Matters in Nebraska.

THE STATE IN A NUTSHELL.

Plattsmouth workmen are planning for a big time labor day.

Near Wood River, Olie Scharley, 16 years old, was killed by the kick of a mule.

Mrs. Jacob Machital, residing in the north part of Beatrice, was badly injured by being kicked in the face by a colt she was trying to lariat.

Mrs. Sarah Riley fell down-stairs at her home in Nebraska City and received a fracture of the skull, which is thought by her physician will prove fatal, owing to her advanced age.

At a meeting held in Newport the Newport, Hammond & Southern Telephone company was formally organized with a capital stock of $3,000 and articles of incorporation were adopted.

The Fremont Telephone company, which has heretofore given its patrons free conversation with Hooper, serves notice that after August 15 it will charge a toll of 15 cents for three-minute talks.

The home of O. M. and A. C. Gunnison, two miles east of Howe, Nemaha county, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed by fire. The loss was about $100, insured in an Omaha company for $600.

The Omaha passenger train on the Missouri Pacific railway, as it came into Nebraska City struck a team of horses belonging to Frank Lawrence, a grocer, and killed them on a crossing. The driver was slightly injured.

During a storm a barn belonging to John R. Reed, living six miles west of Milford, was struck by lightning and burned. It contained twenty-five tons of new hay, 200 bushels of oats, a new harness, a new hay fork and other tools.

Dr. C. L. Pickett preached his farewell sermon to the members of the Christian church in Tecumseh last Sunday. He leaves for Minneapolis and early in September he sails for the Philippine islands, where he goes as a missionary.

An effort to organize a building and loan association in Sarpy county is being made at Papillion. C. B. Tower, who is booming the matter, has met with much encouragement. Most all of the prominent business men are in favor of it and will subscribe for stock.

Ten leases, covering 1,200 acres of land in the vicinity of Louisville, were filed in the county recorder's office by the Omaha Petroleum, Gas and Coal company. In addition to this land the company has other leases on about a thousand acres of property in that part of the county.

A lad from Rock Island, Ill., who is visiting relatives just south of Callaway and who had never seen a barb-wire fence, was introduced to one in a manner which he will never forget. While playing around the place, he ran into the wire, cutting his throat in a very serious manner. He will recover.

During an electrical storm the barn on Mrs. Ellen Murphy's farm, seven miles west of Tecumseh, was struck by lightning. A farm hand was in the barn unharnessing his team and both horses were struck and killed. The man was rendered unconscious but not injured. The barn and contents were burned.

Herman Winkler of Norfolk reported to the police of Council Bluffs early Sunday morning that he had been drugged and robbed of $285 and a gold watch by unknown men at Lake Manawa the night previous.

Charles Griess, a prominent farmer living three miles north of Tecumseh, undertook to stop a runaway team. He caught hold of the bridle with one hand and was thrown or drawn under the horses and the wagon also run over him. He had three ribs broken and was otherwise badly mangled. His injuries are thought to be fatal.

While crossing a bridge a few days ago two miles north of Barada the structure gave way and the occupants of a buggy, Samuel Van Osdel, George Saylor and William Awe, together with horses and buggy, and bridge, were landed in the water sixteen feet below. Mr. Van Osdel was the most unfortunate, sustaining a broken leg and dislocated wrist. The horses were saved.

Arrangements are about made for a match race between the running hose teams of the York and Seward fire departments, which will be run at Seward sometime the latter part of the month. A purse of $50 has been made up for the winning team.

William Schultz has brought an action against the Fremont brewery for $5,000 damages on account of injuries sustained by the alleged negligence of the defendant in the construction and operation of a machine for running a steam scoop.

As the result of a drunken spree and a quarrel Charles Balliet is dead and Alex Blair, his stepson, is in the Hartington jail, by his own confession charged with the crime. The murder occurred three miles northwest of St. Helena, at the home of the murdered man. The man was killed by a blow from the fist.

Thomas Zimmerman, a prominent German farmer residing in Hanover township, Gage county, sold forty head of hogs which averaged 400 pounds.

The $2,500 damage suit of Mrs. Cal Vandevere against the village of Steila has finally been settled out of court for a consideration of $375, which has been paid the injured party. Some time ago the board offered to settle by paying $300, but Mrs. Vandevere's lawyers held out for $400 and finally a compromise was effected.

The 7-year-old son of a farmer named Hille, living near Hadar, died from lockjaw. The convulsions were caused by stepping upon a stubble in the field twelve days ago.

FARMERS READY FOR BUSINESS

Elevator is Completed, Paid for and Money to Run It.

