# Matters in Nebraska.

### THE STATE IN A NUTSHELL.

There was liberal attendance at the Sarpy county fair and the exhibits were fine.

The record of the mortgage indebtedness of Cuming county continues to show a gratifying decrease.

Edwin Bostrom, aged 21, fell under train No. 4 at Ogalalla and was killed. His body was badly mangled.

Harlan Wyman, a 16-year-old Lincoln boy, was killed by the street cars, under which he fell from a bicycle.

A Fremont gardener raised 160 bushels of potatoes off two town lots and will dispose of them at $1 a bushel.

Fifty cattle were inoculated at the farm of John Warren north of Beatrice to prevent the appearance of blackleg.

The home of Dr. R. W. E. Casterline of Graf, Johnson county, was burglarized recently. Thieves entered some time between 2 o'clock in the morning and daylight and made away with $210 in cash.

Dom Mertes, a prominent German farmer living four miles north of Table Rock, was severely injured by being struck by a train two miles north of town. He was sleeping on the right of way.

The farmers in the vicinity of Fairbury are becoming indignant over the operations of chicken thieves and extensive raids are reported almost daily. At one place over 400 chickens were taken in one night.

The Fremont league of baseball clubs has $512.35 in its treasury, indicating a total paid attendance at thirty games played amounting to 5,123. After paying ground rent and expenses there will be $350 left.

The run on corn at the Beatrice canning factory the other day was a record-breaker in the history of the plant. More than 30,000 cans were put up. The pack of corn will be unusually large this year and of a fine quality.

A peculiar disease, pronounced as lockjaw by veterinarians, has made its appearance among cattle on the farm of John Lenz a few miles southwest of Beatrice. From the symptoms it was at first supposed that the cattle had blackleg, but it later developed that it was lockjaw.

A movement is on foot in West Point to organize a Commercial club, whose object it will be to foster the trade of the city, improve the avenues of communication, encourage manufacturing and generally to exercise a supervision over the material interests of the city.

Charles Rosencrans, a Papillion man, but who has been working in South Omaha at the carpenter trade, has disappeared and every effort to locate him has failed. He received a telegram at his boarding house in South Omaha a week ago, took his departure at once and has not been seen since.

Word has reached Beatrice that Bert Dodge, who left that city several years ago and located at Houston, Tex., has become a millionaire in the Texas oil belt. Dodge purchased 400 acres of land that is just now in the center of a new district and a few days ago big gushers were struck on the land.

The Frontier county fair has closed. It was one of the best fairs in the history of the county. The attractions during the three days were many and varied.

Mrs. Seibold, living five miles from Papillion, had an experience from the effects of which she will not quicly recover. During the absence of her husband, Andrew Seibold, the hired man became suddenly violent, and with a revolver in one hand and a shotgun in the other, threatened to exterminate the family.

Otis Heffelfinger, who was arrested last spring at Concordia, Kas., in company with Bill Blowers, on a charge of stealing a team of horses from his father in Beatrice was arraigned in district court and pleaded guilty to the charge. Judge Letton sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary. As Heffelfinger has served seven months in the county jail this time is to apply on the sentence. Fred Davis pleaded guilty to stealing chickens, but the court did not sentence him, as this is his first offense.

No clue has yet been found to the burglars who entered the Union Pacific depot at Dannebrog. It now seems that a small haul was made, about $6 in change, a gold watch, a quantity of jewelry, some clothing and other property having been taken. The thieves left on a handcar.

Rev. E. A. Osborne, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal church, Wymore, has accepted a call to St. John's church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and he and his wife will go there about October 1.

The Fillmore County Independent Telephone company have completed the installation of their local village exchange in Grafton. Many farm residence 'phones have also been installed and more will be put in at an early date.

The old soldiers of the district comprising Brown, Keya Paha, Rock and Holt counties closed their annua' reunion at Bassett. Forty-five soldiers were in attendance. Judge Barnes of Norfolk and Captain Fisher of Chadron delivered the principal addresses.

Harry Vertees, injured several weeks ago near Beatrice by a bridge giving way while crossing it with a threshing machine, in company with Charles Folden, who was killed, has begun suit for damages against the county in the sum of $5,000.

Mabel Buhr, a little girl whose home is in Blue Springs, was so badly burned at Beatrice that she will die. In passing a gasoline stove her clothing caught fire and she immediately ran out in the street enveloped in a mass of flames.

### NEBRASKAN SUICIDES ABROAD.

**John D. Kilpatrick of Beatrice Takes His Life in New York.**

NEW YORK—Ruined by reckless speculation in Wall street, John D. Kilpatrick of Beatrice, Neb., 27 years old, killed himself in his bachelor rooms in the fashionable Martinique apartment house, 56 West Thirty-third street.

