Matters in Nebraska.

CONDUCTOR KILLED BY CARS

Jolt Throws Him Onto the Track and

Under the Wheels. NORFOLK.—Conductor Tom of the Northwestern railroad killed under his train, No. 116, Sunday night. The accident occurred at Stuart, where the crew was switching. The train was headed for Nor-

Belt was standing upon a car which had been uncoupied. The engine started forward, the coupling pin fell back and caught the fastener. Bell was folted off, fell between the cars and across the track. The wheels passed over his right leg and he sustained internal injuries from which he died shortly after. A special train was run from Norfolk, carrying Dr. P. H. Salter, Superintendent C. H Reynolds and the wife of Belt, but he was dead when the train arrived.

Belt had been on the line for twelve years and was 53 years old. The train was a regular one and he had run it many times. This is the second fatality within less than a week. M. L. Marshall was killed last Monday and run over afterward by this same train, No. 116.

LOCATING COLONY OF DANES

Five Hundred Families to Be Settled on Grazing Land Near Sidney.

SIDNEY.-Hon. George D. Meiklejohn, former assistant secretary of war, and a party of capitalists were here purchasing from the Union Pacific railway large tracts of land on the divide. This syndicate proposes to bring 500 families of Danes to settle on these lands and engage extensively in dairying, the cream to be sent to Omaha and Denver. This land lies twelve miles north, contiguous to the Burlington and Union Pacific railroads and is considered the finest grazing land in Nebraska. The Danish Emigration society of Minnesota will furnish these emigrants with ten cows each to start and enough money to erect houses, purchase farming implements and necessaries of life for one year, the money to be paid back in small installments at very low rate of interest.

Pioneers Organize.

A pioneers' and old settlers' association of Burt county was organized at Tekamah. Some 900 citizens of the county met at the fair grounds. where the organization was perfected. Rev. I. C. Jones opened the meeting with prayer, after which he presided as temporary chairman of the meeting. A committee of five was anpointed on constitution and by-laws.

Deaf Mute Sent to Prison. FREMONT.-In the district court Charles Hope, a deaf mute, was ar-

raigned on the charge of forging a Tribune company. He plead guilty and was given a sentence of fourteen months in the penitentiary.

Big Price for a Farm. PLATTSMOUTH-Ex-Sheriff W. D Wheeler has sold the Cook farm in this county of 120 acres. It was purchased by George Meisinger for \$91 per acre, and the remaining eighty

was sold to Robert Propst for \$97 per Attempt to Hold Up Farmer.

HUMBOLT-Todd Drake, a well known young farmer living east of the city, complained of an attempt to hold him up while he was walking home a few nights ago. A lone highwayman commanded him to halt, but Todd resisted, witth the result that his much trouble in the past, is again in clothing was considerably torn. The assailant was frightened away.

Accidentally Shot with Rifle.

YORK-Miss Teresa Zimmerer was climbing into a buggy to take a drive and in some unaccountable way a 22caliber rifle in the buggy was accidentally discharged and the bullet entered just below the knee.

Wedding Day Is Fixed.

LINCOLN.—The marriage of Miss Ruth Bryan and W. H. Leavitt of Newport will take place Saturday evening, October 3, at 7:30 o'clock at Fairview, the home of the bride.

Swallows Acid by Mistake.

PAPILLION.-Miss Jennie Preston, living with her parents southwest of Papillion, swallowed a dose of carbolic acid by mistake and died from sick, and, wishing to take some medsoon passed away.

Recreant Husband Arrested. DAVID CITY.-Mrs. Nora Monk of this city, one day this week filed a complaint before County Judge Skiles charging her husband, William E. Monk, with the crime of deserting her been in a very feeble condition. and three small children. It was renorted that Monk was in Lincoln rooming with a young woman, but when Sheriff West arrived Monk had ed. The course this year consists of flown. He was captured at Fairbury three lectures and three entertainand brought to this city and lodged in ments, and every indication points to the county jail.

Kills an Army of Rattlers. makes, in which were thirty-eight akes. Mr. Seeger succeeded in killing all except the largest, which quarries at Nehawka, fired the heavwas a full grown rattler. In the nest jest blast ever fired in those quarries. were some very small snake eggs. Stones weighing five or six tons were from which when broken came little thrown fifty feet in the air, and about snakes as rull of fight and activity sixty-five cars of rock were throwa as if they were a year old.

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

Near Steinauer, "Grandma" Spier was thrown from a wagon in a runaway and severely hurt. The general store of Kline Fletcher of Brunswick was broken into by robbers, and goods worth \$500 were stolen.

At Nebraska City Mrs. Mary Comerford was struck by a Burlington switch engine and seriously injured Owing to her advanced age her recovery is doubtful.

