«NEWS IN NEBRASKA «

THE STATE IN BRICF.

Colonel Harris of Omaha is recom mended for commander of the Soldiers' home at Grand Island.

Preliminary steps have been taken toward the organization of a company whose object is to put a new national hank in Humboldt. H. H. Tollis, a business man of Mc

Cool Junction, missed a roll of bills amounting to \$65. The money was carried in his watch pocket. At McCool Junction Charles Mark-

worth and Ed Galusha became inroived in a heated political argument Blaine which brought on a fistic encounter. In the fight Markworth's arm was badly cut with a knife. While land has been selling very

high in Saunders county the past year, a record breaker was made one day last week, when Chappel G. Haggard sold eighty acres without improvements to John Dolezal for \$8,000.

The monthly report of Superintendent Fulmer, which was read at the meeting of the board of education at Dakota Beatrice, showed the total enrollment Dawes of pupils in the public schools up to Dawson date to be 2,003. This is a gain of nearly 200 over last year.

point of death at his home five miles muthwest of Ravenna as the result of a murderous attack, evidently prempted by the motive of robbery. unknown. The fugitive is a young

Arrangements are being perfected spelling contests to be held in the Wahoo schools this winter. A county contest will be held some time next Hitchcock 400 month, in which nearly every school Howard 834 district in the county will be repre-

too friendly with Mrs. Depew's hus-

ment carries with it the right to wear

..-

....

ty commissioners, the same to take effect on December 1. He will re-

The people of Papillion beheld high in the sky to the northeast of

Governor Mickey issued a statement through his private secretary that A. V. Cole, commandant of the Soldiers' home at Grand Island, had resigned because of the ill health of his wife. "There was no friction at all between us," said the governor. "Mrs. Cole was in ill health and Mr. Cole decided that a change of climate would do her good, and that is the reason he re-

er surrendered himself to Sheriff Bauman of Dodge county and told him that he was an escaped convict from the Iowa penitentiary at Anamosa and had two more years to serve of a fiveyear sentence for criminal assault. He said he had become tired of evading officers and wanted to go book ities were notified of the case.

William Wilkins was settled in the county court at York. The defendant was held on two counts. One was for

John Willis of Litcoln, foremen of a. Burlington car repairing gang, was severely injured at Gretna. He was

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reducing the attendance at the country schools. Old persons also are afficted, some being dangerously ill.

While Mart Melia was hunting on the island west of Gretna be shot a moth eagle. The bird was gray the cagle stuffed and mounted

The postoffice safe at Dannebro

DETAILED VOTE IN NEBRASKA

Complete returns, many of them official, have been received from seventy-nine of the ninety counties in the

Buffalo Cedar 1850 1344 Cherry

1679 Clay . Colfax Cuming Custer Deuel

Walter Whitcomb is lying at the Dundy Furnes Gage . while his assailant has fied to parts Garfield Gosper by the city teachers for a series of Holt Haves ...

Jefferson Kearney 908 Mrs. Charles Depew, who shot Mrs. Keith Elmer Berry in the left leg at Fre- Keya Paha 36 mont, claiming that the latter was Kimball 105 Lancaster 4892 hand, may not be prosecuted. It is Loup 168 understood that all parties are anx. Madison 1786 ious to drop the matter to avoid fur. Merrick 873 Nance 669 ther notoriety.

Consul General Joseph Langer of Nuckolls Wilber, who is visiting in Nebraska, Otoe ... has been appointed a colonel on Gov. Pawnee ernor Mickey's staff, which appointthe dazzling uniform of the staff upon Platte every possible pretext and in any Polk 845 1001 Red Willow 1010 655 guarter of the globe.

Richardson 2123 3009 Charles Bloedorn, a Platte county boy by birth, is home for a few days | Sarpy ... at Columbus. He is engaged in rais- Saunders ing rice and owns a large plantation in Louisiana, 150 miles west of New Beward Orleans. He speaks well of the south Sherman and says it offers many opportunities Stanton for safe investments. Thayer 1413

George F. Houseworth, who has held Thurston 553 the office of clerk of the district court Washington 1302 1067 in Cass county for eight years, filed Wayne his resignation with the board of counmove to Seattle, Wash., and engage in the real estate business.

