My Lady. She walks unnoticed in the street: The casuel eye
Sees nothing in her fair or sweet;
The world goes by,
Inconscious that an angel's feet
Are passing nigh.

the little has of beauty's wealth; Only her priceless youth and health, Her broad, white brow: Yet grows she on the heart by stealth,

She does a thousand kindly things That no one knows;
A loving woman's heart she brings
To human woes;
And to her face the sunlight clings
Where'er she goes.

And so she walks her quiet ways
With that content
That only comes to sinless days
And innocent;
A life devoid of fame or praise, Tet nobly spent. -Pall Mall Gazette.

Chickamauga Forty Years Ago. Forty years ago was fought the battle that made the name Chickamauga historic. In the character and number of troops engaged in the strategic maneuvers that preceded the battle, and in desperate fighting on the field, Chickamauga was the great battle of the West, and one of the most remarkable conflicts of the civil war.

The troops engaged were mostly veterans. The men of the Union army had fought under Grant and Buell at Shiloh, under Buell at Perryville, under Rosecrans at Stone River, and were organized in corps and divisions commanded by such officers as Thomas, Crittenden, McCook, Sheridan and Palmer. The soldiers of the several divisions had the confidence that comes with long association in campaigns, and they had also that knowledge of the opposing army that came of meeting it in several battles.

On the Confederate side there were not only Bragg's veterans of Perryville and Stone River, but Longstreet's splendid soldiers of Lee's army and many of the veteran regiments from the rebel armies that had been operating in Mississippi and Georgia. Each army had respect for its antagonist,

and an overwhelming desire to win. On the Confederate side this desire to win had been intensified by what had gone before. Bragg had fought at Perryville and run away. He had fought at Stone River and retreated, vielding all of northern Tennessee to euvered at Tullahoma in June and July, 1863, and had yielded all of southern Tennessee without a battle. Two months later Rosecrans had forced the passage of the Tennessee and compelled Bragg's army to retreat from Chattanooga, which had been pronounced impregnable, and which was to the rebel line in the West what Richmond was in the East.

When Bragg had retreated and Rosecrans' elated division had moved on diverging lines in pursuit, the Concrush the pursuing army. Lee was weakened that Longstreet might be hurried to Bragg. Troops were withdrawn from Sherman's front and sent toward Chattanooga, and ou Sept. 15. 1863, the President at Washington and the people throughout the country and Rosecrans at Chattanooga saw that the Army of the Cumberland was threatened with destruction in the hour of its greatest triumph.

Rosecrans confronted with the problem of holding Chattanooga and saving his army recalled his divisions to her sons. Excepting the Buckeye the line of the Chickamauga river, and state, she has the greatest number of had them in supporting distance be monuments and markers on the fieldfore Bragg was ready to strike. On thirty-nine of one and seventy-six of the night of Sept. 18, he shifted his the other. whole army, anticipating the plan of Bragg to crush his left and drive the Union army away from Chattanooga. So on the morning of Sept. 19, 1863. Brack, with an effective force of 71,000 men, was ready to attack Rosecrans' army of 56,000, and was confident that he would not only crush the Union army but reoccupy Chattanooga that day. Before he could attack, however. Gen. George H. Thomas, in command on Rosecrans' left, which was not where Bragg supposed it to be, took the initiative and made a turious attack on one of Bragg's advance brigaades. This movement developed the rebel position and at the same time so disconcerted Bragg that he postponed his general attack.

Rosecrans, with Bragg's plans revealed, made his dispositions accordingly. His men knew they were outnumbered and fought with desperation. On Saturday night, Sept. 19, mals. the men of the Army of the Cumberland felt they had been worsted. In the hard fighting of the day they had lost heavily in men and artillery, but they felt as they went into new positions that Rosecrans was preparing to bold fast.

vears ago, the sore-he rted soldiers which Bragg must reach Chattanoogs. The very flower of the rebel army them, but they clung to the roads Chattanooga.

Divisions were crushed, charging rebels ran over the general's headquarters, a line of battle a mile in extent, melted away, Gen. Rosecrans himself was swept from the field in a rout of the regiments nearest him. presented to Gen. Thomas J. Stewart. and at a vital point in his line, and yet the buildog Army of the Cumber- beautiful diamond badge. In accept

Assailed again and again, the divisions under Thomas at the left and thing in his twenty-five years of are prominent in Marysville. the brigades that had been sent to Grand Army work. Past Department re-enforce him and the regiments, bat- | Commander Sample, of Pennsylvania, talions and companies that had drifted presented a diamond badge to Gen to him when their own divisions were | Torrance, who preceded Gen. Stewart broken up, clung to the roads, even in that office. after Bragg's men were in their rear.