A fire occurred at St. Bernard in the postoffice and grocery store owned by B. Schulte, due to the explosion of a lamp. The building and con tents were completely destroyed. Loss, about \$900.

The boycott which the farmers of western Cass county inaugurated against the town of Murdock some weeks ago on account of a refusal of the Rock Island authorities to grant a site for a farmers' co-operative grain elevator at that point has fallen

Marx & Berens' flouring mills a Spencer was destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a railroad engine which went by a short time before the fire was discovered. Loss, \$10,-000; insurance, \$5,000. They will rebuild at once.

Two loads of cattle shipped to the South Omaha markets a few days ago by L. C. Todd of Cass county. topped the market in regard to the price paid for them, which was \$5.75 per hundred pounds. This was the highest price paid for cattle at that market this season.

Custodian L. L. Lindsey has received the plans for Lincoln's new federal building which 48 to be erected on the northwest corner of the pres ent government square, and which will face on Tenth street. The building will be 156x90 feet, outside measurement, and four stories high.

Kansas City dispatch: George Haysel, formerly of Lincoln, Neb. committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun in a rooming house. From a rambling letter left by Haysel it is supposed he had done to his wife and family.

Members of the Beatrice Driving association closed the business of the year. The financial results although not great, showed that the first season's expenditures in putting the track in shape, constructing the necessary box stalls and making other improvements were not in excess of the receipts.

A case involving many very sensational features was tried in the district court at West Point. F. W. Zuhlke, a widower residing there and an old business man, was sued by Eric Swanson, a blacksmith, for the alienation of the affections of Swancheck purporting to be drawn by the son's wife. Damages were laid at \$5,000. Plaintiff recovered \$200 and

Patrons of the Shelton postoffice are much pleased over the opening by Postmaster Reed of a new office outfit. Ever since last March, when the whole outfit was burned, much inconvenience has been endured by the temporary boxes, and now a set of fixtures has been put in the new room which are a credit to any town of much more patronage.

Contagious diseases are quite prevalent in Beatrice.

A lad fell into the hands of Deputy Rainey at Norfolk with three quails in his possession. It cost him fifteen

Peter Gabriel, the young man of Tecumseh who has caused the officers jail. He was at work as porter in the Arcade hotel and one day recently he entered the room occupied by members of the landlord's family and took \$31 in money from a pocket book, which contained over \$50. He left for Lincoln on the first train. where he was apprehended.

Somebody poisoned Sheriff W. H. Cummings' blood hounds at Tecumseh. The dogs were locked in the barn and as late as 12 o'clock the night watchman heard them bark. When Sheriff Cummins went out to feed them in the morning both were dead. An autopsy revealed the fact that they had been given poisoned bread. They were a valuable pair of trailers.

A peculiar accident happened to George Ritcheson at Hastings, which will lay him up for some time. A horse fell down in the stable and got its front feet tangled in the manger so that it could not get up. Mr. the effects soon after. She had been Ritcheson came to the animal's assistance and succeeded in releasing icine, reached for it on the shelf and him. The animal arose violently so got the wrong bottle. Her mother that the man was thrown under the heard the cries of agony and hurried manger and in turn was unable to to the room, but the girl was in a arise. The horse trampled upon Mr. Ritcheson's legs injuring him

> Louise Lahann, a very elderly woman, whose husband died about a year ago, and who has since been making her home with her son and daughter-in-law in Grand Island, committed suicide by hanging. She had Senator Dolliver of Iowa opened the

verely.

school lecture course in Plattsmouth. The lecture was very largely attendthe success of the undertaking.

Fire consumed four stacks of oats and one of wheat on the farm of YORK, Neb.-C. E. Seeger, a Peter Elhers five miles southwest farmer living south of McCool, near of Papillion. A threshing outfit that the Fillmore county line, while plow- had been working there during the ing uncovered two nests of rattle- day was also badly damaged, the separator being ruined.

Gus Rood, foreman in the Van Court.



There's a green that starts the pulses beating strong: It's the green of grass and shrub Spotted red and spotted white, Tinted for the heart's delight.

How it sets the blood of youth upon the There's a green that keeps the winter

spirit bright green a sign of life through cover It's the gleam of spruce or pine Winter woodland's tonic wine, nfusing hearts with comfort's chee

There's a green, O comrade mine, that green that's It's a green of verdant hearts,

It's the freshness toil and sorrow can -Frank Farrington, in New York Sun.