The bullet from his revolver lodged in his heart after passing through two letters and an unmounted photograph of a handsome young woman, which were inside his waistcoat pocket.

Young Kilpatrick was a director and stockholder of the New York Import and Transportation company and a member of the firm of Kilpatrick & Collins of Nebraska, the largest railroad contractors in the country. He had inherited a large fortune, all of which, it is believed, he gambled away on the stock market. He lived at the Martinique with Charles Lindley, who had been his classmate in Ann Arbor university. He had come to New York a year ago after a tour of the world and connected himself with the New York Import and Transportation company, of which J. Edward Lombrie, his stepfather, is president.

According to Mr. Lindley, Kilpatrick had been speculating heavily on the stock market for several months past. Another story is that the young man had been paying attention to a society girl, who refused to marry him. Some of his acquaintances declare it was for love of her that he died.

Kilpatrick was a graduate of Ann Arbor university. He enlisted as a private in the Spanish-American war and after being promoted to a lieutenancy joined the army in the Philippines and fought under General Funston. He was a native of Beatrice. On his body was found $4.85 in change and a gold watch and chain. Many scraps of torn paper littered the floor of his room. The revolver used was a brand new one, loaded with cartridges from a freshly opened box.

### EXPERTS TO VISIT LINCOLN.

**English Educators Will Inspect the State University.**

BOSTON, Mass.—Word has been received regarding the itinerary and personnel of the commission of English educational experts who are to be brought to the United States next month by Alfred Mosely, a millionaire merchant of London. They will arrive in New York about October 12 from Southampton and will visit all the technical schools, colleges and universities and investigate many of the best public school systems throughout the country. Among other places to be visited are the Nebraska state university, the public schools of Omaha, Lincoln, Kansas City and St. Louis, Tulane university, the university of Texas, Colorado state university and others through the west.

**Little Damage from Frost.**

FREMONT—A trip through the country shows that corn crop is in much better condition than has been reported. The frost of last week did scarcely any damage.

**Selling Horses in Illinois.**

YORK—Colonel Fry, the veteran horseman, who is known by nearly every horseman in the west, departed for Illinois, where he will dispose of York county speedy thoroughbred horses and colts.

**Keep Up Search for Madison.**

HASTINGS—Small posses were hastily organized here and continued to search the ravines northwest of Red Cloud for Madison, with no results. The officers have not yet returned, but it is believed that Sheriff MacArthur has gone to some point south of Lincoln to work on a clue there.

TOPEKA—The Smith county officers have not yet succeeded in apprehending Thomas Madison, the supposed murderer of three women in that county. Madison is suposed to be somewhere in Nebraska. Governor Bailey offered a reward of $300 for the arrest of Madison.

**Convict Makes Mistake.**

E. L. Simon, a convict at the state penitentiary, is roaming around the country somewhere and Warden Beemer is again up in the air over the slowness of the contractors for the new steel cells. Simon was allowed to roam outside the walls for a little while and he is still roaming, leaving a year behind him. He had been shut up from Saunders county for trying to take a shot at a tenant with whom he had trouble.

**Found Dead on Bridge.**

COLUMBUS—Henry Rudat, a farmer living south of town, was found dead on the Loup river wagon bridge. He was coming to town with a load of corn and, while no one witnessed the accident, indications point to the fact that the neckyoke came down and Rudat was either dragged from the wagon or fell off and his skull was crushed by one of the wheels of the heavy load. Rudat was a well-to-do farmer, 54 years old.

**Mortons Donate Land.**

NEBRASKA CITY—The Overland Investment company and Morton brothers of Chicago have made an offer of twenty acres of ground south of Morton park providing a local country club is formed. The Mortons will build a $2,000 club house.

**Fremont Man is Killed.**

LAS VEGAS, N. M.—Russ Powers of Fremont, Neb., fell from a passenger train here and was killed.

# LIVE STOCK

**Feeding the Dams.**

With regard to the grains best suited to the nourishment of the female while carrying the young, it is only necessary to say that these should, for the most part, be rich in protein. These foods help to build muscle and keep the nervous system in a vigorous condition, and hence the foetus is more likely to be well nourished, and be strong and healthy. Carbohydrate foods, such as corn meal and other starchy products, should be avoided for reasons in opposition to those already advanced. Foods thus have a very important influence, not only on the health of the dam, but on the development of a vigorous offspring, and the nourishment of the female should receive more consideration at the hands of the average breeder. It would not be a difficult matter to provide an abundance of the most useful foods if more care and forethought were given to the rotation practiced on the farm, and the benefits accruing to the breeder are such that he can well afford to adapt his rotation to the best needs of his stock. The importance of nourishment to the dam so as to produce a strong, vigorous foetus is not generally recognized. While the size of the foetus is probably controlled by the dam, its after development depends largely on its proper nourishment before birth, and that the dam should be liberally fed is clearly apparent, for in most instances she is not only expected to be a productive factor, either in the field or at the milk pail, but to provide plenty of nourishment for her young as well. Where an animal is expected to do double duty the food supplies must be liberal or else one or both of these duties will be inadequately performed with disastrous results in the case of the young. For example, if a mare is overworked, so much of the energy of the mother is used up that the foetus necessarily suffers, and so instead of growing and developing uniformly and being strong and vigorous in every respect, it is permanently stunted and injured, and this will be evident throughout its whole life.—Prof. A. M. Soule.