When night came the Army of the Cumberland retired to the line of Missionary Ridge, but it still held the roads and it still held Chattanooga. The supreme effort of the Confederates in the West had failed of its object. The great battle on the West had been fought for Chattanooga, and after the

This was the fact that discouraged what is more, there is no state in the the Confederates and gave new cour- country that has done more for the age to the Unionists. It is the fact Union soldier than has Massachusetts. that is uppermost in the minds of the surviving veterans of Chickamauga to-

There were mistakes of a mystifying and who was the first man to lay character on both sides. But when hands on the Confederate president spe ask an old soldier was fought | died on a train in Nebraska while re under Thomas or Palmer or Turchin turning from the Grand Army meeting et Chicksmangs forty years ago, at San Francisco. "Were you whipped?" he answers, "Well-pre held on to Chattapoogs. on know." And that is the enswer of jeck another how he feels-also not to

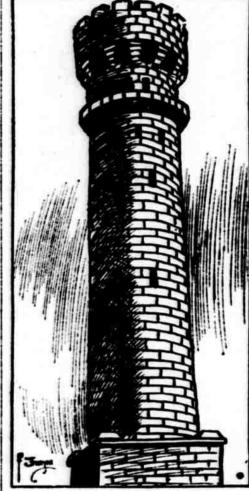
Monument to Wilder's Brigade. The most imposing tribute on the tamous field of Chickamauga commemcrates Wilder's Lightning Brigade of

the most important factors in the bloody fight. The survivors and friends of the brave brigade have raised to it an enduring testimonial, which was dedicated on the fortieth anniversary of the battle with solema ceremonies. Eighty-five feet high the massive stone tower stands, overlooking all the field like a great lighthouse by day, for it can be seen all over Chickamauga and is a guide to traveler and to

mounted infantry, which was one of

Within, granite steps wind to the top, which is a great stone balcony, and thus the monument is an observaion tower as well as a memorial to Wilder's Brigade. From the platform may be observed a superb view of the battlefield and the surrounding country. The Chickamauga, celebrated in song and story, winds along its devious path. Upon its once crimson, sodden banks are monuments of pristine pureness monuments of the red marble of Tennessee and of marble of | ing." shining black, monuments of Indiana's stone, of solid granite and monuments of bronze in all its many hues.

Nine bronze tablets have been placed within the monument, and on



Stone Tower Eighty-Five Feet High. these, in imperishable letters, is the complete roster of the regiments federate authorities formed a plan to which served in the brigade, and the history of the organization. The up per tablet has this simple inscription:

> ....... Wilder's Lightning Brigade, : Mounted Infantry. : Fourth Division-Reynolds. : : \*Fourteenth Corps—Thomas. :

•..... Maj.-Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, commander of the division, was himself an Indiana hero, and that state has not been laggard in commemorating lodges.

Herses in War.

Hardly anything can be imagined more cruel than the treatment of horses in war--on the march through the swamps and wilderness-on the battlefields where during the civil war thousands were left wounded to die of starvation-no hospital or Red Cross ambulance for them!

"Old Captain," in "Black Beauty," tells the story: "Some of the horses had been so badly wounded that they could hardly move from the loss of blood, others were trying to drag themselves along on three legs, and others were struggling to rise on their forefeet when their hind legs had were piteous to hear, and the beseech ing look in their eyes to those who passed and left them to their fate 1 shall never forget."-Our Dumb Aui-

General Black,

Gen. Black, the new commander inchief of the G. A. R., was commissioner of pensions during President Cleve land's first term and served one term in the national house as representa On the morning of the 20th, forty live-at-large from the state of Illinois During Cleveland's second term Gen of the depleted Union army were hang- Black was United States attorney for ing like a buildog to the roads by the Nortnern district of Illinois. He is a lawyer by profession, having prace for which he paid \$95 an acre. ticed in Chicago ever since the war of the East and West was against Gen. Black was commander of the de partment of Illinois, G. A. R., in 1898 and gaps between the enemy and He has the unique distinction of being the first Democrat to hold the office of commander-in-chief.

> Medals for Retiring Officers. At the recent encampment Gen. John C. Black, commander-in-chief the retiring commander-in-chief, a ing it Gen. Stewart said he was more deeply touched by it than by any

The Encampments at Boston. In addition to the Grand Army of of a shotgun. the Republic and the Woman's relief corps, the Sons of Veterans have also decided to hold their national encampment in Boston next year. Undoubtedly all these organizations will receive a warm welcome from the cititremendous struggle Rosecrans held zens, as there is no more patriotic city in the United States than Boston, and,

Jefferson Davis' Captor Dead. J. M. Wheeler, who was with the There were blunders on that field | party which captured Jefferson Davis

It is human nature for one man to

## Matters in Nebraska.

REVIVING THE SPELLING SCHOOL

A Mammoth State Contest During Teachers' Meeting.