Of the youth that ne'er departs:

Gen. Kearney's Harsh Words. "I made a pretty fair jump once, said Comrade Murray. "That was at the second battle of Bull Run, and I was then in the Third Michigan. At first we were held in reserve, but later were in the very thickest of the fight and under the heaviest fire I ever experienced in the army. stood it for a time and then the regiment melted away and I cut away on my own hook. Near us was the embankment of a railway from which the rails had been taken, and I made a could get over I would find shelter the structure they so fortunately and from the murderous fire still raking the field. As I came to the embankment the problem of how to get over beset me, but just then a shell burst right behind me and propelled by the resulting commotion in the air I went over that embankment like a bird.

"But there was no depression on the other side, and I was as much exposed as ever. Then I made my way to the woods near, and there I found Captain Walters of our regiment, a and we put up a very good sort of a clear, and they have not forgotten the fight. Pretty soon Gen. Phil Kearney came riding down to that neck of the woods to see what was the matter with his line. He rode right into our squad, and, reining back his horse, asked to what regiment we belonged. Walters told him and explained how whether any others of the regiment got away or not. Kearney burst out with: 'You cowardly sons of guns. fore,' and rode away.

he went down, terribly mangled. Walters and I carried him to an ambulance and I was detailed to go with him to the hospital, where Dr. D. W. Bliss, who afterward became famous. tried to save Fish by amputating a leg. He failed, but he held on to me. and all that night I served as the assistant of Dr. Bliss in a good many amputations, Kearney's rough words ringing in my ears. I remembered a liberty pole on the village green. however, Kearney in another incident. and I forgave him. At Harrison's er of the town, came back from his Landing our company was on picket regular trip to Boston, he was conwhen Kearney rode down upon us. It was a warm day, and the boys were the Margaretta, under command of lying about in some disarray when we Midshipman Moore. Moore ordered saw the general coming.

into line by the time the general was Unity, under Captain Jeremiat ready for his salute. We expected a O'Brien, and went out to do battle scoring, but Kearney, looking about spied a man under guard, and asked why he was under guard at such a and captured her. She was renamed time. I replied that he was under the Liberty, and did good service for arrest by orders of the lieutenant com- the patriot cause against England for manding the post for fighting in quar- many months. The warship Machias ters. 'Fighting hell,' said the general, in the present navy commemorates 'Isn't that what he enlisted for. We that exploit. want fighting men in front. Release him and send him to his quarters. or put him on duty.' Then he rode away. A few days after Bull Run. Chantilly and was shot."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Civil War Soldiers Still. having soldiers of the civil war still

in service. duty of guarding railway property in This battery did efficient work at York county. They were stationed and the Maryland line.

When rumors of Confederate invasion would reach the border counties, the young guards would be orwould be permitted to return to their | puted.

The companies were not designated by letters or titles and were not attached to any regiment. Because of

petition the legislature in behalf of will now be resumed at once. his surviving comrades. Previous attempts have been made by members of these companies to gain honorable discharges, but no legislative action has ever been taken on the matter.

To expediate action upon their petition, Mr. Wanner has suggested that the seventy-five survivors, when they apply for discharges, also put in claims for pay for the forty-one years they have been in service. Each man's claim against the state would amount to \$6,393, making the aggregate claims

\$479.475. The seven companies performed their last active service just prior to the burning of Chambersburg by the Confederate forces. They were then disbanded and many of their members enlisted in other companies which saw hard service at the front.

Origin of the G. A. R. Comrade T. H. Hagerty of St. Louis, Mo., past chaplain-in-chief of the G. A. k., in a recent communication says: As there has been considerable discussion as to the origin of the idea of the G. A. R. organization, will you allow me to tell you what I know about it? I was personally acquainted with the Rev. William J. Rutledge of Illinois, both before and after the war of the rebellion. In talking with him only a few years before his death he

told me these facts, as nearly as I can recall them. I asked him to write which my father had built about ten but, like some other modest men, I nanure was well cleaned up suppose he deferred until too late. His rauled to other parts of the 80-acre statement was as follows:

"As the army was on one of ships formed in these marches, battles | far as one can see the field. and campaigns. "That is a fact, Chaplain,' said Dr.

Stephenson, 'let us mind it when we

get home.' The war closed, and by a good providence both of these men returned home, Mr. Rutledge to his busy itinerant life and the Methodist ministry and Dr. Stephenson to his practice of medicine in his native town. Dr. Stephenson, being active and more accustomed to such organizations, moved forward in the work of organization. This is, as I think, the true history of the origin. If the Rev. Dr Rutledge were living to-day, or Dr Stephenson, either, I think the matter would be settled by those comrades. "They builded wiser than they knew," when they laid the foundations of the Grand Army of the Republic. Let us dash for that in the belief that if I their comrades, keep in perfect repair

The Next Encampment.

patriotically built.