MINDEN—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Farmers' Grain and Supply company of Minden was held at the court house, and many matters of interest were taken up and discussed in connection with the completion and operation of their new elevator. The membership numbers over 250, and many of them have taken stock to the full limit. New members were taken in and old ones increased their stock until $1,700 was raised in about thirty minutes. Shares enough have been already taken to pay spot cash for the elevator and have money left to begin business with. It is a modern, up-to-date building, equipped with machinery to handle and clean grain to the very best advantage, and John D. Jones, one of the best grain men in this part of the state, has been employed to attend to it. The house is built on ground owned by the company on a B. & M. side track, and nothing is needed now except the grain and cars to ship it in.

FIND MISSING MONEY PACKAGE

Located Under Pile of Lumber, But No Clue as to the Thief.

KEARNEY—The $1,000 package supposed to have been stolen from the safe of the Union Pacific depot last week has been recovered. Officers were called in who were assisted in their search by Pickering and Boyle, the former on duty the night the money disappeared and the latter having been laid off a couple of days before. The money was found in Stickles' lumber yard under a pile of lumber and was wrapped in a newspaper. Superintendent Patterson had no theory to advance regarding the matter of loss or recovery and said that no further steps would be taken to apprehend the person or persons who took the money.

War About Wires.

At Fremont a force of linemen for the Nebraska Telephone company, under the direction of Manager Cumings of the Fremont exchange cut the wires connecting the Farmers' and the Hooper telephone exchanges at a point near the brick yards west of Hooper. This action was taken by the Nebraska company to enforce its contract with the Farmers' system, which prohibits the latter from making connections with any exchange except those belonging to the Bell concern. Four wires leading southwest from Hooper were severed. In being thus cut off, farmers having 'phones on the Farmers' line will henceforth have no communication with patrons of the Hooper and Fremont Telephone companies, as in the past. Before the Farmers' company signed up its contract with the Bell it entered into an agreement with the Hooper company for a free exchange of service. This contract has now expired.

To a bad attack of the hives add a little prickly heat, a few mosquitoes and a graphaphone playing in the next house and you have a sample of intolerable misery.

Wahoo Gets New Court House.

WAHOO—The people of Wahoo are celebrating over the result of the special election to vote bonds to the amount of $85,000 for the erection of a new court house. The proposition carried by a three-fourths majority.

"Doctor" a Cocaine Victim.

YORK—Dr. R. E. Bassett, who was taken from a train at York because he acted so strangely that the passengers believed him to be of unsound mind, was taken to his home at St. Joseph, Mo., by the sheriff. The man was suffering from the influence of cocaine and morphine. He was representing an alleged "hospital company" of St. Joseph.

Craig Plans Corn Carnival.

CRAIG—A corn carnival at Craig is billed for August 26 and 27. A. L. Sutton of South Omaha will deliver the address the first day. The second day will be Royal Achates day, with an address in the interests of that order.

Boy Killed in Runaway.

WOOD RIVER—Ollie Schooley, the 16-year-old son of Isaac Schooley, was killed in a runaway accident here. He was driving a spirited team of mules and they became frightened at a cow which he was hauling in the wagon. The boy was thrown from the wagon and dragged a considerable distance. When assistance reached him he was unconscious and before medical aid could arrive he was dead.

Big Price for Land.

COLUMBUS—There seems to be no limit to the price of land in this county. Twelve months ago $55 was the high price for farm land and some were inclined to the belief that that figure would hold the record, but last week Mrs. John Ahrens refused an offer of $75 cash for 160 acres of land in Bismarck township which is unimproved except that it is fenced. The offer was made by Frank Arni, who owns 320 acres in the same section.

Fremont Boy Arrested in Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Arthur Lucas, aged 14, whose home is Fremont, Neb., was arrested late at night for roaming the streets here. In court Lucas declared he had run away from home three months ago on account of his father's cruelty. After hearing the lad's story he was turned over to the Boys' and Girls' Aid society. He will be placed in a good family here and sent to school, as he claims he ran away partly to get education.

HORTICULTURE

Cover Crops and Peach Trees.

The location of the peach orchard and the moisture supply of any one year have much to do with the value of a cover crop. The peach orchard located on a level plain and the peach orchard located on a hillside will behave very differently under almost any condition. The hill location is the desirable one; the plain location the undesirable one, at least in the northern states. There are many orchards in both situations. In most years, especially in dry years, the cover crop, planted in midsummer will do more good on the low land than on the high land.

The main object of planting some kind of a cover crop now, say of millet, is to stop the further growth of the trees and to force them to ripen their wood. Young peach trees are very much inclined to grow too long in the summer and fall. This is due to the fact that the peach is naturally a rather warm country tree and requires a long season to get its growth and mature, which is also true of some varieties of apples. A cover crop planted at this time will begin in a few weeks to take up the surplus moisture from the ground and to shut off the amount that the peach tree can get. This is a desirable thing at this time of year, for the trees have obtained all necessary growth by the middle of July. If they are checked at this time the rest of the season will be spent hardening up their wood for winter.