State Food Commissioner Thompson has decided to enforce the law which prohibits the use of oleomargarine in hotels and restaurants unless a sign on the wall opposite each table informs the eating public that it is being served with spurious butter. A hotel keeper at Kearney was selected as the first victim and was fined \$25 and costs, the minimum penalty.

brilliant celestial phenomenon. A ball of fire of quite large size appeared the town.

city band, which has been in dormant condition for some time. Arf Smith, a local musician, has taken hold of the matter and will act as instructor to the new members. Husks 125 Acres of Corn. PLATTSMOUTH-Tay Richards. Cass county farmer, has husked 125

A smooth appearing, well dressed with last year's crop, it will yield just man giving his name as Walter Dresstwo-thirds as many bushels per acre. He has about 300 acres. Large Boiler at the Asylum. HASTINGS-One of the largest boilers ever used in this state was brought in this city and set in position. The and finish his time. The lows authorboiler weighs over 47,000 pounds.

The case of Minerva Wilkins vs. Candidates for Cole's Place. The old soldiers are on the march abandonment of his wife and one for of commandant of the Grand Island | that day, because we felt that we must abandoning his child, aged eight home, made vacant by the resignation fight Bragg on empty stomachs. But years. Wilkins married a widow of A. V. Cole. Among those whose thought possible, and here was plenty. with seven children some time ago names have been placed in the hopper Officers and men were hilarious at and from the evidence the family was are: A. Tharp of Grand Island, J. W. once. Even the dignified Gen. William too large for him to support, and he Bowen, present adjutant general of the Sooy Smith, then commanding left them to get along as best they home; J. B. Conway of York, Colone? our division, rode down to us at a galcould. He was bound over to the dis- C. L. Harris of Omaha, James Wall- lop to assure us there was plenty for trict court for abandoning his own ing of Lincoln and J. H. Davis of Sta-

EDGAR-Charles Taylor, 17 years "Hams, in the army, were reserved woring under a car, when in some of age, residing three miles west of for officers, and it seemed incredible manner the jack slipped out and the Edgar, was accidentally killed while that Gen. Smith could be inviting us car fell upon Willis, badly crushing hunting ducks in company with two his arms and otherwise injuring him. Other young men. Taylor's sun leving to help ourselves from that pile. But Weeden, "reminds me of an incident as the thousands of men marched up at Perryville. I was an outpost picket his arms and otherwise injuring him. other young men. Taylor's gun lay in in order and filled their haversacks with a few men, among whom was a An epidemic of mumps is raging the bottom of the boat and he tried to with the toothsome hard tack, the nervous Irishman. We knew the en- use of the wash in the East has been thoughout the western and southern draw it toward him by the muszle. more toothsome because of the mem- emy was close to us, and as we could delayed because of the belief that it part of Sarpy county. Many children Both barrels were discharged . One pry of sinkers, or flapjacks, our regi- hear voices in front, I urged the ne was not adapted to eastern climatic are down with the disease, materially entered his left arm, the other charge ment passed the pile of hams, and one cessity on the men of being wide conditions by reason of the uncertainafter the accident.

> Meet Death After a Sprea RUSHVILLE-Carl Fisher, a farm-

the team was drowned and his lifeless hody lay underneath the wagon box. An inquest was held by Sheriff Housh date contained the following commu- into the brush, and he replied: 'Faith and a verdict of "mot death while in a state of intoxication" was returned.



to sing of the old Kearsarge, e famous fighting crew; y won the day on the blood

Her grimy firemen drive her home,

Didn't Know the Compa "Some men," said the captain, "re nember the incidents of the battle and forget the anecdotes of their associstes. Others remember the anecdotes and forget the battle incidents, but Judge J. S. Anderson of the Fifth Wisconsin remembers incidents and anecdotes. Some of his stories, at our regimental reunions, are worth repeating. Speaking of Gen. Hancock, reminded him of Hugh O'Neil, of ready wit. Hugh was coming into camp with haversack and arms full of sweet potatoes and garden vegetables, and, in sneaking past Hancock's headquarters,

was confronted by Hancock himself. "The general asked Hugh where he got the vegetables, and pressed the question in such a way that Hugh became rattled, and, in answer to the peremptory 'Where did you get them, sir?' stammered: 'I drawed them.' Thereupon Hancock thundered: 'Don't answer me that way, sir. There has not been a vegetable ration issued to this command for a month. How did you draw them?' Hugh was himself again, 150 and answered, meekly: 'Why, by their tops, General.' He was permitted to go his way.

