Matters in Nebraska.

TO HAVE NO STATE BUILDING

Nebraska to Devote Funds to Exploit ing Agricultural Resources.

OMAHA-The Nebraska commission to the Louisiana Purchase exposition at its recent meeting practically reorganized, owing to a change in its personnel through the resignation of C. H. Morrill of Lincoln. Peter Jansen of Jansen, Neb., was present for the first time since his appointment to succeed Mr. Morrill. Mr. Wattles of Omaha was continued as president and Mr. Jansen was elected vice president; Matt Miller of David City was elected treasurer, having resigned as secretary,and H. G. Shedd was promoted from the position of assistant secretary to that of secretary of the

The general work of the commission during the vacation was gone over and approved. The total expenditures of the commission to date have been \$1,500.

The matter of the erection of a state building for Nebraska was considered in detail and the conclusion was arrived at that it would be inexpedient to build a special structure for Nebraska, because of the limited means at the disposal of the commission. It was concluded that the money that would be necessary for the erection and equipment of a building could be better expended in exploiting the agricultural resources of the state.

Rooms have been secured in the agricultural building at the exposition for Nebraska headquarters and for a meeting place for the commission during the exposition.

The commission will meet in Omaha every two weeks from now until the transfer of the commission headquarters to St. Louis, in January.

Agricultural products are coming in rapidly from all parts of the state for exposition purposes and are being prepared in the commission storage rooms in this city. The collection of sheaf grains is going to be a peculiarly interesting and excellent one. Mr. James, one of the volunteer assistants of the commission, is now visiting all parts of the state securing the best exhibits from the country fairs, and is meeting with the most encouraging success.

Ginseng Grows Along the Platte. PAPILLION-The discovery of the famous Chinese ginseng plant along the Platte river has created a good deal of interest among the farmers. At different times during the last few years this plant has been found, but was destroyed owing to the belief that it was a weed. A short time ago a farmer had one of the plants examined by a chemist, who at once pronounced it the genuine ginseng. This plant seems to thrive well along the bluffs of the Platte river, in places especially where the trees and brush have been cut out, which leaves the ground damp with a thin coating of tered upon a new era of progress and

Oil Inspector Reports. Oil Inspector Church, filed with the and maintains this institution has its governor, shows that he has taken in fall meeting there. Saturday and during the month \$911.93 more than his expenses and all the expenses of bration of the twentieth anniversary the office, which is considered not half of the founding of the school and the

Crazy Man with Pitchfork. FREMONT-A crazy man running amuck in scanty clothing, with a pitchfork in his hands, turned night into waking hours for residents of the southwest part of the city between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning and caused alarm in a number of households. He was finally captured and

Asked to Look for Crook.

jailed.

PLATTSMOUTH-Sheriff J. D. Mc-Bride received word from Glenwood, ia.. to be on the lookout for a man described as being six feet high. weighing about 200 pounds and wearing a dark moustache. The stranger entered a store there and purchased who have large cattle interests if they a shirt, undershirt, pair of socks and are compelled to pay their notes at a few other articles, amounting to this time while the market is so low. \$4.75, and in payment for the same It is the intention of these, as outgave the merchant a check on the lined by a South Omaha dealer, to First National bank of Plattsmouth for force the holders of the obligation to \$40. Soon after the merchant learn- foreclose and thus start what will be ed that the check was worthless.

Trout for Nebraska Streams.

den Simpkins and Superintendent high grade across the railroad track O'Brien of the hatcheries the govern- just east of town. While on the track ment has donated 10,000 fingerling the horse became frightened and backtrout for the purpose of stocking some | ed down the grade, throwing Mr. Whitof the northwestern streams of the laker out of the buggy. state. The game warden and Mr. O'Brien will leave in a few days with requested to have watch kept along the fish car for Neosho, Mo., to se the river banks for the body of George Fival, be distributed in the tributaries | ted suicide by drawning himself in the of the Niobrara.

Farmers' Trust Files Papers. tive Shipping association, commonly was about "seventeen sheets in the called the farmers' trust, has legally wind" when he entered the central entered the state of Nebraska, the sec- office at Stafford. The manager was tary of state having received its in- away and a small son had charge of corporation papers. The capital stock things. But not for long. Pond took is \$200,000 and the purpose of the as- | control, rang up Norfolk and talked insociation is to handle grain and live stock to the exclusion of the middlemen. It is a Kansas corporation. having about 800 stockholders in that telephones in Norfolk and all efforts

Close to a Hundred an Acre.