For the same reason cultivation of peach orchards should not be continued after this time. Clean cultivation is a great conserver of moisture, and such conservation has the effect of stimulating the continued growth of the peach tree. Many an orchard has been ruined by this treatment. It is not desirable to let an orchard go to grass, but on the other hand it is not desirable to carry the stimulation induced by clean culture too far.

It has been found that on high land the effects of cultivation are less generally than on low land. The trees will frequently stop growing anyway at about this time, whether cultivated or not later, and will begin to mature their wood. Possibly in a very wet year this would not be the case, and growth would continue too late here as well as elsewhere. It is therefore safe to use a cover crop even on high situations, as wet summers and fall are always possible. Moreover the cover crop acts as a protector to the roots of the trees during the cold of winter, and prevents the frequent freezing and thawing of the ground. In case of a very wet season inducing growth, there is this much gained anyway.

Several stations are carrying on experiments with cover crops, and their results are being published from time to time. Their work will be carefully watched, as it is certain that cover crops have a great bearing on the success or failure of peach orchards toward the northern limit of their possible growth.

Spraying is Necessary.

In an address on spraying, Prof. F. M. Webster said: The canker worm, the tent caterpillar, leafrollers and other native leaf-eating insects, find instead of an occasional wild cherry tree, wild crabapple tree or wild plum tree, whole acres of improved varieties of these, acres upon acres of raspberry, blackberry, strawberry and grape. Grass feeding insects find hundreds and thousands of acres of grassy plants more tender and juicy than the natural grasses. Is it any wonder that native insects, before confined to a less number of less fruitful trees, with an occasional year that permitted almost no fruit at all to grow, thus almost exterminating them, should, under such favorable conditions as are offered by our present system of fruit, vegetable and grain culture, thrive and increase in numbers far beyond what they would under less artificial and less favorable surroundings? We first create an environment, unnatural and vastly more favorable than the original for the development of insect enemies of our crops, and bring about the very conditions that these insects are intended to prevent, and then wonder why it is that they do what is the most natural things in the world for them—feed and breed in the midst of plenty. It has always seemed to me that the fruit grower who planted out his orchards, vineyards and berry fields, and gave them no protection from their natural enemies, was doing about what a commanding general would do if he were to send a division of his army into the enemy's country and not support it with other troops. It is as plain as can possibly be that the fruit-grower must use artificial measures to fight the enemies of his crops, if he expects to succeed. The present conditions are now what they are, and we cannot now change them. This being true, it is manifestly the proper course to pursue, in seeking by artificial means to counteract, so far as possible, the adverse effects of these present conditions. Thus, the spraying of plants with insecticides and fungicides becomes imperative.

The Partridge Cochin.

The Partridge Cochin is a beautiful yet difficult fowl to breed, and in plumage is much after the pattern of the Dark Brahma, the color being red and brown, instead of the steel-grey effect of the latter. The head of male in color is bright red hackle, bright red or orange red, with a distinct black stripe down the center of each feather; saddle feathers same as hackle; breast and body rich deep black; wing bows, red; primaries, black on the inside web, with a bay edging on the outside web; secondaries black on the inside web and rich bay on the outside web, terminating with greenish-black at the end of each feather; wing coverts, greenish-black, forming a well-defined bar of that color across the wing when folded; tail, black.

The female is the prettier of the two. Her head is small and of a rich brown plumage, with a stout, well-curved beak, yellow in color. Her eyes are bay and mild in expression. The head is ornamented with a small single comb, set perfectly straight upon the head and bright red in color. The wattles are small, well rounded and fine in texture; the earlobes are well developed and are also fine in texture.

Advocate the silo, and if you have will thus benefit both the public and not one yourself, construct one. You yourself.

DAIRY

The Calf and the Cow.