LINCOLN-A feature of the holiday meeting of the Nebraska State Teachers' association will be a spelling contest which is being arranged for on a mammoth basis. The executive committee of the association has the arrangements in charge and every city, town and village in the state will probably have representatives in the contest.

The contest is expected to increase the interest in correct spelling among the educators of the state and through them to benefit the school

children. E. C. Bishop of Lincoln is the manager of the spelling contest and he has reach every rural, town and city were burned. school in Nebraska and that he de-

The following rules have been arranged and will govern the contest: Class A. for rural schools and accredited high schools. Class C, for the accredited high schools; Class D, through mistake. for normal schools and business col-

leges. Classes A and B shall be the winpers in the county contests, which must not be held earlier than December 17: Class D shall be the winner in public contests in normal schools \$2,000. and business colleges held not later than December 17.

In the state contest each county is entitled to two contestants; one in class A, representing the rural schools and grammar grades of town and city city schools, and one in Class B, representing the non-accredited high schools of the county. Each accredited high school is entitled to one contestant in Class C. Each normal school and each business college is entitled to one contestant in Class D.

TO INSURE COLORED PEOPLE.

National Home Protectors is Name

New Order at Beatrice. ed people, who are barred from other that neighborhood. fraternal organizations. The officers Wilkinson of Beatrice. The order ator cars. starts out with over 300 members from Omaha, Lincoln and Beatrice. Three

Man is Mutilated by Feed Mill. NORTH LOUP-A man named Young, recently from Ohio, was fatally hurt while running a feed mill on the farm of W. M. Gray. He was caught by the belt.

Store at Foster Robbed.

PIERCE-The store of Schraum Bros. at Foster was entered by burglars and \$60 stolen.

Aged Nebraska Man is Missing.

TACOMA, Wash.-John Weighland of Bloomfield, Neb., has disappeared while visiting in this state and relatives in Nebraska are making a search for him. Since he left his home lasi month for this state no trace of him been shattered by shot. Their groams has been found. Weighland is 79 years old.

\$26,000 for Farm.

\$26,000. His lands comprised about

Acquitted of Murder Charge. one week Charles F. Pusch of Marys a tool house on the track and was caused the death of Miss Kate Strohm body.

Part of Arm Shot Away. Horner, a resident of West Beatrice, rious injuries. The team ran away had the muscles of his right forearm and the wagon passed over his body shot away by the accidental discharge and one of the wheels cut a deep gash

Representative Appointed. pointed to fill out the unexpired term trance was made through the baseresentative of Cass and Otoe counties. through a trap door.

Section Man Fatally Injured. injuries are considered fatal.

Session Laws for Legislators. secure copies of the seastch laws by entered the forehead of the boy on the imbmitted to the people of the state at | and allowed to take full presession in | fairly compare their fowls with the calling upon their county Barks.

THE STATE IN BRIEF.

The socialist party of Hall county will have a full ticket in the field at

The Fremont National bank has n May, very little is necessary to be been designated by the secretary of the treasury as a United States de

Henry Koehler, living west of Edgar, has thirty acres of alfalfa. He has cut over 150 tons, four crops, arm the cattle, making the vacated worth about \$6 per ton.

W. H. Fase, a farmer living near Papillion, brought in two ears of corn hem into the warm stable, where the that were monsters. Their combined sens have already been prepared, exweight was fifty-four ounces and the umine the udder, draw some milk, so total number of grains on the two ears that the lamb will get ft more freely, was 2 172.

The large 40x60 barn of D. A. Jones, ager of the spelling contest and he has great hopes of making the unique fea- a prominent farmer four miles west of if the lamb is strong, don't be in too ture a pronounced success. In his Wayne, was burned. His at crop, all great a hurry to get him to suck, he appeal to the teachers of the state his harness, carriage and buggles and will soon find the teat, and the less Mr. Bishop says it is his desire to all but one of cight head of horses hey are handled the better. If the Alban Emily, son of J. H. Emily,

sires the co-operation of every teach- cashier of the Citizens' National bank er and school officer and others who of Wisner, had a foot crushed under can assist in "awakening an interest the wheels of a passenger train. He sponfuls at a time, until strong the breeder gives them. Hence, it in the much-neglected subject of spell- jumped from the train and was caught srough to help itself. If a lamb is by the wheels.