**Cause of Cattle Mange.**

A government bulletin says: Scabies, or mange, of the ox is a contagious disease caused by a parasitic mite. Cattle are affected with two varieties of these parasites, which belong to the class Arachnidae. The Psoroptes communis var, novis, is the one which most frequently affects them. It lives on the surface of the skin and gives rise to great irritation and itching by biting, and is most frequent upon the lateral aspect of the neck and shoulders, at the base of the horns, and the root of the tail. From these points it spreads to the back and sides, and may invade nearly the entire body. Its principal manifestations are more or less numerous pimples, exudations, and abundant scaling off, or desquamation, of the skin, falling out of the hair, and the formation of dry gray-brownish scabs. In the course of time the skin becomes thickened, stiff, wrinkled, and acquires the consistency of leather. When mange has spread over a large surface of the body, the animals lose flesh and become weak and anemic, rendering them constitutionally less able to withstand or combat the effects of the mites. At the same time the decreased vigor and lessened vitality of the affected animals favor the more rapid multiplication of the mites and the further extension and intensification of the disease. Thus we have cause and effect working together, with the result that scabies, or mange, in cattle may in some cases prove fatal; especially are fatal terminations liable to occur in the latter part of a severe winter among immature and growing animals, or those of adult and full age when in an unthrifty condition at the time of becoming infected. There have been noticed variations in the progress of the disease depending upon extreme seasons—aggravation in winter alternating with improvement in summer.

**The Feeding Floor.**

The hog is the cleanest domestic animal we have and if he is properly cared for there will not be one particle of droppings or urine in that hoghouse, says John Cowine. They will set one corner off into a kind of closet and they will go back and forward to that. Give them just room enough to lie down and no more. It is an advantage to have your hoghouse divided off into pens. If you haven't enough hogs to fill up your hoghouse shut off part of the space; give them just enough room to occupy and no more. After you have fed them clean the feeding floor. What would you think of your wife if she let the dishes set on the table from one morning to another? Suppose the supper was served on the same dishes. You would say to yourself that you wished you had not married that woman. I would no more think of feeding my hogs on a feeding floor that had not been cleaned immediately after the last meal than I would of eating my dinner off the breakfast dishes without washing. I have done it for thirty years. It is a small matter. We have a wooden hoe made out of a 2x6 three feet in length; have an old saw for the lower edge. This is wide enough to sweep off three or four feet at a time. If your floor is smooth and if you can do it immediately after feeding you can clean it off as clean as if swept. By having the floor three feet high on one side you can clean it off month after month and the refuse will not pile up on you. No matter how wet or muddy it is, if your hogs are confined in this building their feed is always clean. Feed your hogs corn and water. I would add a few oats and perhaps a basket or two of raw potatoes once a week, but my main feed would be corn and cold water.

**New Name for Teats.**

The girl who expressed so much sympathy for the poor farmer because of his cold job in harvesting his winter wheat is equal in agricultural knowledge to the one who expressed a desire to see a field of tobacco when it was just plugging out. But the damsel who asked which cow gave the most buttermilk is entitled to the whole bakery. A girl on her return from the country who was asked if she ever saw any one milk a cow replied: "Oh, yes, indeed I have; it just tickled me to death to see uncle jerk two of the faucets at the same time."—Ada Index.

# DAIRY

**Invention of Separators.**

J. H. Monrad in New York Produce Review says: "Professor Farrington writes in the Farmer's Sentinel, Milwaukee, Wis., an article on the evolution of the separator as follows: 'One of the first applications of this principle to cream separation was made by a Massachusetts man in about 1875. He placed graduated glass tubes filled with milk in pockets something like those now used in the Babcock milk tester and whirled these tubes in a machine constructed for the purpose. After whirling about twenty minutes the thickest of the cream was measured in each tube. This machine was designed to be used as a cream tester for milk. It was, however, a pattern for the first commercial cream separators, which were constructed on the same plan, excepting that pails holding fifty to sixty pounds of milk were substituted for the glass tubes.' It seems Professor Farrington overlooks the fact that it was Prof. C. J. Fuchs of Germany who suggested the use of centrifugal force in testing milk as early as 1859 and that in 1864 Antonin Prandtl of Munich experimented with raising cream by placing small cylindrical vessels with milk in an ordinary centifuge. Furthermore, it was, according to Ed. Burnette, 'about' 1870 when Rev. H. F. Bond of Massachusetts made his experiments with two glass jars attached to a spindle making 200 revolutions. Let us give the honor where it is due, that is, to Germany, not only for originating the idea, but also for the first use of a separator (crude as it was) in a commercial creamery."