The dairy calf, to be raised economically and with the greatest chance of developing into a valuable dairy cow, must be raised by hand, says J. H. Grisdale. True, considerable skill and careful attention are necessary to succeed along this line, but careful observance of four or five principles will insure success: First, regularity of feeding; second, uniformity in quantity of food; third, uniformity in quality of food; fourth, uniformity in temperature of food; fifth, cleanliness. The young calf should be fed at least three times a day for two or three weeks, and preferably four times. The ration the first week or ten days should consist of whole milk fed at a temperature of about 100 degrees Fahr. This ration may be gradually changed to skim milk by introducing a small amount into the whole milk ration and gradually increasing the proportion, being careful to feed always at the same temperature. The place of the fat removed in the cream may be taken by oatmeal or flaxseed meal boiled, being careful to make but a very slight addition in the usual amount at any one time. Most ills that calves are heir to arise from a violation of some one of the principles I have mentioned or from a lack of cleanliness. Almost every case of scours or indigestion may be traced to some sudden change in the time of feeding, the quantity or temperature of food fed. "The boy is father of the man" is a trite saying, but even more surely the calf is mother of the cow. The ill-fed, dyspeptic, unthrifty calf can never hope to develop anything but a commonplace cow, and two or three successive generations of calves so treatel are surely enough to chill the aspirations of the most sanguine dairy man. The calf once past the age of three months is usually safe, the danger from that time on lying in the risk of getting too much food and taking on fat rather than growing. It is usually best to breed when about 15 months old and when four or five months advanced in pregnancy, or even sooner, a heavier ration of a kind fitted for milking cows should be fed. As parturition approaches she should be fed as much as she can stand of foods suited for cows in full milk, even though she get fat and develop an abnormal udder. Much of her future usefulness depends upon her treatment during the first period of her lactation. A ration must be found that will induce milk production, but such as will not encourage the laying on of fat. She must be treated kindly, well fed and milked for twelve months or longer. Habits formed during the milking period stick to the cow as long as she lasts. So let these habits be good ones. In conclusion to the prospective dairy man I say as was once said to me: "Breed, weed, feed and hustle" but—of these the greatest is feed.

Danish Dairy Cattle.

We may very properly inquire whether there are cattle in other countries which would improve our dairy herds or be a valuable acquisition to the variety we now possess. Although others may hold different views, it is the belief of the writer that the only countries to which any attention can profitably be given in this connection are Denmark, France, and Switzerland. The first named furnishes the best example in the world of dairying as a national specialty, of rapid development, and of present high average production and excellence. Here we find the Red Danish cattle to be the standard stock, and very satisfactory business cows they are, of a pronounced dairy type. But they lack uniformity except in color, particularly in udder development and other dairy points, and in the show ring the very best of them could not hopefully compete with the best of any one of the four leading dairy breeds of this country. As dairy performers they are good, but not remarkable; the best yearly records the writer has seen show an average production of 8,000 to 8,800 pounds of milk per cow, in herds of 11 to 19 animals of all ages, with an average fat content of about 3¼ per cent, an equivalent of 290 to 325 pounds of butter per year. A very celebrated herd of 70 cows averaged 7,150 pounds of milk a year. In Jutland there is a distinctively dairy race of sharply defined black and white markings in appearance reminding one of Holland cattle, and still more of Brittanies, although between these two races in size. They are very attractive cows, of rather less than medium size, and excellent milkers. Both these races of Danish cattle may be credited with being economical producers; yet none of them are wanted here, for superlative excellence seems to be lacking on the one hand, while on the other they appear predisposed to tuberculosis and very generally tainted with this insidious and dread disease.—Henry E. Alvord in Year Book.

Profits in Sheep.

In the management of sheep, how to produce the greatest profit from the flock is the first consideration; not how to produce the greatest number of lambs, as is usually the case with the young shepherd, but to produce an animal that will give the greatest profit for the labor and expense involved. We will suppose that the shepherd has secured his flock of ewes in the fall. What breed? Well, that is a matter of fancy; any of the good breeds will do, so long as they have been judiciously selected. The next and greatest consideration would be the selection of a ram. He should be big, strong and rugged, and, above all things, typical of his breed and full of quality. The ewe influences only her own progeny, the ram the whole flock, and on him depends its improvement or retrogression. A strong shearling or older ram is capable of serving from 50 to 70 ewes, or more, according to treatment. If he has only 50 ewes, he may be allowed to run with the flock, and fed night and morning. If from 50 to 100 he will require to be kept inside and only allowed one service of each ewe, night and morning, as they come in season. It is a good plan to mark the ram's breast with lamp black mixed with oil, and in ten or fifteen days change the color. The ewe's rump is thus marked, and according to the color the time of lambing is calculated.—A. D. Gamley.

Seeds do not always germinate soon after they are sown, but may lie dormant for several years, covered perhaps by too great depth of soil. When favorable conditions arise they burst forth in abundance.

The effects of barnyard manure have been seen in a soil twenty years after its application.

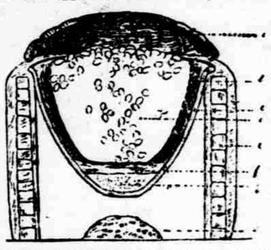
POULTRY

Chinese Incubators.