Mrs. Mary Carwin died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Dr. Clark, in Fairbury, after twenty-four hours of terrigrammar grades; class B, for the non- ble suffering caused from drinking latter, the hot air cure, I think is ammonia. The fatal drug was taken much the surest plan. I have brought Fire started in the heart of a fine

hay meadow between Bassett and Newport, and before it was under con- the aforesaid methods for its recovtrol it had burned up forty-five stacks ery; the chances for that lamb living of fine hay, one new barn and some machinery. The total loss will reach

The store of Schraum Bros. at Foster, Pierce county, was entered by burglars. They took some drilling tools from a blacksmith shop and drilling a hole in the safe, blew the door off with gunpowder. They secured about \$60 from the safe.

Sparks from a Burlington flyer set fire to a field between Mason City and Litchfield. The next train, a freight, new-Lorn lamb, and roll and rub them twenty-five minutes later, stopped and together, which will give the same the crew fought the fire. Several appearance and smell to both, and stacks of hay and grain were burned.

The loss is estimated at about \$400. George Whitcomb of Beatrice, a young man about 21 years of age, was arrested for assault on Miss Miller. BEATRICE—A new fraternal insur- his step sister. It is said that the ance order, called the National Home young man and the girl were engaged Protectors, has been organized in this to be married soon and the arrest city for the purpose of insuring color- comes as a surprise to the people of

The Missouri River Dispatch comare: W. E. Williams, national presi- pany of Hastings, with an authorized dent: O. J. Wilcox, national secre- capital stock of \$50,000, has filed artary: Dr. J. I. McGirr, national treas- ticles of incorporation in the office of urer: F. O. McGirr, attorney; Dr. T. the secretary of state. The incor-J. Chidester of Western, Neb., medi- porators are W. H. Ferguson, A. L. cal examiner. The directors are Rev. Clark and Clarence J. Miles. The pur-J. S. Orr and A. H. Phelps of Steele pose of the new concern is to buy, City. Thomas Hawnes and George build, own, operate and lease refriger-

Frank Erickson attempted to commit suicide while lodged in the Hastdeputies are in the field organizing ings jail, where he had been confined for being drunk and disorderly. About 5 o'clock in the morning Erickson removed his suspenders, looped them about his neck, fastened one end to the top of the iron bars and then jumped from a stool upon which he had climbed. He was discovered and rescued before life had gone out.

Word has been received from Washington that the war department has ordered the commandant at Fort Constitution. N. H., to ship a 100-pound Parrott gun, without carriage, to W. R. Barton of Tecumseh, Neb. The citizens of Tecumseh have erected a handsome monument to civil war heroes and the gun is presented by the government upon condition that it be mounted beside the monument. A drawing showing the proper method

of mounting accompanies the letter. W. F. Cook of Cheyenne county, convicted in the district court for having falsely represented to J. W COLUMBUS-E. M. Sparhawk, a Wehn that he was the owner of 150 prominent farmer of Butler county, yearling steers and 100 tons of hav. living just across the Platte river upon such representations borrowing from here, sold his entire farm for the sum of \$1,200, for which a chattel mortgage on said real or imaginary 595 acres. Mr. Sparhawk homestead- stock was given by Cook, has been ed a part of this land thirty-three sentenced to serve three years in the years ago and it has ever since been penitentiary, which sentence he hopes his home. He will move to Columbus the supreme court will set aside beand has already purchased twenty cause of certain irregularities which acres just outside of the city limits, his attorneys claim occurred in the

Henry Soehr was killed in the Burlington yards at Lincoln. Soehr, who Mules ,...... 15,400,000 BEATRICE-After a trial lasting was a track laborer, stepped out of ville, Kan., charged with being implistruck by a switch engine hauling five of the state in total valuation, but if cated in administering drugs which box cars, all of which passed over his

in that town July 5 last, was acquit- The early frost proves to have ted. Immediately after the acquittal damaged the late corn on the bottoms are two years old or more, horses of Pusch, the case against Dr. J. L. in Lancaster county to the extent that and mules from four to eight years old the judge and the clerk making rec-Hausman, who was charged with per- it will not be merchantable. The when marketed then the hogs make a ords for him. Now these two officials forming a criminal operation on the most liberal estimate will place the young woman was dismissed. Both yield at about two-thirds of last year's

Peter Eisenmenger of Platte county, while driving in his corn field, lost BEATRICE-While out hunting Abe control of his team and sustained sein one of his limbs.