**Agricultural College Cows.**

It it with pleasure that we note the addition of twenty high-bred cows to the herd of the California Agricultural College. This will give them thirty cows in all, representing the three breeds, Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys. Lack of good cows is one of the chief deficiencies in the equipment of many of our agricultural colleges. In the past the appropriations have been so small that the funds have been barely sufficient to pay the charges of the instructors and keep up the buildings. The live stock departments have been the last to receive attention. Probably this could not be helped. But it is hoped that the day of inferior herds at the fountain head of our dairy instruction is passed. There are several other colleges that need better dairy herds than they have at present. The students should have before them the best types of cows and abundant opportunity to see the good and bad points of the various dairy breeds. It is not enough that one dairy breed be represented. All dairy breeds should have their representatives at the agricultural college. Otherwise the student will have a one-sided education in this regard, and he will go from college prejudiced in favor of one breed and against another.

**Dairying in England.**

According to reports from England the English dairyman is making slow progress in his efforts to supply the demands of the home market. This applies to butter, cheese and cream. The latter is said not to be extensively used, except in the west of England, where it is found on the tables of the wealthy and well-to-do class. Some of the leading thinkers on dairy subjects are urging the English dairyman to abandon the idea of supplying any but the highest class of trade. They would leave to the Canadians and Australians the supplying of the demand for cheap products. They would have the English cow devote all her energy to turning out cream, milk and cheese of the finest quality only. It is claimed that of the entire product of English cheese more than four-fifths is of inferior quality, and that cheese of reputation—Stilton and Wensleydale—are made in such small quantities that they are found on the tables of the middle classes only at Christmas time. The trade in cream especially should be worked up to a popular basis.

**Unhealthy Surroundings.**

At a medical convention recently held in England the cow and her surroundings came in for discussion in relation to the public health. The doctors pointed out some things that should and some things that should not be. One of them said that in many of the stables the cows had too little air space per cow. This should not be less than 800 cubic feet per cow. This would be a space ten by ten by eight feet. Also the cows should not be permitted to stand with their heads to a dead wall, that is, a wall without openings of any kind. It was better to have them face the feeding racks. It was said that in some parts of England it is common to see drinking ponds located at the lowest point in the yards, and in such location it was impossible that they could escape having washed into them at every rain much of the droppings from the cows. This had been the case with some ponds for generations. Good and healthy milk could not be made from such water.

**Selecting a Bull.**

I would not buy a bull to-day to use in a thoroughbred herd unless I knew his ancestors back three or four or even five generations. I do not simply want to know what his dam is. Succeeding generations of his dam may show improvement, but not from her own qualities alone. It comes from her inheritance, and that inheritance will very often in the bull come from three or four generations back.—V. E. Fuller.

**Effects of Loss of Pigs.**

From Farmers' Review: Our own experience with spring pigs this year was satisfactory. From four sows—one with her first litter and two with their second litter—we raised thirty-three thrifty pigs. They now average more than 100 pounds each, and half of this was made from pasture, part rape that wintered. But complaint was quite general this spring of loss of pigs, even from farmers that care well for their stock. So, notwithstanding the stimulus of high prices toward increased production, this county will not market more hogs this year than last.—P. F. Nye, Elkhart County, Indiana.

A good rule to commit to memory for the making of a mayonnaise is three eggs to one quart of oil and half a cupful of vinegar or lemon juice. Sometimes the mayonnaise will thicken sufficiently with less than one quart of oil, if it is very cold.

# POULTRY

**Experience With Broilers.**

From the Farmers' Review: To be candid, I wish to say my experience along this line is somewhat limited. However, I will give what little I know and trust it may be of benefit to some brother poultryman. In the first place, we must have the right kind of breeding stock. Now it is not what variety we like the best, but the variety that finds the most favor in the market. We must raise what the consumer likes the best. I believe the White Plymouth Rocks or White Wyandottes make the best broilers; for the reason that their pin feathers do not show as badly as do those of their darker-colored cousins, and therefore present a nicer appearance when dressed. Now, after having nothing but good healthy birds in our flock, we begin saving eggs for hatching about the first of February, and, as soon as we get enough to fill the incubator, we start it going. We have been reasonably successful with the incubator and much prefer it to the hen.