The Chinese have been using incubators for centuries, how many no man can tell. Hatching chicks by this means is a trade there, and certain Chinamen do nothing else, at least during the four months of the hatching season. We illustrate herewith a Chinese incubator seen from the outside, and show also a cross section of the same. Such an incubator will hold from 1,200 to 1,350 eggs. The incubator is three feet high and three feet in diameter. About 20 to 30 of

CHINESE INCUBATOR.

these are kept in a single room, and this room is heated by a fire of charcoal. No thermometer is used, but the heat of the eggs is ascertained by touching one or two to his eyeball. Nothing is done by rule; but the man that takes charge of the incubator plant becomes very expert in the matter of temperatures and has little trouble in keping the heat about right. If the eggs become too hot, he airs



CROSS SECTION OF CHINESE INCUBATOR.

them; if they become too cool he covers them with warm blankets. The per cent of hatches usually runs from 60 to 70. This is very good when it is understood that it includes the infertile eggs, which are taken out and sold after a few days of incubation. Chicks are hatched out by the thousands and retailed to the villagers at from 1 to 1½ cents each. The practice of heating the whole room instead of the incubator only is one that has been followed to a small extent in this country.

The Guinea Hen.

From the Farmers' Review:—The Guinea hen is one of the most interesting fowls on the farm. She is always wide awake and lively, always on the lookout for any enemy that may appear, and when seen she is not slow to give the alarm, which oftimes is a great protection to the other fowls. Then she is a great layer; will commence soon as it is warm in spring and will be a regular contributor to the egg basket till fall, if not allowed to sit. They can be raised as easily as chickens and when they are raised with chickens they will be as gentle as chickens. The white Guineas are finer table fowls than the colored ones, as their flesh is of a lighter color, and their skin more yellow. I don't think any one could tell the difference between young guinea fried and a young prairie chicken, and an old one is as an old prairie chicken. When hatched with chicken hens they have to be shut up with a hen four or five days until they get used to the hen's cluck, then they can be turned out and fed the same as chickens. They are great foragers, always on the go, and catch a great many insects. If they want to go into the garden, let them go for they will not scratch up any thing, and are not likely to eat anything but insects and worms.—A. Z. Copeland, Vermilion County, Illinois.

Breeding Young Cows.

An experienced stockman says: Very thin and very fat heifers are alike undesirable for breeding purposes; what is desired is good condition without running to either extreme. In regard to the age at which the heifer should be bred, much depends on the development of the animal. If the heifer is small or backward in any way, it is advantageous to delay breeding two or three months, but it will rarely be found advisable to delay breeding later than twenty-four months, as a longer delay may make it difficult to get some heifers in calf. Great caution should be observed in using a heavy bull upon young heifers for fear of serious injury to the heifer. When once safe in calf all that is required is good feed and care till near calving time, which brings us back to our starting point. Everything should be done to develop the milking qualities of the heifer by feeding food suitable for milk production and giving an abundance of clear, wholesome water to drink. Invariably the best breeders are the best milkers, and it behooves the breeder of Shorthorn cattle, so long famous for their milking qualities, to see that this is not neglected.

The Kitchen Garden.

While gardening is steadily on the increase, yet it is a deplorable fact that many farmers have little or no garden and by this means deprive themselves of a privilege that should be taken advantage of by every one. Nothing is more healthful or more easily produced for the use of the family than a good supply of garden vegetables of all kinds. Thus it is that nearly the entire living of the family can be secured from such a garden for several months in the year, and that living is the most healthful and palatable of anything that can be furnished, especially when fruits are added. We would not advise farmers who are not within easy reach of a good market or canning establishment to attempt to raise much more than enough for their own use, because in a great many places the business is overdone and prices are kept at a low figure. This, coupled with the prevailing scarcity of help, materially interferes with the looked for success, when carried on on a large scale.—John Vanloon.

Dr. Livingstone's Compass.

The Royal Geographical Society has recently acquired the boat's compass used by Dr. Livingstone on his first journey down the Zambesi valley in 1855.

LIVE STOCK

Poll Evil and Fistula.