PLATTSMOUTH - Cass county to Hastings for temporary treatment. farm land, when it can be bought, continues to bring a big price. J. F. Jameson has sold his farm of 240 Lincoln, but after a time improved acres to Henry Huntemann of Otoe county for \$96.87% per acre, amounting to the sum of \$32,260. Twenty years ago the former owner purchased this land for \$6,000. Since disposing of that farm Mr. Jameson has purera portion of this county.

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

A bad prairie fire raged northwest of Greeley in the high wind. J. P. Danelson lost three big stacks of hay and others similar amounts.

Charles Miller, who was shot and seriously wounded by Deputy Sheriff Galloway, near Adams Gage county, some time ago while trying to escape from the officer on a horse, was given his preliminary hearing on a charge of horse stealing. He was held to the district court in bonds of \$500.

The ferry boat at De Soto is laid up for repairs and the public is suffering for a means of transportation, uncertain mail service and stagnation in business. The boat broke some important castings while making a crossing. Engineer Gatewood immediately went to Sioux City for duplicates.

A special to the Norfolk News tells of the wanderings of Sherd Williams an old settler, near Meadow Grove, who has lost his memory and who spent the night in a corn field, strolling aimlessly about. Williams became violent before leaving home and broke up the furniture promiscuously.

The St. Louis guessing association. incorporated for \$40,000, is an association formed at Hastings. The purpose of the company is to have people guess on the number of paid admission to the St. Louis exposition and to give a capital prize of about \$20,-000 to the one making the closest guess and other prizes grading lower.

John Bader, a furniture dealer at Fremont, was at Columbus and located a man who passed a worthless check upon him. The check was drawn on the People's National bank of Rock Island, Ill., and was for \$125. signed by John Sherman and payable to John Woodman. Bader sold \$195 worth of furniture, but did not deliver it. The transgressor was allowed to settle and depart.

The work of getting together that \$33,333.33 in order for the state university to be in a position to ask Mr. Rockefeller for the \$66,666,67 which he so generously promised, has begun in are not sufficiently large to create comment. The first real active canvassing was done among the business men of Lincoln last week and in one day between \$600 and \$700 was se-

The body of Andy Johnson, a well known character of Ashland for many years, was found in Salt creek. It is considered a case of accident, although bruises on his head may lead to the conjecture of foul play. He lived by himself on the east side of the creek and the generally accepted theory is that he left the end of the bridge and started up the bank of the creek towards the north and fell over into the water.

Luther academy at Wahoo en usefulness by the erection of a \$25,000 college building. The Nebraska conference of the Lutheran Augustana The monthly report of Deputy State Synod of North America that owns Sunday were set apart for the cele dedication of the new buildings.

The state board of public lands and buildings awarded the contract for a dynamo at the penitentiary to the Western Electrical company, Omaha. Ed G. Howard, alias M. Hubbard, a

man wanted in Brunswick for several crimes, was captured at Norfolk after week's work on the part of detectives. He was found on the street. Howard was arrested on a charge of contempt of court, but several charges await him at home.

Much litigation is promised over the present condition of the live stock market by those stockmen who owe for their herds. It is the impression among these that the packing house trust has been running the market and so forcing down the prices that it will mean the ruin of many men a long suit in the courts.

N. M. Whitaker, an aged farmer living five miles east of Holdrege, was Through the efforts of Game War- fatally injured. He was crossing the

The Plattsmouth officers have been Paul, who is thought to have commit-Missouri river at Omaha.

Talking over the telephone wire between Norfolk and Stafford, Neb., cost LINCOLN-The Farmers' Co-opera- a Tellow named Pond just \$22.50. Pond cessantly for just two and one-half hours, when the wire was cut off. He called for connections with just 333 to get bim cff the wire were fruitless.

Mrs. P. J. Green of North Loup has been adjudged insane and was taken Several years ago she was in a similar condition and was then taken to sufficiently to be brought home.

The 480 colored soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, United States army, in charge of twenty white officers. finished their march across the country from Fort Niobrara at Valenand 200 acres of land in the west- time to Norfolk, a distance of 170 miles, in just gerenteen days.



The Veterans' Reunion. (At The Weirs, N. H., August, 1903.) he soldiers of New Hampshire Here meet with smiles and tears, The scenes of bygone years. The happy home; the loved ones; The parting at the door; en; the victory; The long campaign; the victo The joy when all was o'er.