The barroom in R. Mankin's saloon at Wood River was burglarized last ing and health. The same breeds PLATTSMOUTH - Hon. R. E. week and the desk relieved of about Windham of this city has been ap \$500 in cash and seven watches. En of Judge G. M. Spurlock as float rep- ment and thence to the barroom

NEBRASKA CITY-Gus Nelson, a northwest of Albion. A threshing section man on the B. & M., was cre wwas moving the machine to Mr. to the Nebraska City hospital and biz name of Wahl, who had a shotgun in of head. their possession. Just behind the machipe one of Mr. Long's boys, a lad of horse, killing him instantly.



As the time for the coming of the

oungsters approaches, the shepher

will be making preparations, says A

D. Gamley. If the lambs are coming

Feeding Squabs. ione, but if in March, and the sheep

sen is not warm enough for new-born ambs, then warmer quarters must be provided. My plan is to have a shed uilt of poles, covered with straw and well tanked with manure, into which talls into temporary peas by nailing I few boards across the ends. Now tlean all the wool and fifth away from tround it, so that the lamb will have amb is weak, assist it to the teat, aciding it up for a few times, or until se finds his legs. If too weak to suck, fraw some milk from the ewe into a warm tea cup, feeding two or three chilled and apparently lifeless, pour a teaspoonful of gin in a little warm water down its throat, and submerge it once, all but the head, in warm water, or put in a warm oven. The round lambs in that way that have been picked up for dead. Never give up a lamb that has been chilled and never sucked, without trying one of

As the lambing progresses, the shepherd will have observed that some ewes are much heavier milkers than others, and that the poor milkers very often have twins; put one of the twins on a ewe with a single lamb and a good milker. The best and easiest plan is to pick out a ewe giving indications of being a good mother, and watch for her lambing. As soon as she has lambed, and before she gets up, place the twin lamb beside the her progeny she will never suspect the fraud, but will commence licking both lambs. I have never seen this plan fail. Il a ewe loses her lamb, make her foster a twin (aim to make every ewe raise a lamb). This requires a little patience. My plan is to skin the dead lamb and sew the pelt on to the twin lamb, putting the dam and foster lamb in a dark pen for a few days, always keeping a sharp lookout to see if the lamb is doing all

are a good deal better than for an

ailing lamb a few days or a week old.

Weaning the Pigs.

Take off the pelt in 24 or 30 hours.

The common method is to shut the pigs up and let the sows go out in the pasture, said a Wisconsin swine breeder. Then the music begins. That is the way I used to do. The sows hung around the whole day, and then they got caked and we would have trouble with them, and sometimes an excellent brood sow was ruined. I don't do that now. I have a feeding floor adjoining my hoghouse. The feeding is all done on this floor. I shut the sows in on this floor and allow the pigs every access to them. I feed the sows all the oats they can eat; give them all the water they can drink. The pigs are fed all the shelled corn they can eat. They go up there, eat and get to the sows. By the end of the week these sows are dry, and the pigs get so disgusted going up there and finding nothing that they just

water.

Missouri Swine. A bulletin of the Missouri State ranks third in the United States in proper food be given the pigeous. the number and value of her swine products according to the twelfth census reports, being exceeded only by lowa and Illinois. By reference to the report it will be seen that on June 1st, 1900, there were in round numbers 4,500,000 hogs in this state. From the same authority we find that 1900, as follows:

Cattle ......\$75,600,000 Horses ..... 42,000,000 This shows that hogs rank third we take into consideration the fact that the bulk of the hogs are marketed at the age of from six to nine

second to cattle. Effects of Feed on Teeth and Skull. Schwartzkopf, of the Minnesota Station, treating of the influence of feed upon the dentition of pigs, writes: 1. The order of succession of teeth in our precocious pigs runs the same

ceipts from the sale of hogs is a close

as in the primitive hog. 2. The times when the teeth appear are variable, according to race, feedraised under the same conditions will show the same appearance. 3. The form of the skull depends

upon nutrition, health and more or less employment of certain muscles of the head and neck. Skulls of poorly nour-A fatal accident happened at the ished pigs are long and more slender farm of Adam Long, about six miles | than from those well nourished. Pigs that are prevented from rooting will acquire a short, high and rounded head, while those that are forced to struck by a Nebraska City and Hold- Long's to begin work, and when near root to secure a portion of their food rege passenger train. He was taken the house passed two boys by the will develop a long and slender form

The New York Board of Trade has ndorsed a measure making provision about 12 years: was riding on a horse. For the issue of \$101,000,000 bonds for and when opposite the Wahl boys the be improvement of the Erie, Oswego Members of the late legislature gray kun was discharged and the contents and Champiain canals, which will be the Movember election