We have recently received inquiries as to treatment of these two troublesome diseases and will deal with them jointly, as they are much alike. Poll evil is the term commonly applied to a swelling forming back of the ears, due to bruise on stable door or roof or elsewhere, and finally forming pus, which runs from openings connecting with ramifying pipes or sinuses. Fistula of the withers, often termed "thistlio," is a similar enlargement and condition of the withers, due to bruising from collar, rolling, blows, bites of other horses, etc. The first principle of successful treatment is to see that pus has free outlet from the first. If it is allowed to remain in the abscess and merely leak out of a small opening, it burrows deeply and forms pipes which run in different directions, and so aggravate the condition that it is later very difficult to cure. In poll evil and fistula the enlargement may, if taken in time, sometimes be scattered by repeated blistering. For this purpose mix together two drachms each of powdered cantharides and biniodide of mercury in two ounces of lard; clip hair from part; rub the blister in for 15 minutes; wash it off in three days, then apply lard daily. It is also well to smear lard under the blistered part so that sound skin may not be injured. Repeat blistering every two weeks unless skin is too sore. This blistering is also to be done in the treatment of abscesses of the poll and withers, which have been opened and are seen to be healing nicely. If the blister on the unopened abscess does not scatter it it will have the effect of bringing it "to a head" so that when the enlargement becomes soft it may be freely opened for the evacuation of pus. The opening may be fearlessly made in the abscess of the withers, but in the poll evil the seat of the abscess is a dangerous one and the knife must be carefully used. Merely open through the skin at the softest place, then introduce the cleansed finger and with it break down the tissues underlying the skin until all parts of the abscess have been explored and to provide free drainage then cut the skin further so as to make a free opening. If the skin alone be cut in this way important arteries are not likely to be cut and dangerous bleeding will not take place. The openings should be made as low as possible, so that the pus may find free vent, and it is usually necessary to open on both sides of the neck or withers, as the pipes run from one side to another. Having made the first openings, then locate the end of each pipe and pocket and open at such ends, so that pus may drain out. This cutting done in both cases, the next step is to keep the cavities free from pus, and we have found that this is best done by free washing with a large quantity of hot antiseptic solution. We prefer two gallons of hot 2 per cent solution of permanganate of potash, introduced by means of a nozzle attached to a long, half-inch hose fitted onto a tin spout let into the rim at bottom of a large, clean pail, to be hoisted high above horse's back. Use this once daily to flush out the cavities, and when done pack the cavities in fistula of the withers with oakum, to be saturated in a mixture of equal parts of turpentine and raw linseed oil, and in poll evil syringe out cavities with a solution of an ounce of chloride of zinc, two ounces of sulphate of zinc and a drachm of hydrochloric acid in a pint of water. Smear lard under the openings to prevent skin from being excoriated, and each day probe openings with finger to make sure that no new pockets have formed, and if such are found, open them freely as before. It will require from two to six months to cure a bad case of fistula of either location, but the above plan will be found effective, for it has been practiced for many years. In starting to treat a chronic, bad case of fistula of either trouble, we also advocate the internal use of iodide of potash in drachm doses twice daily, except for pregnant mares, as it is likely to cause abortion. It is useless to be constantly changing the treatment and doing what every neighbor advises. Stick to one plan and follow it out patiently until the cure is obtained, and this necessitates cleanliness such as we have suggested.—Farmers' Review.

Dairy Utensils.

From Farmers' Review:—The utensils used by dairymen are often simply rinsed, the milk remaining in the seams and corners and more or less over the whole surface. When in such condition if they are allowed to stand in a warm place bacteria will develop in them very rapidly, so that by the time of the next milking a good crop will be ready to take possession of the new milk. Often when utensils are washed they are not properly rinsed and the water together with the cloths used in washing and wiping are heavily loaded with bacteria so that after the utensils are to all appearances clean they may even yet be covered with a layer of bacteria. They should be rinsed first with cold or luke warm water, not hot as this coagulates the albumen of the milk, causing it to adhere to the vessel. After rinsing they should be washed in hot water using some cleaning substance as soap or salsoda, again rinsed and sterilized thoroughly either by means of steam or boiling water and placed in the sun where dust cannot blow on them. Fresh milk is easily removed but if allowed to become dry or sour it is difficult to get off. If the utensils cannot be cleaned immediately after using, fill them with water to prevent drying. Utensils should be heavily tinned and should be discarded as soon as the tin is worn off; the fewer seams the better, and what there are should be filled with solder, leaving no place for dirt to collect. Wooden pails cannot be properly cleaned. Cans in which milk is hauled to the factory should be washed and sterilized at the factory and the skim milk returned in other vessels. Milk cans should not be tightly closed when put away, for the free circulation of the air will keep them dry and prevent the growth of germs.—W. J. Fraser, University of Illinois.

Seems Useless, Under the Conditions.

"Black Tom" of Snake Hill, N. J., who has just died, at the age of 102, attributed his longevity to the fact that he drank whisky and smoked tobacco all his life. He also spent his whole life in New Jersey, which may help to account for it.

Hoeing destroys many weeds. This is the best way to clear out most of those with tap roots, which should be cut below the crown.

CAMPFIRE TALES

The Good Days.

Oh, do you mind the old days, when life
was in its spring,
When every hour had promise, and hope
was strong of wing,
The drifting on the river, the singing
on the shore
In the good old days, the old days, the
days that come no more?

The sunrise lights have faded and hearts
grown grave since then,
And we have worked and wearied in a
world of busy men.
Yet still the magic lingers that wakes
the smile and sigh
For the good days, the glad days, the
days that have gone by.

So let us live that these days, in looking
back, may prove
As rich with happy memories, as bright
with constant love,
That we may call them also, when our
heads are white as snow,
"The good days, the dear days, the days
of long ago!"

—The Congregationalist.

Militia Saved Gettysburg.