Boston in 1904. This was the unanimous vote of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco, and goes to show that the old veterans who fought in the civil war for a united nation know a good thing when they see it. It also shows that although the comrades are growing should be acted upon at once. man named Fish, and several others, old and feeble, their minds are still royal good time they had in the Hub thirteen years ago and the cordial welcome and lavish hospitality received on that occasion.

Everyone then threw open their houses to the honored veterans who fought from '61 to '65, and the same hospitality will be shown next year. Bostonians also went deep into their pockets to defray the expenses of that encampment, and so large a fund was I never saw a Michigan man run be- raised that 20 per cent of the amount subscribed was returned to the donors "As he left us, indignant over his after the encampment-something unrough speech, a shell struck Fish and precedented in the history of the order.-Boston Herald.

> Recalls Naval Victory. The recent naval maneuvers on the

coast of New England recalls the fact that the state of Maine fought the first naval battle of the Revolution and won the first victory on the water. Soon after the battle of Lexington the inhabitants of Machias, Me., erected When Ichabod Jones, the leading tradvoyed by the little British schooner. the pole to be cut down. The Machias "We hustled into blouses and got men seized Jones' own schooner, the with Moore. Armed with pitchforks the Maine men boarded the Margaretts

Knapp's Battery. One of the most interesting features of the parade of the veterans of the Kearney rode into the rebel lines at Grand Army in San Francisco was the appearance in the ranks of the Department of Pennsylvania of six survivors of the heroic Knapp's Pennsylvania battery of light artillery York. Pa., is probably the only city | This remnant of the 130 men of this in the United States that can boast of hard fighting command was warmly greeted along the line. This was the first occasion on which the battery In 1862 seven companies were has paraded since it appeared in the formed there, mustered into the serv- historic grand review of the Federal ice of the state and assigned to the troops in Washington in May, 1865. Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg and along the Northern Central railway all through the Shenandoah Valley, between the village of Seven Valley rounding out its brilliant record by marching with Sherman to the sea and entering Richmond later with Grant. This battery also claims the credit of firing the shot that killed dered out to protect the railway prop- the rebel Gen. Polk before Resaca, erty. When the rumors died out they but this claim has been hotly dis-

Order Is Revoked. At the request of Pension Commissioner Ware, the Secretary of the In this, or perhaps because of the neg- terior has issued an order revoking lect of the military authorities, the the order issued by former Commis companies were never mustered out sioner Henry Clay Evans, May 26. of service and discharges were not is- 1900, suspending adjudication of the sued to the men, so that legally the claims of minor children of deceased seventy-five survivors, most of whom | soldiers filed since 1880, and after the still live, are still in the service of the age of sixteen years. This order was in direct conflict with the uniform rulings and decisions of the depart

> The Soldiers' home at Hampton. Va., is being extensively improved and enlarged this summer. The improvements will comprise new quar-

Improving Soldiers' Home.

ters for the post chaplain, which will cost \$4,500; combination barracks for old men, costing \$7,000, and a general obtaining what they are after are store and band stand, with some other buildings, costing \$4,900, making a tota! expenditure of about \$17,000. A portion of this expense will be paid from the profits of the home store, the hotel and the canteen, all of which are being run at a profit.

The Grand Army.

The adjutant general's report to the national encampment shows that the ments there have been substantial by reading to him. ins, notwithstanding the high death

e. The gain in the United States been as follows: By muster, 8.-: by transfers, 3,608; by reinstateent. 11.673. The losses have been: death, 8,366; by honorable disarge, 730; by transfers, 2,990; by spension, 13,515; by dishonorable Circharge 76.



From Farmers' Review: Forty arge shed about 100 feet of a circle, them down, which he promised to do, rears before on high ground. The

leld. The land has been farmed every rear in corn, oats, rye or timothy marches in the South near the close neadow. No manure or fertilizer has of the war Dr. Stephenson and I were been put on that part of the field durriding along conversing about vari- ng these forty years, but each year ous things when this thought came he crops grow much faster and ranker into my mind and I said 'Doctor, when In the spot where the shed was than this war is over there should be some iny other part of the field. The cirorganization among the soldiers of cumference of the shed can be traced this army to perpetuate the friend n the crop and a difference seen as In oats, meadow and pastures and

along fence rows, the yellow dock, burlock and thistle seem to grow thicker than ever. They ought to be cut and xilled before the seed forms to spread and seed the entire farm.