William E. Rice, in a United States Department of Agriculture bulletin on mab raising, says: No success can be expected unless proper kinds of food are procured and the birds are regularly fed. Long continued feeding on cracked corn and wheat alone invariably fails to produce as good equate or as many as when a further



Squain ("peepers"), 12 hours old. variety of grains is fed. In their free state, pigeons can select a variety of grains, avoiding one kind and choosing another, as their appetites dictate, but when they are kept in a small enclosure they must of course take what becomes highly important that the breeder have good, judgment as to kinds and quality of food to set before them, and that he have interest enough in his flock to avoid stinting the quantity or feeding too largely of one kind

The six principal feeds are cracked corn, Canada peas, wheat, German millet, kafir corn and hemp. On the floor of each pen keep about a peck of clean sand evenly spread. Procure three boxes about the size of small cigar boxes; fill one about one-third full of fine table salt; the second with cracked oyster shells, pigeon size, and the third with ground charcoal, about



Squats ("squeakers"), 24 hours old. health of pigeons. Clean out and replenish each of these boxes weekly. For the morning ration give equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and peas, well mixed. In the afternoon use cracked corn, kafir corn, millet and peas in equal parts. Twice a week feed hemp instead of millet. A small

quantity of rice may be fed once a

week with advantage. The morning

feed should be at about 7 o'clock and

the afternoon feed at 4 o'clock in sum-

mer and 3 in winter. This afternoon right. It is as well in their case to time is necessary in order that the tie up the ewe for the first day or so. | birds may have ample opportunity to fill themselves and feed their young before nightfall. Some wonder why squabs die in the



Squabs ("squealers"), 28 days old, ready the reason is because the old birds are not properly fed. We should constantly bear in mind that a squab is very different from a chick. A newlyhatched chick can run about and help itself to feed and water. The squab quit. Absolutely at the end of one on the other hand, is utterly helpless week not a pig will go near its mother. | at birth. It is unable to walk and must You can turn the sows right cut in the | be fed in the nest with whatever the pasture with the pigs, and there is no parent bir! brings to it. For about more trouble. Now this is not a five days nature provides a special theory. I have done that way for years food commonly called "pigeon milk." and the pigs never suck the sows a creamy substance contained in the again. It is an easy thing to dry a crops of the pigeons, and which they sow that way; feed them nothing but have the power to eject from their oats on a dry floor and let them drink | mouth into the mouths of their young. After a few days of such feeding, the squab is fed on such grains as the pigeon gets, and by the same process of transfer from the parent's mouth Board of Agriculture says: Missouri | to its own. Hence it is essential that

Coops for Judging Fowls. At the Wisconsin State fair last week we noticed what was to most people a new feature in coops to be used in judging. These were made open on both sides. This gives the light a full passage around the bir is the principal classes of live stock in and the judges have no trouble in sec-Missouri were valued on June 1st, ing the specimens they are to pass upon, without removing them from the coops. The judges do their work on the opposite side from the crowd. Hogs ...... 16,500,000 which is another advantage of this arrangement. Of course the birds are taken out of the coops and handled among the great live stock interests when necessary, in any event. With the old style of coops, those open on one side, there was always a semitwilight when the judge, clerk and owners of the birds got around them. months, while the bulk of the cattle Then, too, it was always a nuisance to have people crowding in between themselves and other interested per

> Bromus Inermis for Pasture. Bromus inermis makes an excellent

pasture grass, as it shoots up in the spring about two weeks earlier than any of the native grasses, produces a continues to grow especially late in the fall. If the summer is dry it will stop growing, and start again after the Station we have grown Bromus inermis grass and Bromus inermis, and have for it. thrived well on the Bromus inermis. The grass stands tramping by stock exceedingly well. It is so vigorous that it will run out ail weeds and other grasses, after it once becomes well established. It, however, may be sown with other grasses and legumes. a few years -- Kansas Bulletin.