There is one factor in the operations of the two armies in the Gettysburg campaign, says Abraham B. Green in the New York Herald, that is entirely eliminated by most historians and by Gen. John B. Gordon and Daniel E. Sickles, and that is the militia troops of New York and Pennsylvania who defended Harrisburg and the line of Susquehanna. Gen. Gordon states that he was leading the advance of Elwell's corps and was ready to cross the river at Wrightsville and march on Philadelphia, but was prevented by the burning of the bridge; but he omits to state, as do other writers, that it was the militia who burned the bridge and who were ready on the opposite bank of the river to dispute his crossing and to defend Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Gen. Gordon thinks that if he had not been withdrawn from his attack on the Union right on the first day the Confederates might have won the victory. But what would have resulted if the New York militia, 13,000 strong, had not been on hand to check this march on Harrisburg? It is all very well to say forty years after the battle that Elwell was recalled from his attack on Harrisburg by Lee, when the fact is that he was foiled in his attempt to cross the river and was checked by the determined stand taken by the militia troops on the other side.

The war department issued an order (General Order No. 195, June 29, 1863) promising a medal of honor for the services of these troops—services which Gen. George W. Wingate describes as "a forlorn hope"—but it has never been issued. The regiments from New York were the Eighth, Seventy-first, Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-eighth, Fifty-second, Fifty-sixth, Eleventh, Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh, and were composed of such soldiers as Woodward, Aspinwall, Everdell, Bokee, John Q. Adams, Varian, Dakin, Asa Bird Gardiner, Wingate, James B. Bache, Ludlam and many other men well known since in military and business circles. Several bills have been introduced in congress to appropriate money for these medals, but they have all failed to pass. The only survivor of the militia at Gettysburg who has received a medal is Col. Asa Bird Gardiner.

Battle of Fort Wagner.

Members of the Robert G. Shaw veteran association met last night at their headquarters, 5 Alden street, and held exercises commemorative of the fortieth anniversary of the battle of Fort Wagner. The principal speakers were Judge Charles Cowley of Lowell, Maj. J. Wesley Furlong, commander of the corps, who was present at that battle and near Col. Robert G. Shaw when he fell leading his black soldiers of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Judge Cowley said in part: "Forty years ago to-day your regiment won a high place in the history of the civil war. Col. Shaw, in the battle's van, laid down his life for the noblest of causes.

"What Massachusetts regiment has been honored as the Fifty-fourth has been honored, in the Shaw memorial at the Common? What Massachusetts regiment has a better regimental history than that which Capt. Emilio has given us of the Fifty-fourth?

"Not long since, I was gratified to learn from Col. Solon A. Carter, the state treasurer of New Hampshire, who was attached to the staff of Gen. Charles J. Payne of Boston, the particulars of the restoration of Col. Shaw's sword to his father by Col. Carter. On the night of Shaw's death that sword fell into the hands of an officer of the Thirty-first North Carolina regiment, who, meeting Col. Carter afterward in Virginia, delivered the sword to him to be forwarded to Col. Shaw's father in New York.

"It was so forwarded, and was identified by Mr. Shaw by the initials 'R. G. S.' etched upon the blade. To the father of your colonel, as long as he lived, that sword was more precious than gold. He has long since crossed the river and joined his son. During the past year Col. Shaw's mother has followed him. Unless the widow or the sisters desire to retain it this association might be instrumental in securing that sword for Memorial Hall in the state house. There it should be, with the flag under which he fell."—Boston Globe.

The "Bloody Angle."

"Some of us," said the captain, "have been looking for twenty years for men who played a very unusual part in the fight at the bloody angle at Spottsylvania on the 12th of May, 1864. After Hancock's corps had captured the first line of Lee's works at the salient, and after the Sixth corps under Wright had plunged into the fight, there were several pieces of artillery left near the angle, which were put in action again by infantrymen from different regiments. Up to May 15, we of the Army of the Potomac had not been able to locate more than one of these men.

"Eight or ten guns were captured by Hancock's men in the first charge early on the morning of May 12. When the rebels attempted to recapture the works at the angle, some of these guns were drawn out and turned on the charging enemy. Later, two guns of battery C, Fifth United States Artillery, were ordered close up to the angle by Gen. Wright himself. The guns went as ordered, but the staff officer guiding them was shot before they reached the designated position, and in a few minutes all the horses had been shot, seven of the twenty-three men had been killed and sixteen wounded.

"Then, of course, the guns were abandoned. Ten years ago the only survivors of that squad were Lieut. Metcalf and Sergt. William E. Lines. To show the character of the rifle fire poured on the men manning the guns it may be said that in the time given to firing nine rounds, twenty-seven bullets passed through the lid of the limber chest and thirty-nine bullets through the sponge bucket of the right gun. In spite of the fact that no men could live in such a fire, officers of a Vermont regiment and of the Ninety-Fifth Pennsylvania ran to the assistance of Lieut. Metcalf and Sergt. Lines, but these fell before the guns were abandoned.

