25,000,000 Russia 64,596,000 Algeria 350,000 Egypt 30,000,000 Cape Colony 2,000,000 Australasia 10,505,000

Total2,320,687,000 It will be noticed that the United States raises about twice as much as

From Farmers' Review: A man

writes that he has accepted a position as buttermaker in a region where there are leeks in the pastures and that both the milk and the butter have a strong flavor from this weed. He wants to know "what is the best way for me to deal with such milk." In reply I have to say, that the best treatment known for milk containing the flavor of leaks at the present time. is to areate it thoroughly at milking time and then if you can conveniently arrange to heat the milk to a temperature of 130 degrees or higher when it is separated, you will remove some of this odor. If you cannot arbut we shall not risk her again. She range to separate the milk at this The English consul at Mexico City is a registered C. W. and has every high temperature then I think it will be cooled to nearly 50 degrees and then ripened with a good starter made from milk wisch contains none of Every Shropshire breeder should this odor of leeks. I do not know of "boiled out" in some way; there is no chemical toat is safe to use for

> consin Dairy School. The ear-lobes are the folds of hare