The next thing in order is to see that the brooder is in good shape. We have an old house with a stove in it, so we can fire up in severe weather. There is where we put the brooder, cover the floor of the brooder with sand, and, about 12 hours before taking the chicks out of the incubator, light the lamp and heat the brooder chamber up to about 95 degrees. After the chicks are two weeks old the temperature need not be over 85 degrees. We have found that it is best not to feed anything for at least 36 hours, then give a light feed of rolled oats and a little sweet skimmilk. For feeding the milk we use a tin can with a hole punched about half an inch from the top. Fill with milk and invert it in a saucer. This makes an ideal drinking fountain. It is best, in my opinion, to feed rather sparingly the first week. Then feed five or six times a day till they go to market. Rolled oats, wheat and cracked corn are my main feeds, always feeding corn the last thing before they go to roost.

I throw chaff from the barn floor onto the floor of the room and scatter wheat, and, once in a while, a little millet seed into it. This will give the chicks exercise, which they must have to be healthy and strong. We have heard it said "Don't let the chicks have all the water they will drink." My experience leads me to believe that they should have water constantly before them. A little pounded charcoal and grit is also very essential. In eight or ten weeks we should have 2 or 2½ pound broilers, and they should be marketed at once. There is good money in the business, but to run it on a large scale requires considerable capital. This we do not all possess; but we can all raise a few nice juicy broilers for our own table and maybe a few besides.—Charles E. Niewold, Logan County, Illinois.

**Housing Geese.**

From the Farmers' Review: There is probably no fowl or animal on the farm that requires as little shelter as geese after they reach maturity. Give them straw or something of the kind to sit on and they appear to be comfortable even in the coldest weather. An open shed of almost any description, that will keep out the snow, is an ideal place for the breeding of geese. They should never be confined in a close building. For the young goslings a different place is needed. Mine are nearly all hatched with hens. As fast as they get out of the shell I take them in a covered basket and place them near the kitchen stove. They are such large, soft, clumsy things that they are often crushed in the nest, if not removed at once. When they are all out and well dried off, I place them in an ordinary coop with the old hen. If it is early in the spring and the weather is cold, it is generally best to leave the hen with them until they are two or three weeks old, but later in the season, as the weather becomes milder, I discard the old hen entirely after the goslings are three or four days old. They are then kept in a dry place and shut up at night in a coop that is rain-proof. I use the ordinary A-shaped coops. They shed the rain well and are easily made. Goslings should be well sheltered from rains until their backs are well feathered out. After that your troubles are practically over with them. Turn them out where they can get plenty of grass and water with a feed of meal once a day, and you can almost see them grow. My experience is confined to the Toulouse variety, and I have found them very hardy and easily raised. They are a profitable fowl for the farmer and should be more extensively raised.—Harvey H. Huggett, Columbia County, Wisconsin.

**In-Breeding of Poultry.**

In time our experiment stations will doubtless take up the question of inbreeding and conduct series of experiments to determine just what its effects are on birds. It is not necessarily a fact that what is true of one kind of animal life is true of every other kind, though it may be so. It is probably safest not to do much inbreeding. But on the other hand, there are large breeders that claim that inbreeding does not result in the deterioration of the flock, if care is taken in selecting the most vigorous breeders. One man claims that he actually in-bred for vigor and increased the vigor of his flock in that way. Inbreeding is generally reputed to affect the vigor of a flock first of all. If any of our readers have tried experiments along this line we would like to hear from them.

**Wool Prices.**

F. E. Warren, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, writes the Farmers' Review as follows: This season's wool clip in Wyoming was short from fifteen to twenty per cent., owing to last year's dry summer, and the past hard winter. Prices have been very fair, and a trifle higher than they were last year; I should say about one cent per pound higher, on an average. The future as to the price of wool looks well, because there is a shortage in sheep everywhere, not only in this country, but abroad as well; and the hold-over supplies of wool have been exhausted. Wool will be wool before the next clip is on the market, if I am any judge of the situation and prospects.

Before we bring happiness to others we must first be happy ourselves, nor will happiness abide within us unless we confer it on others.—Masterlinck.

# AGRICULTURE

**Sub-Earth Factories.**

The farmer is not generally looked upon as a manufacturer. Yet on his lands and under them, on the roots of all leguminous plants, there are at work the microscopic creations that labor in changing the free nitrogen of the air into soil nitrates that may be used by the plants. Every nodule on the root of a plant is an immense factory. It may be smaller than a pea, yet in it are multitudes of the little workers. They existed from the beginning of the development of leguminosae on the earth; but man has only recently discovered them. Before he understood that they were the friends of man, he regarded these factories as symptoms of plant diseases, and various remedies were invented for the cure of the said diseases. But later such efforts were found to be misapplied, and it was recognized that these same tubercles were part of the machinery of Mother Nature, by which she kept the soil supplied with the so-readily soluble forms of nitrogen, which alone can be taken up by the roots of plants. In the woods and on the prairies there are numerous forms of leguminosae, which help to keep up the balance required. There are the wild peas, the beggar weeds, the vetches and their relatives. On all of their roots are the little nitrogen factories crowded with workers. Man is able to assist these laborers and make it possible for them to increase their product. This is a manufacture in which there is not danger of over production.