Can any of your readers tell me how. first, to kill plantain in a door-yard without plowing and cultivating it: second, how easiest and surest to kill natch of Canada thistles: third, how to get rid of rats around house, barn and other buildings .- O. Dinwiddie, In-

ient, as noted above, gives very valnable information. We have heard it asserted that the effects of stable maqure could be seen for twenty years from the time it was applied. But here is a man who sees its effects forty years from the time of its application. and there is no good reason to doubt that its effects will be still evident for some years to come. It is an apparent fact that barnyard manure helps crops of all kinds to resist drouth, as the plants stimulated by barnyard manure root deeper and grow ranker, thus shading the ground and preventing evaporation except through the plants themselves. The suggestion as to the cutting of the weeds is timely and

We hope our readers will answer the queries as to plantain. Canada thistles and rats. The editor of the Farmers' Review has found that digging up plan- the grass and the abundance of flies tain is the quickest and best way to aided possibly by the greater evapora get rid of it. With a sharp knife one tion of moisture from the bodies of can cut off the plants just below the the cows. If this decreased milk surface of the ground. He has found flow resulted in any good to the cowa that the only way to kill Canada or if the milk flow were regained thistles is to keep them cut down. after the hot season, the loss would The writer was brought up on a New England farm where the fight against for a number of weeks, will not again the Canada thistle was perennial, and be resumed till the following spring this regard. There is no short and easy way by which to get rid of this pest. Repeatedly cutting them off at lieve the silo is the surest and quick the ground will destroy them in the est answer that can be given. end. As to rats we have found that phosphorus in some form or other is very effective. It can generally be obtained at drug stores under the name of "electric paste." Of course it has to be placed where other animals or of a campaign of education that has children cannot get at it.

Some Tame Grasses in Kansas. Prof. A. M. Ten Eyck of the Kansas Station, in a bulletin on meadow fescue, says: The fact that meadow fescue has proven to be a profitable crop when grown for seed has perhaps caused it to be valued more highly as a pasture and hay grass than it really deserves. Although no good comparative tests have been recorded. yet the general use of the grass at this station has shown it to be inferior to orchard grass, both as a hay and pasture grass. It does fairly well for pasture when sown with orchard grass, the two grasses making a better sod than does orchard grass alone. For pasture it is usual to sow about thus checked. fifteen pounds each of orchard grass and meadow fescue with three or four pounds of red clover per acre. Brome grass (Bromus inermis) has only been grown at this station in a field way for four years. It has been cut for hay and seed and is being used for nasture the present season. As far as it has been tried, it is far superior to meadow fescue both as a hay and nasture grass. It is more productive, more hardy, a better drought-resister. thrives in wet weather, too, makes a better sod, stock eat it readily, and it is practically equal in feeding value to the meadow fescue. I have little hesitation in recommending it for planting for all parts of the state as far west as Ellis county. It will in the forest. There the exchange doubtless thrive best in the northern took place. Now the government is, batching, also all the little fellows. counties of the state. At the Fort arranging to so mark and seal the Hays Branch Station, Superintendent butter casks that no exchange Haney reports a poor catch and crop from sowings made last fall. The spring sowings are much better. At this station both fall and spring sowings have succeeded well. Bromus inermis may be sown broadcast, on land prepared as described above, at

the rate of 18 to 20 pounds of good seed per acre. National Buttermakers We have received a communication from E. Sudendorf, secretary of the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, announcing that the executive committee of the association has come to the conclusion that no convention should be held this year. The of the companies, thinks that the surment, which held that the limitations next convention will be held at St. vivors cught to have honorable dis- as to date of filing applications did Louis Oct. 20-27, 1904. The committee charges from the state, and, through not apply to claims of children. The recognizes the liberality of the offer of State Senator E. K. McConkey, he will adjudication of this class of claims Sioux Falls to entertain the delegates this year, and feel that one of the earliest conventions should go to that city. We understand that the Californians are endeavoring to get the convention for 1905, San Francisco being the city designated. As all the previous conventions have been held east of the Rockies and the eastern buttermakers would like to see the Pacific slope, the chances of the Californians

> doubtless good. A Boy's Diplomacy. Carl, a youngster of ten summers had been put to bed immediately after luncheon, and had been told that he must remain there all afternoon doing penance for a misdemeanor of which he had been guilty. He is very fond of having his mother read to him when he is an exile of this sort, but membership of the Grand Army of the he offense of which he had been guil-Tepublic in New York state is about ty on this particular occasion was so 30,000, and that the net loss for years grave that he hesitated about asking was only sixty, while in other depart- ais mother to lessen the punishment Finally he called an older sister nto the room and prevailed upon her

> > the card was written: Master Carl Blank At Home Wednesday, April 8th, three to Mrs. Blank will Read.