Again they see McClellan And Sherman marching gallantly Through Georgia to the coast; See Sheridan to Winchester Galloping on his way: And Grant, the silent Nemesis se who wore the gray

At Gettysburg see Hancock Ride fearlessly along Through lines of brilliant soldiery, To make them doubly strong.
And Rosecrans at Murfreesboro;
Burnside and "Fighting Joe";
All names that in the lapse of years'
More dear and honored grow. The soldiers of New Hampshire

Now bravely, side by side,
"The boys"—the common soldiers—
Fought and bled and died!
They earned immortal glory. And deserve profoundest thanks The grandest heroes of them alldest thanks

The soldiers of New Hampshire; No more on fiery steeds
Do gallant generals lead them on
To grand and noble deeds.
Their comrades? Some are slumbering
Beneath yon grassy mounds,
And others sleep in unknown graves
On distant battlegrounds. No more on fiery steeds The veterans of New Hampshire;

Up the vale of Time They march with hearts as brave As in their manhood's prime And the old flag floats above them As proudly and as fair As in the days of long ago—
And every star is there!
—M. Henry Mulligan, Penacook, N. H.

Kentuckians in Union Army. "You never could tell," said the Kentucky Major, "what would happen in the army. Early in 1861, the Kentuckians who wanted to enlist in the Union army drifted in three directions. Some went to Rousseau at Camp Joe Holt in Indiana, others with Woodruff and Guthrie to Camp Clay in Ohio, and others again to Camp Dick Robinson or to Nelson in Eastern Kentucky.

"Of all the officers who left Louisville in April and May, 1861, none were more popular than Rousseau and seemed opening to both. Rousseau der a flag of truce, Curly broke went forward without a break to a through the rebel lines and joined his the head of his regiment, the Second Kentucky to West Virginia, and at the very beginning of the campaign was captured by the enemy at Scary Creek, and the regiment he had organized went through the war under the leadership of another.

Neither Woodruff nor any officer with him when he rode into the enemy's lines was at fault, but all were held prisoners while officers on duty were winning reputations. Woodruff never returned to the regiment, but saw service as a general officer in commands far removed from the men who followed him from Louisville into the Second Kentucky regiment at Camp Clay.

"Meantime, another Second Kentucky regiment had been organized under Col. Speed S. Fry in Eastern Kentucky, and another First Kentucky regiment under Bramlette. The First and Second Kentucky regiments organized at Camp Clay were deep in the West Virginia campaign before the question of title was settled, and then Fry's regiment became the Fourth, and Bramlette's the Third. Rousseau's regiment finally became the Fifth, and Whittaker's the Sixth, the colonels of all of them winning promotion in the army or in public life.

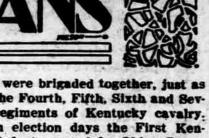
"Lieut. Col. Neff and Capts. Hurd and Austin of the Second Kentucky were captured with Woodruff, and in time all were sent to Libby prison. John R. Hurd was captain of company F. and his capture advanced to command immediately Lieut. Jacob H. al in the regular army and made a fifty feet. Around the pedestal there reputation as a fighter in the Philippines. Hurd, however, soon returned to his regiment as major, through what he called a happy circumstance.

. . . "While in Libby, he noticed that the Confederate or city surgeons who came to the officers' quarters passed the guards on a green ribbon tied on the left arm. Many of these surgeons were not in uniform, and one day when one of them dropped his green ribbon badge Hurd picked it up, tied it on his own arm, and, putting on an authoritative air, marched past the guards and out in the streets of Richmond, making good his escape and returning to his regiment with the prestige of daring adventure.

"The Fourth Kentucky started out in independent fashion. It was the only regiment in the service in which the companies were arranged in alphabetical order from right to left, company A coming on the right and company K on the left, whereas, under the rule, the flanking companies were A and B. This departure seemed to me at the time pure contrariness, but Gen. Thomas approved the arrangement and it stood to the end. It was the Fourth Kentucky infantry. mounted, which in June, 1864, rescued their friends of the Fourth Kentucky

. . . "Col. Watkins of the Fourth cavalry was at Lafayette with 450 men of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Kentucky cavalry, when he was attacked by Gen. Pillow with a force of two or three thousand men. The fight was a town fight from the first and remarkable because of the means employed in defense. As soon as the firing began the Kentuckians took possession of the courthouse and jail and barricaded the doors and windows with sacks of corn. From behind these corn barricades they beat Pillow's men off until the Fourth Kentucky infantry, well mounted, sent Pillow's men scurrying away in what their disgusted general called a panic. This is the only case, I believe, in which Kentuckians fought behind corn breastworks."