"Later men of the Fifth Wisconsin and other regiments manned these guns and some of those captured that morning."

How a Lie Saved the Capital.

On July 9, 1864, at the battle of Monocacy, Md., a member of the One Hundred and Sixth New York, First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps, was captured early in the fight. He was taken before Gen. Early's Provost-Marshal-General, and questioned as follows:

"Yank, what troops are those over there?"

The answer came promptly, "The Sixth Corps."

This statement was met with the assertion: "You are a liar."

"You are no gentleman," said the prisoner. "I am an unarmed prisoner of war; if I were not there would be trouble here and now. I never allow a man to call me a liar without creating a disturbance; but now I am helpless."

Southern politeness replied: "Excuse me; I was too hasty; I did not mean that. But is the whole Sixth Corps over there?"

"Yes, sir."

"I can not believe you, and this is why: About a month ago we left Cold Harbor, and the Sixth Corps was in our front; we have been marching ever since, and now you say the same corps is before us. How did you get there?"

"We came up the river on boats. The old man (Grant) knew where you were going, so he sent the Sixth Corps to escort you to Washington. Now, if you do not believe that the Sixth Corps is over there, go over and you will find out."

This information was conveyed to Gen. Early, and he knew what it was to meet the Sixth Corps; he had met it before, and always got licked. The lie told by the prisoner was this: Instead of the whole corps being at Monocacy, only portions of the First and Second brigades of the Third Division were there, with a detachment of the Eighth Corps.

I claim that if Gen. Lew Wallace and Gen. J. B. Ricketts, with the men under their command, had not fought so gallantly on that hot July day for several hours, Early would have captured our capital. If he had, England and France might have recognized the Confederacy, and it might have been the end of the United States.

Who can tell what good that lie did? On July 12, 1864, when Early's forces were before Washington, gold reached its highest point. It was a critical point in affairs.—Walter C. Strickler, in National Tribune.

A Freak of War.

George L. Killmer, of Connecticut, relates the following, which he says was one of the freaks of war:

"Grant's army reached the North Anna River May 23, on its flank march to Richmond. The enemy arose into view across the stream. Warren's corps crossed at Jericho Ford with slight opposition. The lead was given to Gen. Joseph J. Bartlett's brigade. Bartlett's men plunged into the water with their accouterments on and waded waist deep to the opposite bank. Using the bluff as a rampart, they kept down the enemy's fire until a bridge was laid and the artillery had crossed.

"The guns and infantry supports had barely got into position covering the ford when Col. Brown's South Carolina brigade charged and doubled up Warren's right flank. Bartlett's brigade hurried to the rescue at double quick, and in the maneuver occurred one of those odd encounters which give to war a touch of romance. One of Bartlett's regiments was the Eighty-third Pennsylvania, a veteran regiment. Brown's command included the First South Carolina. These two regiments ran into each other, but the Pennsylvanians got in the first fire. One of them seized Col. Brown and made him prisoner, and another shot down the colonel of the First Carolina. This was the second meeting of these regiments, the first having been at Gaines's Mill, two years before. Both had fought on every field of battle from 1862 to 1864, and their losses in killed and wounded were about equal throughout the war. The First lost 281 men killed in battle, and the Eighty-third 282 killed. The loss of the Carolinians was next to the highest in any southern regiment, and that of the Pennsylvanians next to the highest among the northern regiments.

"In many other respects these two regiments had parallel records. The First South Carolina was formed of an old militia regiment, composed of Mexican veterans; it volunteered for a short term in 1861, and then re-enlisted for the war. Its first colonel was a hero of the Mexican war, Col. Maxey Gregg. The Eighty-third Pennsylvania also grew out of an old militia command, and first entered the service for three months. Its colonel, John W. McLane, was a Mexican veteran."—Washington Star.

The National Encampment.

The usual midsummer quiet prevails among the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. The only topic of interest is the coming National Encampment at San Francisco, Cal., in August.

Mrs. Lodusky Taylor, national president of the Woman's Relief Corps, has issued her general orders for the National Convention. The order is in part as follows:

"The twenty-first national convention of the Women's Relief Corps Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, will be held in San Francisco, Cal., August 20 and 21, 1903.

"Convention will be called to order promptly at 9:30 a. m., August 20, at Golden Gate Hall, 625 Sutter street. The parlors of this hall will be open to visiting W. R. C. members from Wednesday morning, August 19, until the close of the convention.

"Headquarters will be established at the Palace Hotel, Monday morning, August 17, where all members of the Grand Army of the Republic members of the Women's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and allied orders will be cordially welcomed. Each delegate must receive the national password from her own corps president."