> > > -Woman's Home Companion.

to carry a card to their mother. On



importance of Dairying. H. R. Wright, dairy commissione of Iowa, says: Most everybody that writes or talks about the dairy business takes an extreme view, either that the business is the only one and the most profitable one for the farmer. or that it is a matter of little moment, and, indeed, for a great number of farmers, a money losing instead of a money making occupation. I my self belong to the optimist class, and I believe not only that the dairy industry of the country is a very large af fair, but I believe also that, notwithstanding the apparent high cost of production, it is one of the most prof itable industries for the individual for the section in which it is carried on, and for the country at large. Be cause the farmer, with his few old cows, is the visible and immediate representative of the dairy business, we allow ourselves to imagine that the dairy business is a very little thing. The representative of the dairy industry stands for the largest single line of agriculture save one.

His product, with a value of \$590,000,-000, is greater than the annual value of hogs sold in the United States (\$500,000,000); it is greater than the value of all hay and forage (\$484,256,-846); is greater than the value of all the meat cattle slaughtered (\$419,455, 200); it is greater than the value of The experience of our corresponall the wheat produced (\$369,945,320); it is greater than the value of all the eggs and poultry (\$281,178,035); and it has a cash value almost twice as much as the value of oats \$(217,098, 584); sheep (\$50,000,000); barley (\$41,681,762); rye (\$112,290,540); rice \$8,000,000); and buckwheat (\$5,747, 853) of the United States. It far surpasses the value of cotton (\$330,000, 000), and is second only to the value of corn produced (\$828,258,326).

> Hot Weather and Milk. The farmer that will so provide for his herd of cows that the milk yield will be as great in the hot weather as in the spring will make money by the operation. It is a fact well known to all, that in the middle of the summer the milk yield is always short ened on account of the dryness of milk flow, when allowed to decrease ble to work till it is solved. We be

> > lowa Butter.

Like Wisconsin, Iowa seems to be forging to the front as a butter-mak ing state. This is largely the result been carried on for years by the state agricultural college and the state dairy and food commission. Pro fessor G. L. McKay, professor o his assistant, and H. R. Wright, dair. and food commissioner of the state have been powerful factors in improv ing the product of the 800 creameries Prices have been good and the vol ume of butter large. Rain has been enough abundant to keep the pasture selling under its own name has no interfered to any extent with the sale of creamery butter. If it has dis farm butter of poor quality. It would be interesting to know to what ex tent the sale of farm butter has been

Unique Butter Theft. Siberian butter has stirred up so much enthusiasm among the Russian: that native thieves have begun steal ing it. Not long ago barrels loaded with butter at one end of the route turned up at the other end full o ice and stones. So many casks o butter were lost that the governmen took up the matter and ran some o the thieves to earth. It was found that they had confederates among the drivers of the carts that transferred the butter. Casks similar to those containing butter were filled with ice and stones and left in a lonely place casks can be made without detection.

Poor Cream; Bad Butter. Poor cream caused the closing o new creamery in Minnesota recent ly. The buildings had been erected and equipped at considerable expense and everything was first-class. A but the cream itself was very poor The farmers said they had too much work to do to bring their cream ir more than once a week, and the consequence was that the cream received was of exceptionally poor quality. The butter made was of course corres pondingly poor and the money re ceived for it was not sufficient to pay

Fruit Displays. The time of year is near when dis

plays of fruit are looked for at fairs

We can but exhort in the same & rection. Much good has been done by the fruit exhibitions of the past; still more should be done in the future More people should contest for the prizes. The displays are a school in and keeps up the study of varieties of fruit. One of the great weaknesses of our displays so far has been the small number of persons participating Often leading fruit growers will be found constituting the entire group classes. Not infrequently a very large part of the aggregate display is made by one man. As a result, a consider able amount of only common fruit is shown, though some of the product may be exceptionally fine. The show man is not to be blamed, but rather commended, as he has simply occu ried vacant space. What we want is only their very best product and methods.



Farmers'