**Cow Peas and Velvet Beans.**

On light soils especially cow peas and velvet beans prove valuable as fertilizers. They have been experimented with long enough for people to be certain that their use as green manure is fully justified. Even where crops of beans and peas are taken off and the rest of the plants turned under, the supply of nitrogen added to the land has proven of immense advantage to the succeeding crop. It is freely stated by experimenters that any kind of cow pea will furnish enough nitrogen to the soil to fully meet the demands of any following crop, that is, of the next year. In some tests recently conducted, we notice that the increased yield of the corn crop following the plowing under of cow peas and velvet beans was over 80 per cent. When crops of velvet beans and cow peas were gathered and the hay was stored, the remainder of the plant being plowed under, the increase of corn was over 30 per cent, of oats over 300 per cent, of wheat over 200 per cent, and of sorghum hay over 50 per cent. The plants that seem to utilize most the fertility from these legumes, especially on light land, are oats and wheat, probably for the reason that these two plants begin to cover the ground at once and to send down rootlets that catch the nitrogen that may be leaching out of the soil. The plants that leave the land unoccupied for the longest time are the ones that profit least from the plowing under of the previous legume crop.

**Crates for Fruit Packing.**

In the gathering of fruit, especially of fruits that bruise easily, like peaches, pears and plums, it is advisable to have a strongly built rigid crate. Baskets are quite generally used, and we see pictures of men carrying bushel baskets heaped up, holding them by the two handles. This is considered by the best packers detrimental to the fruit, which should be rubbed together as little as possible. There is some "give" about all baskets, and a basket on the ground full of apples does not retain its shape entirely when lifted from the ground. The apples are pushed together opposite, the handles and are shifted more or less in the other parts of the basket. In a greater degree bags cause the bruising of fruit. A two-bushel bag is filled and is generally lifted by the middle. This forces the apples very closely together in the two ends of the bag, and they roll back again when the bag is set down. One Michigan packing house has made a picking crate that will hold a little more than a bushel. It is rectangular and composed of slats. Care is taken to have the slats on the bottom close together, so that the fruit will not project below the slats and receive bruises when the crate is set down. This crate will largely take the place of the other receptacles used in picking and delivering fruit.

**Thrashing Broom Corn.**

The removing of the seeds from the brush is variously termed seeding, scraping, or thrashing. This is accomplished by bringing the heads in contact with a rapidly revolving cylinder the surface of which is set with teeth or spikes. A thrasher of the kind now in general use in sections growing much broom corn costs from $150 to $200. Such a machine with eighteen to twenty men to keep it running steadily, can clean the brush from 30 to 40 acres in a day. The seed heads are not drawn entirely through the cylinders as in thrashing grain, but are held firmly and evenly by means of a toothed belt which carries an even stream of brush in front of it and at an angle with the cylinders, so that, beginning at the top portion, the seed is removed as the heads are carried farther and farther between the cylinders. With all the seed removed the belt deposits the brush on a table at the other end of the cylinders. The feeding of the seed heads to the thrasher and the removal of the cleaned brush and storing it in the drying sheds requires a force of twelve to fifteen men (fig. 5).—Bulletin 174, Department of Agriculture.

**Young Pigs.**

Prof. R. S. Shaw says that in Montana young pigs should have constant access to forage grounds in the summer season, and sheltered yards in the winter. When four weeks old they will take a little sweet skim milk to which some shorts or middlings may be gradually added, and later some ground wheat. A light grain ration should be supplied the young growing pig in addition to the forage throughout the forage season but may be entirely cut off as soon as the pigs reach the pea or grain stubble fields. During the winter season the shotes should have access to stacked alfalfa, clover, or peas, from which they will secure a large amount of food. Sugar beets should also be supplied.

In the game of love diamonds often rank higher than hearts.

# CAMPFIRE TALES

**At Dusk.**

Earth-mother dear, I turn, at last,
A homesick child, to thee!
The twilight glow is fading fast,
And soon I shall be free
To seek the dwelling, dim and vast,
Where thou awaitest me.

I am so weary, mother dear!—
Thy child, of dual race,
Who gazing past the starbeams clear,
Sought the Undying's face!
Now I but ask to know thee near,
To feel thy large embrace!

Tranquil to lie against thy breast—
Deep source of voiceless springs,
Where hearts are healed, and wounds are dressed,
And naught or sobs or sings;
Against thy breast to lie at rest—
A life that folds its wings.

Sometime I may—for who can tell?
Awake, no longer tired,
And see the fields of asphodel,
The dreamed-of, the desired,
And find the heights where He doth dwell,
To whom my heart aspired!