Bordeaux mixture is of very great

matter of its compounding has been calling down the lowa people who frequently discussed in these col- claimed John Stewart's creamery net umns. Prof. J. T. Stinson, writing on only to be the first in Iowa, but also this subject, says; 'This preparation | the first in the world, and make the is now made either as a liquid mix- latter claim for C. W. Gould, who in ture or as a dry powder or dust. Bor- response to an inquiry wrote: deaux mixture (the liquid) has for "Your letter in regard to the date of years been the standard and most ef- the establishment of the 'Home' pose work that has ever come into erected the building in 1865 for the use. It has also been the subject of manufacture of cheese on the cooperamuch discussion at the several ex- tive plan; that is, the neighboring periment stations as to what is the farmers delivered their milk which I proper strength to use to obtain the manufactured into cheese, charging a best results, and as to its effect on certain agreed rate per pound. When the fruit and foliage. So far as the the cheese was sold the proceeds were amount of material to use is con-cerned, it is quite probable that the the money distributed pro rata among quality (especially of lime) and the the suppliers of milk according to the proportions of the materials is of amount delivered by each. I had been much more importance than the doing this in a small way in my own amount. Four pounds of lime is con- private dairy house since 1859, but sidered sufficient to neutralize six as the business enlarged it became pounds of blue stone; but it does not necessary to provide better facilities. seem necessary to utilize six pounds so the factory was built in 1865 and of this substance. As good results continued in operation during the have been obtained from the use of warm months until fall of '67, when, four pounds as from using six. In having quite a run of milk, and butter fact the 4-4 formula seems to give, if posible, even better results than the 64 on account of the liability to injury from the use of the strong mixture. Four pounds of good lime furnishes sufficient excess over what is actually needed to neutralize the four pounds of blue stone to insure against injury in all ordinary cases, and the use of any more would seem unnecessary, even were it only for the sake of being on the safe side. The object of the lime is to neutralize the blue stone, to hold it on the plant and to prevent the too rapid solution of the copper by atmospheric agencies. Accordingly the formula given is prob- cheese factory with steam-heated vats ably the most satisfactory for this in 1866. I confess to a suspicion that section of the country. It is one that Mr. Gould's claim to a creamery is is in general use throughout the central west and is recommended by the his cheesemilk—the first step on the experiment stations in Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and other western states:

Good stone lime (must not be air slacked)..... 4 pounds Copper sulphate (blue

four pounds of lime in one barrel or creamery at Marslev in 1863 and this, vent burning, then dilute to twentyfive gallons. Dissolve the four pounds of blue stone in another barrel or tank, using twenty-five gallons of 1862 with 30 patrons and 550 cows, water. Pour the two solutions into a and this is the first one I know of, but third tank or barrel by having two men, one to dip from each and pour in the world. This shows the difficulty together at the same time through a of getting at historical facts only forty sieve or coarse gunny sack into the third tank, keeping the contents of all the receptables well stirred during the making. Do not pour one solution into the other, for a much better mixture will be obtained if the above directions are followed. The reason for urging that the mixture be made in this way are as follows: The particles of copper, which is the active principle of the mixture, are in a much more finely divided condition, and for this reason the same amount of copper is distributed more evenly over a greater surface, thus making it more efficient. The mixture does not settle nearly so rapidly because of the small size of the flakes of the copper. The violent and more incomplete chemical action that takes place when the lime and blue stone are put together in concentrated condition is

avoided, and a mixture is obtained that is much less likely to do injury. Why Insects Abound Now. Prof. F. M. Webster: There are three prime reasons which have made spraying not only necessary, but in many cases absolutely imperative, if success is to be secured. These are (1) the destruction of the food plants of many of our now destructive native insects, and the replacing of these in large areas with plants of similar nature: (2) the weakening of our trees, plants and vines by hybridization, cultivation, grafting and budding, and (3) by the importation of varieties quite similar to those indigenous to our country, but more susceptible to attack from our native insect pests of the native forests where native fruits were produced, and the destruction by similar methods of many of the food plants of leaf-eating insects. has driven these to the cultivated veg- for the bitter weed taste. etation, because these insects had no where else to go, and it was a case of either adapting themselves to a slight change of food or perish.

Where the Cream Should Sour. Some hold the view that, since the cream has to be soured before churning, why not let it sour on the farm? This is objectionable for the following reasons: 1. It is the butter-maker's work to introduce and develop the flavor in the cream, which gives us the fine aroma in butter which we, as to a heavy protective duty in favor well as the consumers, so much desire. 2. The butter will be more uniform in flavor when one man, who understands the work, does it, than when a number, who don't understand it. are trying to do it. 3. The proper facilities to do the work are always available at the creamery. 4. To most farmers all sorts of flavors come under the head of souring, which to the butter-maker might be most objecstudy of the work, consequently is in a better position to produce what is required than those who are unlearned in this respect .- W. A. Wilson.

To Judge Aroma.