"There were a good many Kentuckians." said the captain, "in the First Kentucky infantry, but it was mainly made up of young Buckeyes eager to get to the front, and on its return for muster out, in 1864, the regiment was welcomed home, not at Louisville or Lexington, but at Cincinnati. In fact, the boys, all through the service. were in the habit of calling themselves | unveiled with appropriate services. the First Cincinnati Orphans. From arst to last the two Camp Clay regi- at the unveiling.



ments were brigaded together, just as were the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh regiments of Kentucky cavalry. But on election days the First Kentucky infantry voted for Ohio officers. and when discharged the men scat-

tered to homes in Ohio. . . . "After a long service in Virginia. Tenneseee, Mississippi and Georgia, the regiment came at the very last to service under a Kentuckian, Gen. Hobson, in Kentucky. While awaiting discharge at Newport barracks, the regiment was called out against Morgan on his last raid in Kentucky. The men had been given a short leave of absence, and few were in barracks when Hobson's order came. The coloel inserted a notice in the Cincinnati papers outlining briefly the situation and ordering his men to report for duty next morting. That little advertisement was like a bugle call, and the men came pouring into camp eager for one last scrap with the Kenmuch trouble.

"Gen. William Nelson organized the command. Instead the First and Secand Kentucky regiments were brought mauga."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

Would Not Give Up Their Pet. "Speaking of the Eleventh Ohio," said a veteran, "the boys used to teli the year after the war a good dog story. This particular dog was called Curly, and was with the regiment longer than any other adopted by the Eleventh. Unlike other dogs, he never ran away from skirmish or battle, but stuck close to the company in every engagement. At Chickamauga he refused to leave our wounded, and was taken prisoner. When after the Woodruff, and brilliant careers battle the wounded were removed un-

"Strangely enough, Curly escaped without a wound until we were on our way home for muster out. He got off the cars at Bowling Green and broke his leg. Before the situation was understood the train started, and Curly, left behind wounded, was reported lost. The boys who had been wounded at Chickamauga, and who remembered Curly's devotion and loy alty on that occasion, could not give him up. They made such a stir about it that some months later the soldiers stationed at Bowling Green shipped Curly to Louisville, and from there he was sent to Osborne, Ohio, where he was cared for by a member of the regiment until old age carried him

General Sherman's Statue.

After a delay of some two years, the equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman at Washington, is now nearing completion. The figure, heroic in size, has been placed on the pedestal. The site is south of the Treasury building, and is only a short distance from the spot where Gen. Sherman reviewed his splendid army at the close of the civil war. The bronze pieces embrace, besides the statue itself, the figures that are to be stationed at the four corners of the pedestal. These represent the four arms of the service, infantry artillery, cavalry and engineers. Another represents the figure of Peace These parts of the statue were designed and modeled by Carl Rohl-Smith the sculptor, in Denmark, two years ago, before his death. The statue is eighteen feet in height, and the whole height of the pedestal and statue is will be a mosaic in which the names of the many battles in which Gen Sherman participated will appear.

Veterans Watch the Flag. "I wonder who is dead now," said an old Grand Army man, as he passed glanced at the Memorial building to population is 50 per cent of all. note that the flag had been placed at half mast. The veteran had scarcely come in sight of the building when ne had intuitively paused to glance at the flagstaff.

Inquiry developed the fact, according to my informant, that the Grand Army veterans never pass by the building without glancing up to see the position of the flag. In this way many of them who are not readers of the newspapers keep track of those of their number who have fought the last battle. The survivors aim to keep close track of those who are ill and the flag tells them the rest of the story.—Springfield (Mass.) News.

Joyous Meeting of Brothers. There was a notable meeting Lynn, Mass., recently, when Col. B. W. Jewell of Omaha and Gen. W. H. Jeweli of Orlando, Fla., greeted each other at the home of their sister, Mr.

George H. Jacobs. In the war of the rebellion Col. Jew- titles of Siberian butter is certain. armies and Gen. Jewell won his title in the Confederate service. They had not seen each other since before the war. Both were born in Lynn.

was teaching school in lowa. His sympathies were with the South, and he joined the Twenty-first Mississippi not see each other then.