Review: Not

tnowing just what is meant by the term ponds, I will treat the subject on the more general term, all waters for geese, whether ponds, running an occasional bran mash. In the streams or pools of water. We have South and West corn seems to be the raised geese for twenty or more years | most common feed, especially in rural on a farm where geese have access districts. Many experiments have to all of these retreats. We must not been reported which support the forget that the goose is a water fowl, theory that horses may be satisfacand water seems to be her chief torily fed and reasonable combination source of pleasure. As to the bene- of wholesome materials which supplies fits to be derived from a running the required nutrients in due propor stream, its chief benefit is in the tion. In other words, protein and enearly spring, when ponds and pools ergy are required by the animal body are frozen. They seek these retreats, and in their sportive exercise, frolicing that more horses should be raised ing and bathing, they are led to cohabit early in the year, so that our ing would be an incentive to horse early eggs are just as fertile as the breeders, C. W. Burkett of the New later ones. During the long and in- Hampshire Station, recently studied active winter these occasional outings | the comparative value of a number of produce a healthy and vigorous body, mixed rations with the station farm this being conducive to the fertility of their eggs. Of course these benefits accrue also from the pond after the season opens. Were I asked whether I considered the pond of much value in goose culture, I would say emphatically, yes. Our geese (true to goose nature) seek out these ponds and pool retreats, and have many times remained in and around them for several days at a time, when the season is warm and wet, and have remained several days without returning home, and then only to lay, and off again for these summer resorts of the goese family. Aside from the healthy exercise they obtain much nourishment in a variety of forms. While our geese are out thus foraging, some of our neighbors' geese, which are less fortunate, lounge around on the meadow or rest a considerable part of the time. I have also noticed that some of our neighbor's geese apparently wait until a shower furnishes a pool in order to make it convenient for them to cohabit. It is certainly true that a pond conduces much to the fertility of eggs, in stimulating their sexual organisms. We breed only the two buff varieties, and in keeping a careful record of eggs set, I find that from 50 to 100 the yield per acre and commercial per cent of eggs in setting have value. A change from a grain mixhatched. Of course not grain stuffed until abnormally fat. Had I no water, oil meal, slowly or abruptly, does not I would certainly have at least a large cause a decrease of weight in horses tub planted level with the ground al- if a proper substitute ration is fed. ways filled with water during the The average total cost per year for early spring and during the mating A sharp hoe is very good for this work. not be so great as it is. But the season. I have said nothing of bene- \$74.32. The average cost for food per fits derived in growing geese, but for hour's work done during two years them from the point of rapid growth | was 3.4 cents. I think the pond very valuable after can boast of having had experience in when the cows come in fresh. This the gosling has grown its wing feathis a problem on which it is advisa ers, and even very young geese we bave allowed to run to these places and they seemed to grow with that mushroom speed so peculiar to geese. If ponds are infested with turtles, no goslings will long survive if allowed to enter the pond .- J. H. Leatherman, Medina county, Ohio.

Protect Fowls From Lice. From Farmers' Review: The protection of fowls from lice is one of the essential points in raising poultry, especially in getting show birds. dairying at Ames; Christian Lassen I find by close observation during my recent years of experience along this line that there are two different families of these troublesome pests. The small mites that are found about and on the roosts and the large lice that breed on the fowls. The last mentioned are not very hard to get rid of in good condition. Moreover, ole if each fowl is dusted liberally with some good insect powder occasionally. A convenient time to apply this is after they have gone to roost. The placed any kind of butter it has been first mentioned are the ones that take persistent effort to keep down. The following rules strictly adhered to are as good as I have been able to find: First, clean your house thoroughly of droppings, litter and cobwebs, etc., and burn plenty of brimstone in it. Then whitewash it, using plenty of carbolic acid in the mixture. Then, after scalding roosts with hot water, paint them with lice paint, and you boards clean every day and have roosts painted over every two or most if not entirely won. If one uses an incubator he need not be bothered with lice on young chickens, but with hens the battle is on. These are my plans, which I find are very successful: Dust the hen when set thoroughly with insect powder, then again the third week, and then again when done and put in a coop that you feel sure is free of lice. Cleanliness, first, last and all the time, is the prevention which is worth several pounds of cure.-P. B. Harshman, Moultrie

county, Illinois.

The Guinea Hen and Hawks. It is a superstition that a few guinea hens in a flock of fowls will keep large supply of cream was received away hawks, and some farmers purchase the Guinea fowls for this purpose. But it is doubtful if they have any value at all for this purpose. A heavier grain foods can be gradually poultryman that breeds them says added. During the period of rest or that it is a mistake, and that hawks early pregnancy in the winter months care nothing for them. This is probably the case. Thus another popular sugar beets, carrots or mangolds with belief is shattered. The Guinea hen a one-third grain ration added. is also credited with being a good Spring farrowing has hitherto been expenses and yield a profit. Hence watch-dog, setting up a great clatter favored, but the climatic and food the creamery shut down. It was on the approach of midnight maraudfound to be impossible to build up ers. The facts in the case seem to be a valuable reputation on poor butter | that the Guinea hen frequently takes it into her head to set up a clatter whether there are marauders or not. This is, however, nothing against Guinea hens, as they are producers of captain, editor and ex-alderman, died and conventions. Already the horta very edible flesh and are very profital at San Antonio, Tex., the other day. cultural societies are sending out cir ble to raise. Doubtless they will re- He was descended from an old and culars urging fruit growers to be pres ceive more attention from breeders wealthy Mexican family. ent at their meetings with displays. In the future than they have received in the past.