And then—but peace awaiteth me—
Thy peace: I feel it near,
The hush, the voiceless mystery,
The languor without fear!
Enfold me—close; I want but thee!—
But thee, Earth-mother dear!
—Florence Earl Coates, in Scribner's Magazine.

**He Was a Good Jumper.**

"Yes," said Peter Price of company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio, "I was a good jumper in the army, but I never said I jumped a river, as the boys reported. I was one of Hazen's hellions, otherwise a member of Hazen's brigade of the Third division of the Fourth corps. At New Hope Church, Georgia, May 27, 1864, Sherman sent Hazen against what he supposed was the left wing of Johnson's army in the air. Hazen struck, however, Johnson's right wing at a point where the line bent to conform to the hills along Pumpkin Vine creek. The rebel line was not in the air at all, as we soon found out, but was compact and ready for business.

"However, we marched to our left, came in contact with Claiborne's division, charged and drove the rebels into their main works, where they were re-enforced by Walker's division. We could go no further, but we held our position until the two rebel divisions charged us. The brigade in retiring left our regiment in an exposed position on the extreme left, and we were soon cut off. The boys fought like furies, and, checking the rebel advance, made a dash for the rear, the enemy following close. I was late in starting, and the rebel skirmishers were abreast of me when I reached Pumpkin Vine Creek.

"As we came to the creek at a full run it seemed to some of the boys about sixty feet wide. To me it did not appear more than six feet wide, and I made the jump of my life, clearing the stream. Those who didn't jump were captured, but I went across with a good deal of company. Before this, in going down the hill I brought up against a log and fell, head first, over it. A rebel right at my heels struck at me with his musket and ordered me to surrender. But I kept up my rolling, tumbling performance until I regained my feet, jumped the creek, and, getting behind a tree, gave my pursuer as good as he sent.

"I never think of that scramble and jump but I am reminded of Sheridan's remarks about Rosser's rebel cavalry in the Shenandoah valley in 1864. When they came down the valley after Sheridan, Rosser's men wore wreaths of laurel and ivy around their hats. After they found Sheridan and went scurrying up the valley, the farmers suggested that they wear pumpkin vines around their hats, because they were good runners. At Pumpkin Vine Creek I was a good runner and a good jumper, and so I live to tell the tale of that hot fight."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**Flag That Never Came Down.**

"Surrender," was the message. "Go back to your homes; I will not have one of these young men encounter one more hazard for my sake."

That night Richard Hunt fought out his battle with himself, pacing to and fro under the stars. He had struggled faithfully for what he believed, still believed, and would, perhaps, always believe, was right. He had fought for the broadest ideal of liberty as he understood it, for citizen, state and nation. The appeal had gone to the sword, and the verdict was against him. He would accept it. He would go home, take the oath of allegiance, resume the law, and, as an American citizen, do his duty. He had no sense of humiliation; he had no apology to make, and would never have—he had done his duty. He felt no bitterness, and had no fault to find with his foes, who were brave and had done their duty as they had seen it; for he granted them the right to see a different duty from what he had decided was his. And that was all.

Renfrew the Silent was waiting at the smoldering fire. He neither looked up nor made any comment when the general spoke his determination. His own face grew more sullen, and he reached his hand into his breast and pulled from his faded jacket the tattered colors that he once had borne.

"These will never be lowered as long as I live," he said, "nor afterwards if I can prevent it." And lowered they never were. On a little island in the Pacific ocean this strange soldier, after leaving his property and his kindred forever, lived out his life among the natives with this blood-stained remnant of the Stars and Bars over his hut, and when he died the flag was hung over his grave, and above that grave to-day the tattered emblem still sways in southern air.—John Fox, Jr., in Scribner's.

**Origin of "Fighting Joe."**

Gen. Hooker's sobriquet of "Fighting Joe Hooker" is said by Sidney V. Lowell of Brooklyn to have originated as follows: "I was reading proof on the New York Courier and Enquirer and had been at work from 7 o'clock in the evening until 2 in the following morning. McClellan had come into contact with the confederate forces and was pressing them back toward Richmond. Our press dispatches from the front, written with carbon on manifold sheets of tissue paper, told of desperate fighting all along McClellan's line. Among his corps commanders was Gen. Hooker whose command had been perhaps too gravely engaged. Just as the last page form of the Courier and Enquirer was made ready for the press another dispatch came in from the front, giving further particulars of the fighting in which Hooker's corps was so desperately engaged and across the top of the dispatch was written 'Fighting—Joe Hooker.' I knew that this line meant that the matter should be added to what had gone before, but the compositor who put it in type knew nothing about about the preceding matter, consequently he set the phrase as a head line, 'Fighting Joe Hooker.' Concluding that it made a good headline I let it go. I realized that if a few other proofreaders treated the phrase as I did Hooker would live and die as 'Fighting Joe Hooker.' Enough additional proofreaders acted likewise to do the business."