The Loyal Legion. The military order of the Loyal Lefirst-class original members during the quarter ending July 31, and gained thirty-four by succession and inheritance, making the total of the firstclass 8.086. In the second class there was a net loss of three, leaving the total 944. The veterans are tough. but they cannot be expected to live al-

New Shaft at Antieram. Sept. 17, on the battlefield of Antietam, a handsome monument, erected in the memory of the Fifty-first regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, was President Roosevelt made an address



Avoiding Milk Fever. When pasturage is not available cculent food, such as silage, is very esirable for breeding animals, more so, of course, for cows than horses, as it helps to keep the system relaxed and does not produce an undue amount of fat, says Professor A. M. Soule. Milk fever, or what is generally tnown as parturient apoplexy, is one of the most dangerous diseases with which the breeder has to contend, and t is more likely to occur when the preeding animals are fed on dry coughness and rich meals, such as corn meal and cottonseed meal. These eeds rather tend to produce a fevered condition of the system; the dry coughness has rather a binding effect and the meals mentioned produce too much fat, and where they are fed without discretion the trouble mentioned is most likely to occur. While the disease can and has been successfully treated by the Schmitt method. in the experience of the writer (which has been considerable) it leaves the cow's nervous system in a very bad condition. In fact, in nearly all instances within the knowledge of the writer it has permanently injured the tuckian who had caused them so milk flow and the cows recovering from the treatment have never been anything like as valuable for dairy purposes afterwards. As this trouble Third. Fourth and Seventh regiments can be obviated in a very large measof Kentucky infantry, but when he ure by using proper care in feeding came to command a division of Buell's the cow, the importance of giving army not one of them served in his more attention to this matter becomes apparent. Even when succulent foods are available only a small amount of from West Virginia and served to the grain should be fed immediately belast in the division organized by Nel- fore parturition, and this had best son, fighting under him at Shiloh and consist of wheat bran. Previous to under John M. Palmer (a Kentuckian | this time a limited amount of cottonby birth) at Stone River and Chicka- seed meal and wheat bran, and even a small amount of corn meal can be fed with impunity to advantage. While the bran may be used in the ordinary condition in warm weather, in cold weather it is frequently an advantage to use it in the form of a mash, and it is also well to give two or three

> there is not much danger of parturient apoplexy. A Model Creamery. nection with the New Sanitarium at Clifton Springs, they have established a model creamery, from a hygieric standpoint. All milk, for whatever purpose designed, whether to be consumed as milk or cream, or whether to be made into icecream or butter is to be pasteurized. The hygienic features begin with the buildings, which are so constructed that they can be, and are kept, absolutely clean. The milking is done in such a way that bacteria and all germs are practically excluded. Perfect sanitation in the building enables them to guarantee absolutely pure milk. The handling of the milk from the time it is taken from the cow, until the finished product is ready for use, is also done in such a manner that it is a pleasure to the consumer to use the goods, not only because of their extremely fine quality. but the fact of their being produced in so cleanly and sanitary manner gives them an added flavor .-- Elgin

liberal doses of salts. Should the

udder of the cow become very large

before calving, it should be carefully

milked out and kneaded and worked

with every day, so as to prevent in-

flammation and caking of the udder.

Where these precautions are observed

European Cow Population. A German writer makes the follow-

Dairy Report.

ing calculations as to	the cows of the
leading European cour	itries:
	Cows to 100
Cows	. Inhabitants
Belgium 823,45	5 12.3
Denmark 1,067,13	9 41.4
Germany10,458,63	1 18.6
France 7,819,58	2 20.3
Great Britain. 4,066,82	
Holland 958,40	
Norway 706,92	
Austria 4,678,84	6 17.9
Hungary 2,185,22	4 11.3
Sweden 1,765,91	5 34.7
Switzerland 739,56	2 22.3
Servia 289,50	1 11.6
	anne de la companya d

For a number of European countries we have no cow statistics, the tota's for "cattle" only being given. They are as follows: Greece, 360,000; Italy, 5.609,000; Portugal, 625,000; Roumanta, 2,589,000; Russia, 35,916.857; Spain, 2,217,659. It is probable that Court square the other day and in most of these countries the cow

Siberian Creameries.

There are, according to recent reports from Siberia, 608 creameries in that country. Three years ago there were but 334 of these establishments. This shows the rapidity with which the industry is developing in that country. It is true that there are as yet fewer creameries in all that great country than in single states of the American Union, but it is as yet the day of small things there. If the butter that now comes to the London market from those Siberian creameries is already worrying the Danish and French makers of butter, what will it be ten years from now, when the Siberians count their creameries by the thousands instead of by the hundreds as now? With the government railroads constantly opening new territory, and the officials of Russia lending their paternal efforts to help the business along, the importation into the countries of Europe of large quan-

Stunted Pigs.