Through the persistent advocacy of Chief F. D. Coburn of the Department of Live Stock at the World's Fair, in good aftermath or second growth, and the face of considerable opposition from some sources, the butter made there next year during the proposed cow demonstration will be judged by beginning of the fail rains, but if the giving a possible credit of 15 points in dry period is not too long it will con- a total score of 100 to "aroma" and 39 tinue to grow from early in the spring to "flavor," instead of ignoring the eleuntil late in the fall. At the Kansas ment of smell or aroma and giving a possible 45 points to flavor alone. in a field way for four seasons. This Chief Taylor of the Department of summer we have pastured some young | Agriculture, under whose supervision | stock, ranging from 9 to 18 months of the butter will be made and judged, is age, on a field of Bromus inermis heartily in favor of recognizing aroma. seeded last fall. There calves have and the representatives of the differnot shown any noticeable preference | ent breeders' associations furnishing between Kentucky blue-grass, prairie cows for the test are unanimously

The poultry judge should be a man of great ability in his line. The employment of a man to judge poultry just teruse he can be obtained for nothing is unfair to the men that are exhibiting fowls and that have spent large sums of money to be able to fowls of others.



That "First" Creamery.

J. H. Monrad, writing in New York Produce Review, says: I notice that importance to the orchardist, and the friends of C. W. Gould of Elgin are

ficient fungicide for general all-pur creamery reached here in due time. I being high in price, I conceived of turning it into a combined butter and cheese factory, which I did and as the price of butter was very high for a few years the experiment proved very successful and soon many others entered into the same business."

It is a little queer that—in view of this-I was not called down in 1892 when I mentioned Dr. Joseph Tefft as having started the first creamery in Illinois (1870) in an article in the Dairy Messenger, No. 4. I made careful inqueries at the time and gave Mr. Gould credit for having made cheese for his neighbors in 1864, and D. E. Wood as having started the first large downward path which led to the skim and filled cheese reputation of Illi-

However that may be I trust that our Elgin friends will be satisfied with making the claim of having started the stone) ...... 4 pounds first creamery west of Chicago. As Directions for Making-Slack the not sure. Denmark started her first Europe. In New York, Orange County Milk Association started a butter and cheese factory at Middletown in am not positive that it was the first years back, and I appeal to the various State Dairy Associations to secure and publish such facts, which will be of great interest even if of no monetary

Washing Cream. A bulletin of the Alabama station says: During the last three years considerable effort has been made to find a means by which the odor and taste of wild onion and bitter weed may be removed from milk and cream. In the spring of 1901 the writer was requested to try a patent compound claimed to remove all kinds of weedy taste from milk, but it proved to be an absolute failure. Cooking soda (saleratus) was also given a like trial, but failed of the purpose claimed for it by some people. Having failed so far to find anything that when fed to the cows would remove weedy taste in the milk, the next step was treating the milk and cream. Bitter weed taste was removed entirely from cream by thoroughly mixing it with two or more parts of water at any temperature above 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and then running the whole through the separator. Saltpetre dissolved in water was tried as an aid in removing the bitterness, but as good results were secured without it as with it. Rapidly and slowly heating milk and cream to various high temperatures did not remove bitterness, but often imparted a cooked taste. Butter made from washed cream (as above) was pronounced free of all bitterness by the station customers. Butter made from unwashed cream was decidedly bad and was often rejected by the cusand plant diseases. The clearing up tomers. No means were found to remove the bitter weed taste from whole milk. In the spring of 1902 milk and cream were treated for the wild onion flavor the same as in the previous year

An Advantage in Freight. Fruit growers near the great fruit consuming cities have an immense advantage over the producers of fruit thousands of miles away. We talk a great deal about California fruit being profitable to the growers, but it is only because they have powerful organizations of fruit men that they are able to make any profit at all. The cost of shipping, say peaches, from California is so great that it amounts of the local growers. We are informed that the freight on a car of fruit from San Francisco to Chicago is \$250 and the icing charge is \$125 more. This makes \$375 that the car costs, without reckoning anything for attendance. This amounts to 1.375 cents on every pound of fruit sent from San Francisco to Chicago, as al car is reckoned to contain 20,006 pounds. In addition, the matter of time of transit of the California fruitmust be taken into consideration in the packing and the fruit graded more carefully than it would otherwise have to be. Much perfectly sound fruit must be left out of the packages, simply because it is ripe; for it would be rotten by the time it reached the customer. As our own fruit growers: have good fruit soil and climate, with an ever increasing population to feed. there would seem to be no reason why this advantage of freight rates should ever be taken from them. There is every reason why our fruit growers' should plant ever increasing quantities of hardy and standard fruit trees.

Easy for Sisyphus.

Sisyphus smiled as he worked at the stone. "I'm giad they gave me something easy to do." he chuckled. "If they had only seen me pushing my automobile up hill last summer -- " Hastily wiping the perapiration from his brow he went at it with renowed cherg - New York Tribune.

Know the Sex.

"Why do you think she loves you?" "Because she didn't want to be a sister to me when she said she did t

The best manners are stained by the angution of gride.-Claud.