**Relic From First Bull Run.**

An interesting relic from the battlefield of first Bull Run was shipped from Washington to the Michigan state capitol at Lansing on the forty-second anniversary of that celebrated engagement early in the Civil War. The relic is a black log, properly prepared for preservation, which is taken from a tree on the line of the extreme Union advance at Bull Run. Attached to the log is a handsomely engraved bronze plate reading: "Presented to Maj. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, by Charles F. Joy, M. C., of St. Louis, Mo., and by Gen. Willcox to the First Michigan Volunteers' Association."

Accompanying the log is a printed placard for framing, which reads: "This log is from the tree near the most advanced line of the Union army at Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861, to which Gen. Orlando B. Willcox of Detroit, commanding the First Michigan Volunteers, was brought severely wounded. Near this tree Michigan dead were found in the extreme federal advance. It was secured on the battlefield in the presence of Gen Willcox and Gen. Ira C. Abbott by Charles F. Joy, M. C., of St. Louis Mo., a nephew of James F. Joy, who with Gen. Lewis Cass and others equipped the regiment."—Boston Journal.

**Southern Cavalry Sabers.**

"Speaking of cavalry," said the colonel, "there was an incident of the fight between Sheridan's and Jeb Stuart's cavalry at Hanover Courthouse that made a great impression on me. The Union and Confederate lines crashed together in a charge, each breaking through the other. A Union cavalryman sitting his horse like a statue struck at a Confederate as he passed. The latter swung clear and, rising, made a back cut, severing the Union soldier's head from the body. So perfect was the cavalryman's poise, however, that the body retained its erect position for five or six yards and then toppled over.

"A Confederate officer, on my referring to the incident after the war, explained that in 1861 the Black Horse cavalry secured a number of fine Spanish sabers from the government arsenal at Harper's Ferry; that the men ground these until they were like razors, and that as a result a good many heads went off. The young Virginians of the Black Horse cavalry were good riders, having been trained in tournaments, and in the service they gave special attention to sword exercises. They believed, at one time, they were superior to any other cavalry in the world, but learned by experience that they were not."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**Escaping Conscription.**

Gen. Nelson A. Miles was talking about some of the phases of the civil war.

"One phase," he said, "was the frantic effort that some citizens made to avoid the conscriptions. Hence many swindles ensued, for the man with a plan to defeat the conscriptions could get money much more easily than can the man to-day who has a sure tip on the races.

"There was one conscription fakir who made thousands of dollars before the authorities restrained him. This chap would send letters broadcast, wherein he said he would communicate for $2 a sure means of escaping the conscription. Letters, inclosing $2 notes poured in on him, and in reply to each letter he would send a printed slip reading:

"'Join the nearest volunteer regiment.'"

**Honors Her Veterans.**

P. H. O'Neil, Overseer of Hudson county, claims that New Jersey is not behind her sister States in honoring her veterans, dead or alive. He has the record, alphabetically arranged, of 1,500 veterans buried in eleven cemeteries of Hudson county, N. J. These names are also on the cemetery books, with the names, company, regiment and organization of each. The county has purchased three cemetery lots in principal cemeteries at a cost of $6,500. These lots measure 60x20, making 1,200 square feet in each, and there is a tablet, made of aluminum, three feet in height, in each plot, which is inscribed with the beautiful poem, "The Bivouac of the Dead." Each plot has a flagpole fifty feet high, and also a flower urn inscribed, "Hudson County Soldiers and Sailors' Plot."

**Gen. McClellan's Statue.**

The commission appointed some time ago to select a sculptor to design a statue of Gen. George B. McClellan, to be erected at Washington, has chosen Frederick MacMonnies of New York City. Some weeks ago an advisory committee examined a number of models submitted by competitors, but failed to find a satisfactory design, and the commission then decided to intrust the work to some American artist who had not been in any way identified with the competition. The result was the choice of Mr. MacMonnies, who has accepted the order. The site for the statue will be probably be chosen in the reservation south of the State Department.

**Survivors of the Eighth Vermont.**

The recent death at St. Paul, Minn., of Col. Edward M. Brown made the first break in the field and staff officers of the famous 8th Vt. regiment. Gen. Stephen Thomas, its colonel, are now living, as are Charles Dillingham, major, John L. Barstow, adjutant, Fred E. Smith, quartermaster, J. Elliott Smith and W. H. Gilmore, quartermaster sergeants.

**Shows Growth of Tobacco Habit.**

An idea of the growth of the tobacco habit may be had from the development of the business of the French tobacco monopoly. The government monopoly was established in 1810 and in that year the receipts were $4,525,000. Last year the receipts were $84,000,000.