Sometimes these are caused by an inherited disability to make use of the food given them, but probably When the war opened Gen. Jewell more often by conditions after birth. If they are watched it will be found that the other pigs are driving them from the teats and later from the Col. Jewell was only a boy, but he ran trough. Having once become weakaway from home and enlisted in the ened they are less able than the other First Massachusetts. Their regiments pigs to fight for their food and have were both at Gettysburg, but they did to be satisfied with short rations. It is evidently a part of the plan of Nature to eliminate the weakling as a breeder. However, these same pigs, if given a chance at the teats and the gion made a net loss of twenty-six trough, often develop into good sized hogs and prove profitable. We would not, however, advise using such an animal as a breeder. The hint that Nature has given us should be taken. We agree with her in wanting for breeders only the most vigorous.

Oldest Odd Fellow. Robert D. Armor of Gettysburg, Pa., is the oldest Odd Fellow in Pennsylvania. He joined the order on May 8. 1845.

Lung Diseases Prevalent. Nearly one-half of the mortality in the United States is from disease of the lungs and 75 per cent of it preventable.



Alfalfa (Lucerne) is frequently spoken of as a comparatively new plant, while, as a matter of fact, it is a very old plant, having been cultivated by the Greeks and Romans long before the Christian Era. Later it was introduced into South America, gradually travelling northward through New Mexico, Southern, Western and Northern states, and lastly into Canada, where the more it is known the better it is liked, said F. C. Elford, speaking at an Ontario farmers' institute. I think the chief objections to lucerne have been raised by persons, who, not knowing it, have tried it once or twice and failed. Those who have been growing it for years are its strongest advocates. In our experience of fifteen or sixteen years, the best results have been obtained by following a hoed crop, using as a may not look very promising at first it will produce two or three crops of hay or fodder, and the stand will be come thicker with each successive success in growing lucerne has been the failure to comply with one or two minor, yet all important rules, viz. lack of sufficient previous preparation

Sneezeweed.

This is a perennial plant growing to a height of 3 feet under favorable conditions. It is found in moist ground from Connecticut to Illinois and southward to the Gulf. The whole plant, especially the flower, is bitter and more or less acrid and pungent. Sheep. cattle and horses that are unfamiliar with the plant are often poisoned with



Tto M .- Bacesoweed (Helenium outes

third natural size. it when driven to localities where abounds. As a rule these animals avoid it, but it is claimed that they often develop a taste for it and are killed by eating it in large quantities The poison exists principally in the flowers. The young plants appear to be only moderately dangerous. In the mature ones the amount of poison varies greatly in the same field.

Applying Manure Green. John Parton, being asked the ques tion whether it was better to apply manure green or well-rotted, replied: There is less loss in putting manure on land green than in rotting it before it is applied. Besides this, there is a special advantage that in putting the manure on in the winter time it is done at less expense. In rotting the manure under the most favorable con ditions chemists tell us that it loses 50 per cent. However, when it is on the land in the green condition and the fermentation allowed to take place in the soil, as soon as any plant food is liberated it is in the place where it is most readily taken up. Besides this, the decay of manure in ferment ing has a beneficial effect in warming up the soil. Experiments carefully conducted at Guelph, as to applying manure fresh and rotted, proved that of food as often in the day as they the ordinary way of leaving manure exposed to the weather was wasteful; the pigs change from their mother's when protected from rain it was still subject to loss, and when put on fresh pigs are made to earn their living on York, 647,000 cases; Illinois, 568,000; the best results were obtained.

In past ages pig skins were used a bottles by the people of various coun tries. With the invention of the glass bottle this use largely ceased. Now pig skins are again coming into no tice as of value in various commer cial ways. Machinery has been in vented for the splitting of pig skins till they are as thin as paper. It is claimed that the resulting fabric is strong and durable. If the use of pig will greatly increase the value of our swine product. The skin of the pig has little or no value as a part of his edible product. When the meat is eaten this part is almost invariably cut off and thrown away. A commer cial use of it would therefore be clear gain.

A Remarkable Calf. From Farmers' Review: James R Huggett, of Eaton County, this state. has a remarkably large steer calf of the Durham breed. He weighed at birth 116 pounds. Now at 77 days old (11 weeks) he weighs 416 pounds, with no extra care or feed. He receives the milk of only one cow. He runs with his mother night and morning long enough to get his milk. The rest of the time he runs in a clover pasture with others of the herd. In build and shape he is a fine specimen being extra well formed. He is an all around marvel. If the owner should crowd him to the fullest extent there is no guessing what he might be made to do.-George S. Woolsey, Calhoun County, Mich.