Raise More Pigs. way they prove profitable to the farm- sense of the term, that is, by officials er. There are ways of handling and appointed from England and backed which the intelligent farmer takes up feeding that will make them unprofit- by a large and permanent military garable and there are ways of handling rison. that will make them profitable. The variety to be kept will often determine the results. When there is little the most valuable characteristics of pasture for them the number kept farmyard manure, as, if once applied should be small, as pigs fed a ration of showers of fruit. Some of them of grain only cannot generally yield in the rotation. will have their exhibits in nearly al | a profit. It is possible to have so many pigs that they will be unprofitable; but the trouble is generally the driven off by the application of freshlyother way. Not enough pigs are being raised on American farms. The farmers are all too generally depending on one crop of pigs a year to give them a profit. The high cost of winter feed has stimulated this movement: but the process should be rea great number of people showing versed. We must have more fall pigs for them.



Many horse feeders regard outs as almost necessary, and it is doubtless true that in large regions of the United States the most common ration for horses consists of oats and hay, with rather than any special feed. Believand that an economic system of feedhorses during a period of two years. The rations were so planned that an abundance of nutritive material was supplied by grain mixtures which were cheaper than oats. Throughout the greater part of the experimental period hay was fed with the grain. During a part of the time corn fodder was used. The comparative merits of the following five rations were studied in the first test: Hay 10 pounds, bran 2 pounds, corn 6 pounds, and gluten feed 6 pounds; hay 10, bran 2, corn 6, oats 8; hay 10, corn 8, and bran 7; hay 10, corn 3, linseed oil meal 4; and hay 10, cottonseed meal 1, bran 2 and corn 8. Each of the five horses included in the investigation received one of the rations for one month, the rations being rotated, so that during the five months of the test each horse was fed all the rations. The following were some of

the conclusions arrived at: Any food stuff or combination of food stuffs furnishing the desirable nutrient at least cost should be considered in preparing rations for horses. A mixture of bran and corn, half and half, is a good substitute for corn and oats for feeding work horses. Corn stover is a good substitute for timothy hay for winter feeding of horses because of its feeding value, ture, consisting partially of linseed actual food supply per horse was

Care of Sheep.

A Canadian shepherd says: The lamb crop, like any other, to be successful, must be prepared for beforehand: therefore, as the breeding season approaches the ewes ought to be getting in good condition, and it cannot be done easier than by giving them the run of the stubble-fields after the grain is stacked. Before the breeding season is over the winter will have set in, and the flock will be in their winter quarters. No elaborate building is necessary. A hay rack running round the inside, with a small door in the center, just large enough for one sheep to go in and out when the big door is shut. It must be dry and entirely free from drafts for the sheep to do well; 30x60 feet will be ample accommodation for a hundred good-sized ewes, until lambing time. The winter feed should be wild hay, oat straw or oat sheaves. They may be allowed to run at the oat stack, if care is taken to remove the overhanging portions as they eat it away from under, to prevent the chaff from getting into their wool. The hay is fed in the rack inside, and only what they will eat up clean. Always clean out the racks before the next feeding. I have often heard it said that sheep won't drink water, but that is a mistake; they will drink large quantities of water at the right time and place. They won't drink out of a water hole on a cold day, but watered in their pens and in troughs, have a clean house. Keep dropping a hundred head will drink almost two barrels a day. I think good water is most important. Keep salt where they three weeks, and the victory is all can get it at all times, summer and

> Feeding the Brood Scw in Montana. A bulletin of the Montana station says: The brood sow can forage the greater part of the year. During the later stages of pregnancy a little grain food should be supplied, the amount depending upon her condition of flesh; this, however, will not be necessary during the time she is gleaning from the grain fields. The forage in general being leguminous any one of the cereal grains may be used as supplementary food. While nursing the litter access should always be given to the forage grounds when possible, and a liberal grain ration fed. Immediately after farrowing a light ration of sloppy feed consisting of skim milk, shorts, bran and oats is most satisfactory; the the brood sow can be maintained on conditions are such that fall litters can be handled almost equally well.

Famous Fighter Dead. Juan T. Cardenas, a veteran Indian fighter. Confederate soldier, police

London correspondents announce that it is the policy of the British government to hereafter govern the Trans-When pigs are handled in a proper | vall as a crown colony in the strictest

> The permanence of effect is one of in a rotation, it benefits all the crops

The cucumber flea-beetle may he slaked lime or soot.

The weather man sits up all night figuring out how he may best make a liar out of the newspaper paragrapher.

Love at first sight is often a case and use our wits in getting cheap feed of looking through the wrong end of the telescope.-Pittsburg Dispatch.