"This story was probably common property in the army of the Potomac, but I had forgotten it and Anderson had remembered it. Here is another, pertaining to an adventure of Anderson himself. After the battle of Gettysburg, in pursuit of Lee, troops were sent over South Mauntain. A storm came on and it was very dangerous marching in the darkest kind of darkness and among precipices and gullies. Late at night the column was halted simply because it could not go forward, and the tired men dropped down along the roadside and under the trees. too tired, most of them, to take cognizance of the heavy rain that was is almost too ridiculous to notice. As years past. No farmer should be withfalling.

"Anderson noticed a little distance in front a good-sized fire with a log before it on which were seated two or three figures with rubber ponchos over their heads and with their feet to the nre. He went toward the fire and the men on the log sat like statues, the men on the log sat like statues, the most successiul lighters, who drove the enemy two miles, were the men of Sumner's Second corps.

W. L. D. O'GRADY,

W. L. D. O'GRADY,

Captain late Eighty-eighth New York (Meagher's Irish Brigade).

Captain late Eighty-eighth New York (Meagher's Irish Brigade).

I incoln and the Private. rain beating on the rubber blankets. Not one of them made a movement to indicate that he was alive. Anderson asked if he might make coffee at the fire, and one of the men, without turning his head, said 'yes.'

2215

Webster 1031 847

Fancy Price for Bank Stock.

the institution owned by non-resident-

New Band for Humboldt.

HUMBOLDT-Steps have been tak-

en toward reorganizing the Humboldt

Totals

"Soon after an artilleryman came Russell in command of the division boys to saw off his arms. BEATRICE-A number of the old local stockholders of the First Nasaid, 'Orderly, take that fellow out and tional bank of this city and other Be-

atrice parties have succeeded in purchasing a large amount of stock in stockholders, the price paid, it is said. mountains."-Chicago Inter Ocean.

> Old Soldier's Severest Wound. "I got my worst hurt," said a cornoral, "at West Point, Ky. We had been marching on half rations and sinkers for nearly a month in Septeminto solid masses twenty feet high. and spreading out into lines like great fortifications, and still beyond the Ohio river, wherein Gen. Bragg had said he

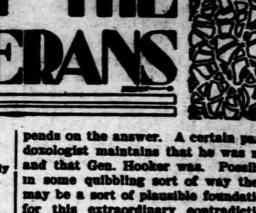
would water his horse. "This was the scene that met the eves of Buell's hungry men as they came, without warning, upon it. There again, this time to land the position had been great depression among us

such an abundance of army fare as |-Kansas City Journal. we had never seen before.

than was good for us. I was sick as made my way to the reserve.

"Little Mac" at Antietam. The New York Times of a recent new. I asked him why he didn't jumy Ohio Bulletin.

pication: command at Antistom? A bet de ity."



pends on the answer. A certain paradoxologist maintains that he was not and that Gen. Hooker was. Possibly in some quibbling sort of way there may be a sort of plausible foundation for this extraordinary contradiction of what most people consider a thoroughly established historical fact. I believe that Gen. McClellan himself complained of his undefined status and that had he failed his very life might have been in danger on a charge of treason.