Virtues, like vegetables, if they a: kent cold are apt to last longer.



Before the Lambs Come.

A. G. Gamley, a Manitoba sheep preeder, says: The lamb crop, like any other, to be successful, must be repared for beforehand; therefore, as the breeding season approaches the ewes ought to be getting in good conlition, and it cannot be done easier han 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. numse crop about one bushel of barley oat straw or oat sheaves. They may or oats per acre. We sow at least be allowed to run at the oat stack, if twenty pounds of good seed per acre. care is taken to remove the overhang-We put the seeder in front of the ing portions as they eat it away from drill, thereby getting a deeper cover- under, to prevent the chaff from geting for the seed. Too much care can ting into their wool. The hay is fed not be taken in the preparation of in the rack inside, and only what they the seed bed. Twenty pounds is lit- will eat up clean. Always clean out tle enough; some sow thirty. The the racks before the next feeding. I first winter and spring is the critical have often heard it said that sheep period of its history, and in order to won't drink water, but that is a misget it safely past this danger point, take, they will drink large quantities it is better not to pasture after the of water at the right time and place. nurse crop is taken off, but to allow the They won't drink out of a water hole young clover to grow and form a on a cold day, but watered in their mulch so as to protect its roots from pens and in troughs, a hundred head the frost. The next season, though it will drink almost two barrels a day. I think good water is most important. Keep salt where they can get it at all times, summer and winter.

The hay, oat straw, and chaff will cutting. Considerable of the lack of have brought the ewes along nicely till about six weeks before lambing. when, if the lambs are expected when the flock is in winter quarters, the ewes will require a little extra feedof the soil, too shallow covering of ing, to stimulate the secretion of milk. the seed, and close pasturing the first | Oat chop, or oat sheaves, one sheaf between four, the bands cut and scattered over the snow, will, along with their usual feed of hay, tone them up and bring them along. When they are let out to the sheaves, be sure and have the door wide open, to prevent them crushing their sides, which is dangerous to in-lamb ewes, being liable to kill lambs. As the time for the coming of the youngsters approaches, the shepherd will be making preparations. If the lambs are coming in May very little is necessary to be done, but if in March, and the sheep pen is not warm enough for new-born lambs, then warmer quarters must be provided. My plan is to have a shed built of poles, covered with straw and well banked with manure, into which turn the cattle, making the vacated stalls into temporary pens, by nailing a few boards across the ends.

Care of Breeding Animals.

Comparatively little attention is given to this very important subject, because it is not deemed necessary by the average farmer. Somehow or other the breeding animals, no matter what the class of stock, are expected to get along and rustle for in fact, as a rule, they are and especially is this true in the case of Lorses and cows. Very few people seem to consider the extra strain on marked influence on the development of the foetus and its final growth and a certain amount of exercise and work is necessary for the female, as it aids digestion and tones up and keeps the whole system in good condition, which means the development of a strong, healthy foetus. Such breeding animals as cannot be worked should, therefore, be given the run of large, shaded pastures where they will be obliged to move around in order to secure the necessary supplies of food and thus obtain that gentle, stimulating exercise which is so essential for the health of the mother and young as well. The food provided in the pasture, besides being succulent, is nutritious and exerts a desirable physiological action

on the system.-Prof. A. M. Soule.

The Habit of Growth. The advice of our best hog raisers is to keep the pig growing from the very start. This applies to all other farm animals. There seems to be a "habit of growth" that can be formed or neglected. If a pig is allowed to stop growing he seems never to reacquire the ability to grow rapidly. Tre wise hog raiser will see that his pigs are getting enough milk while they are with the sow, and afterwards he will see that they get a full supply want it. The critical time is when milk to grain and grass food. If the the pasture following steers there is a tendency to feed them little, so that 238,000; Missouri, 201,000; Iowa, 125. they will work harder in picking up 000; Minnesota, 95,000; Nebraska the corn the steers have not used, | 90,000; Wisconsin, 85,000; Indiana This may be carried so far as to cause | 50,000; Ohio, 46,000; Kansas, 33,000; a check in the growth of the pigs. It requires skill to insure the pigs enough feed to prevent them being stunted and yet not so much that they will cease to work.