As I understand it, when most of tailed to report to Pope, the Fifth corps alone being in time to reach under the man who dated his letters from "headquarters in the saddle." originally organized) on the march. into Virginia. When he rode past our marching columns in the early morning of Sept. 14, 1862, the cheermittee room in the city hall is really a good representation of him as he then rode past us, halting here and there for a few cheery words. Whether he was de jure commander or not, subsequently officially accepted as such de jure. His orders were taken. He fought South Mountain and Antietam. His reports as commander were received and are part of the national archives, and have been so published

under congressional authority. Hooker was a corps commander and fought like a La Tour d'Auvergne, as he always did, but in command? How could he be, with seniors unrelieved on the field? A further statement that Hooker did all the fighting "Anderson noticed a little distance and the most successful fighters, who

"Down at Springfield, Ohio, two or heard a new story of Lincoln. This tion back and forth, hanging to it at dred and Tenth Ohio, which went into farmer will be surprised at the new the service with J. Warren Keifer as information conveyed by this simple up to make coffee and he proceeded to Colonel. Among those present was process within the two or three minmake it without asking permission. He Samuel Frank, who was the long- utes it takes to make one sounding: was in a state of mind over the diffi- armed man of the regiment. His arms and if any doubt remains at some culty his company had met with in bringing forward the guns, and he other men that the blouses made in be made to supplement the prod. But swore at all tue officers from Gen. army sizes were all too short in the with a little experience, the prod alone Meade down, for bringing men into sleeve. Frank complained to his com- will suffice to tell the farmer, by the such a place, and pronounced them all pany officers and the quartermaster change in resistance, even how deep thick-headed blunderers. In the midst about the blouse sleeves that came the irrigation water has penetrated in of the tirade, one of the men on the only a little below his elbow, but was his land. And in many cases such log threw back his poncho, and Gen. laughed at, and was advised by the information will astound him by its

tie him up by the thumbs until he to President Lincoln, stating his case, have done so poorly, or so well. battery he explained that he had had lington, where a blouse to fit the long may alike be wasted. a very interesting conference with the arms would be made. The blouse General commanding the corps, and was made, and was worn through the General commanding the division. months of hard service. Lincoln's orand that the corps commander agreed | der was given to Frank, and he has

proud of them." Boys Fought in the War.

Pension Commissioner Ware said recently, in speaking of the civil war. ber, 1862, and were worn out, ragged, that the army of that great struggle and starved, when one afternoon a was composed chiefly of young men. glorious vision burst upon us. Com- This was known in a general way, of ing out of a stretch of woodland we course, but we doubt if many have a looked across a grassy plain where definite knowledge of just how young were piled as high as houses all the boys were who fought in that war. articles in the soldier's menu. Here P. H. Cooney of Topeka sends the folwere great stacks of hams, there other lowing as taken from the official recstacks of shoulders and bacon. Just ords of the adjutant general's departbeyond were boxes of crackers corded | ment at Washington, the figures being

	of the enlisted n north:	nen i	n the a	rmy of t
1	Those 10 years	and t	ınder	
1	Those 11 years	and t	mder	
	Those 12 years	and t	ınder	2
	Those 13 years			
1	Those 14 years	and t	ınder	1,5
	Those 15 years			
	Those 16 years			
	Those 17 years			
ı	Those 18 years	and t	inder	1,151,4
	Those 21 years			
ı	Those 22 years	and o	over	618,5
1	Those 25 years	and o	over	. 46,6
I	Those 44 years	and o	over	16,0

Total men enlisted......2.778.304 ears, but there right before us was subject to service 10,343,152 soldiers.

> He Was Hurried. "Speaking of running back in the face of the enemy," said Major E. S.

I didn't have toime to notice there



Prof. R. W. Hilgard, Director of the Few persons outside of the experi-

ment station can have an idea of the

extent to which the planting of or-

cuniary loss, often almost ruin, to oldthe state. Every few days there come to us at Berkeley letters transmitting samples of tree-branches having the "dieback," and asking about the means of relief. We might usefully stereotype the first letter in reply to the Army of the Potomac was de such inquiries, briefly to the effect: "Examine your subsoil!" In nine, cases out of ten it is either hardpan, him before the disaster of the second or an impervious clay substratum, Bull Run, and McClellan was left in which deflects the roots sideways after the air, as it were, the frightful rout the second or third year, and of course prevents a healthy, normal development toward the moist depths of the compelled McClellan's enemies in soil, where abundant plant-food awaits Washington to turn to him for rescue, them in all good orchard lands. More and he was officially placed in charge rarely it is a layer of coarse sand, or of the defenses of Washington. When gravel, which prevents the rise of Lee invaded Maryland, McClellan de moisture from below; sometimes it is ended Washington by getting after the rise of the bottom water, which him hotfoot—hotfoot, literally, for the causes disease of the deeper roots, infantry were barefoot, or next to it, and also starves the tree. Almost inat Antietam—and reorganized the variably the question is asked: "What Army of the Potomac (which he had fertilizer must I apply to remedy the trouble?" Well, in most cases no ferand put the spirit in them which drove tilizer of any kind will remedy the Lee from South Mountain and back difficulty; the existence of which should have been ascertained before planting the orchard, or better, before buying the land at all. Even ing rolled for miles along his route.

The picture in the aldermanic comfarmers scrutinize the subsoil before investing. In the arid region this is tenfold more needful, because of the critical importance of the subsoil, overshadowing that of the surface soil, he assuredly was de facto, and was subsequently officially accented as doubly interested in it, and ought always to know how long it takes water to soak to a certain depth in his land, so as to be sure that it does not run off the surface of natural or artificial hardpan, and flow to the neighbor be-

This seems to be such elementary common sense that it is difficult to understand how it is so widely neglected despite the warnings so emphatically conveyed by experience, and published by the experiment station for twenty a matter of fact, the heaviest sufferers out that simple and cheap, though seventy-five cents. This is forced into was at the reunion of the One Hun- first if one is of low stature. The unexpectedness and make him under-"Finally Frank, in desperation, wrote stand why certain trees in his orchard

low, instead of soaking down.

with a good deal of emphasis, and ask- However important is the presence

Water and Transplanted Trees. The above subject has been discussed at a good many horticultural with him as to the movement over the kept it as the most precious of his war meetings and always develops a difrelics. After that order Sam was nev- ference of opinion. The old method er ashamed of his long arms, but was of putting in water when a dormant quite extensively followed, but certaincreate an empty place below the roots | Mercer County, Illinois. which is always dangerous for the newly planted tree. In fact it is claimed that such cavities frequently cause the death of trees. A tree or plant transplanted in leaf will, of course, need water to keep up the supply of moisture being evaporated from the leaves. For the same reason on a hot day it should have some protection from the sun that evaporation from the leaves may not be greater than the amount of water that can be

For the San Jose Scale. The lime, sulphur and salt wash is of Dairying. This year was no exinvariably used in California and much of the Pacific Coast for the control of modeled some and fixed up, so as to the San Jose Scale. Experienced or allow the display of a large number chardists there have used it for many of charts, giving much instructive years and have demonstrated that it data. As people spent a good deal of is, when properly made and applied. a successful remedy for this pest. The entering the chest. His companions laring private thrust his bayonet into awake and quiet. There was a heavy ty of securing two or three weeks of These often furnished an excuse for took him home, but he died an hour at a right shoulder shift. Another did but we could see nothing in front but we could hear the voices. At last extensive experiments with this wash ing the work, so that the middle of 'he same and another, and there sat the fog lifted, and not forty feet away during the past two years in liftnois, each day was a continual question box' Jen. Smith on his horse smiling in- was rebel regiment in live ready to Georgia, New Jersey, New York and with answers by those in charge. A julgently, if not approvingly. So it advance. I turned and with others Ohio clearly prove that the wash is an new feature was three columns of came about that many of us ate more ran into the brush to our rear and efficient remedy in these states, even print butter, containing in the first when applied during what was consid- case the actual number of pounds of a horse, and my stomach has never . "Pat, however, instead of running ered extremely unfavorable weather. butter made by the average cow of seen right since. I have always in- into the brush ran straight down the in spite of frequent heavy rains the the state, as shown by the census. sisted that I was hurt worse at West rebel line. The rebels, stand with wash adhered well to the trees. It which was 140 lbs. The second col Point than I was at Stone River, where guns at a ready, blazed away, firing a appears to be a very promising remvariety. It is the intention to have Rushville. The wagon had upset and a bullet went through my right arm." bundred shots at him as he ran. Pai edy for the San Jose Scale and is recwas not hit and came into our lines a ommended to the orchardists of Ohio cow should make," and the third collittle later, out of breath but good at as deserving of a thorough trial.— umn, containing 374 lbs., was the