J. H. Monrad in New York Produce Review, says: Dr. Th. Rosatzin reviewing the tuberculosis question in l relation to milk, refers to the excitement caused by Dr. Koch and the difficulty in securing absolute proof one way or the other as regards the possibilities of infection. He gives an exhaustive and seemingly unblased report of various facts and opinions and finishes by saying: "After all these arguments I take the following standpoint:

"L. That the identity of bovine and human tuberculosis seems to me is

proven. "2. That, according to my judgment, danger of transmission of bovine tuberculosis to people through the intestines is not excluded, while it is proven in the case of injection (skin tuberculosis.)

"3. That milk from tuberculous cows, especially those with diseased udders and clinically more affected. must be considered as infectious."

The land best adapted to the cucun. ber is a moist, warm, light, sand loam; although sandy soil is not s productive, the finest and earliest cu umbers may be grown on it if high ly and properly fertilized. A manus ich in nitrogen will produce fruit he desired dark green color.



Herewith we illustrate two of our most common pigeons, the Homer and Dragoon. Of them, William E. Rice, in a publication of the United States

Department of Agriculture, says: The best variety of pigeons to keep for squab raising is the straight Homer. The birds of this breed are large and healthy, are good workers, always active and hunting about, like



WHITE HOMING PIGEON. the Leghorn fowls; are the best feeders, are of quiet disposition when properly mated, and their eggs are seldom infertile. For these reasons I consider the straight Homers par excellence among all the pigeon kind for squab farming.

The Dragoon is much esteemed by some, but I have yet to find an intelligent breeder who accords the first place to any variety except the Homer. When the latter are not procurable in sufficient numbers or the price seems to be too high, a cross between a Homer and a Dragoon usually gives excellent results. The Dragoon is a large bird, a good worker and feeder. as quiet in disposition as the Homer, and, when crossed as directed, the



BLUE DRAGOON PIGEON. squabs are of good size. The cross ing of these varieties can be accomplished with equal success either by mating a Homer cock and a Dragoon hen or a Dragoon cock and a Homer hen. Straight Dragoon squabs are usually five weeks in growing to suf themselves. They may even be ex- ficient size for market, while straight pected to do hard work every day. Homer squabs are ready in four weeks and sometimes a trifle less.

Coops for Shipping. A prominent poultryman tells the the female of carrying young as a Farmers' Review that high express matter worthy of consideration, though | rates on shipped birds are often due the proper nutrition of the dam, as to the same being shipped in muslir will be apparent later, has a very | coops. For these double rates are charged. The shipper of one or two birds does not generally understand vigor. Do not overlook the fact that | this. He imagines that the lighter the coop the less will be the express charge. So he makes his coop of thir and narrow strips of wood and muslin The express companies are responsi ble for the safe carriage of the birds and from such coops it is easy for the fowls to escare. A piece of adjacen furniture or machinery may ram : hole in the muslin large enough permit the imprisoned bird to go free The latter may be injured or lost, and anyway, requires time and attention to be got back again. Such coop: also are so flimsy that great care ha. to be used in packing them in the caand in handling them on the delivery wagons. The poultryman in question makes his shipping coops entirely o wood, which is specially sawed to have it as thin as possible. Muslin coop. may be used provided the muslin i. covered with heavy slats. By using a light wood coops may be made to weigh but little. It is obviously cheaper to send birds in well-buil. coops at single rates than in flims; coops at double rates.

Cold Storage Eggs. According to a Chicago financial pa per there were in cold storage in the United States last month about 2 522 000 cases of eggs. For the same date on the three previous years the figures were: 1900, 2,274,000; 1901, 2,855,000; 1902, 2,551,966 cases. This year the leading states and storage are: New Massachusetts, 286,000; Pennsylvania Connecticut, 20,000 cases.

The Angora in the United States. The Angora industry has now beer

successfully growing in the United States for more than forty years. The early breeders worked hard with a few imported animals, and by crossing and recrossing with the common Mexican goat of the West, the American An gora flocks have grown from nothing to their present number of about four hundred thousand animals. The ob stacles which the early breeders had to overcome were appalling; weak men would have fallen by the wayside but these sturdy pioneers saw that some day the Angora goat would be a power in the live stock interests of the United States, so they persevered. and you are beginning to feel the impetus of the growing movement. Our association now numbers 425 mem bers, and the value of our flocks reaches into the millions, there being more than forty thousand Angoras on our association records. We have sufficient foundation stock to proceed with, thanks to the years of patient work of the Angora pioneers, and, as Secretary Wilson has said, "The Angora industry is an American instituion which has come to stay.-W. C. Bailey.

Onions are of great antiquity and of niversal cultivation in every civilized ountry, some nationalities preferring ne variety and some another. The eculiar characteristic odor is due to volatile organic compound containng sulphur.