Was Gen. George B. McClellen in were any brush in me imajeste vicini himself there is the best reason why



poultry house will depend somewhat on whether chicks are raised by hatch-

ing in incubators or by the use of cubation it will prove more advantageous to have the nests so arranged that when the brooding time comes the same nests may be used both for laying and sitting. This requires much more attention in arrangement than where the nests are made for the reception of eggs only. In the cubation it is necessary to have quite a large number, as some of these will be needed for the sitting hens at a time of year when laying hens are active in the production of exes. For a flock of fifty hens a dozen nests will be necessary. These should be made. so that the hens can enter at the front for the depositing of their eggs and there should be some kind of door at the rear from which the eggs tied down on one of these nests to sit, it is only necessary to place the requisite number of eggs under her; and close the entrance at the front; opening one at the back that will per mit the hen to come off and feed at will. Wire netting should prevent the other heas from getting back of the ogg nests. An improvement on this is to have a small wire yard at the back of each nest in which the hen may exercise and dust herself when she comes off to get water and food. Most people, however, do not have this little yard for each fowl that is sitting." The only drawback is that one sitting ben will sometimes go back onto the nest of another Some will object to the above that

t is not necessary to have nests for, louble purposes: that when a hen be gins sitting she can be removed from one nest to an incubating nest. But the write nas found it quite difficult to induce broady fowls to accept a sitting of eggs in a new nest, and very requently the change results in the fowl giving up the idea of sitting at all. Sometimes, too, the broody fowl has persisted in sitting, but elsewhere than on the eggs in the new nest.

Nests for laying only should be ight, movable affairs, that can be destroyed if they become infested with vermin, for frequently it will be found easier to make new nests than to cleanse those that have become filled with mites and their eggs. The mere five feet, preferably the latter; cost, in sleeping on them. If this habit bethree weeks ago," said the Captain, "I the ground with a slight turning moslanting board cover hinged to the side of the house at night. This may be shut down for a time each night till the birds have fixed the babit of going onto their own roosts. The litter best adapted for the filling of nests is cut straw or hay, and this should be frequently renewed and burned whether any mites are found in it or not. It is best to be on the safe side, and this material costs practically nothing.

Buff Turkeys.

been raising buff turkeys for ten years, I prefer them to other breeds on account of their quiet disposition. They "The artilleryman was thunder ing the President if he couldn't order of the plant-food ingredients in the are more domesticated than the struck. Anderson looked for the im- proper blouses or long-armed men. soil, the fundamentally needful point Bronze or White Holland and are good mediate arrest of the swearer. Just He marked this confidential, and sent is the proper physical condition, with- layers and good mothers. They are then the poncho of the other silent fig. it on to Washington. In a few days a out which no amount of fertilization, not quite as large as the Bronze, but being \$150 per share, or 50 per cent ure was thrown back, and Gen. Sedg. letter came from the President to the or natural productiveness, is of any are larger than the White Holland. I more than the par value of the stock. wick, commanding the corps, said, 'Oh. proper officers, directing them to pro- avail. All understand the need of have had hens at maturity to weigh pooh, Russell, let the man alone. I vide Samuel Frank with a proper-fit moisture; but unless care is taken to 181/2 pounds and toms 33 and in fact don't know but what he is more than ting blouse. If this could not be done see that it gets where it will do the I had one that weighed 35 pounds, but half right, anyway.' The artilleryman in the field, the officers were instruct most good, and that the roots can per that is above the average. They mamade his coffee, but he was very quiet | ed to send Frank's measure to the form their functions in the depths of | ture early, and, taking everything into about it, and when he returned to his quartermaster's department at Wash- the soil, water, work, and fertilizers consideration, I like them best of any breed. I keep ten or a dozen hens to one tom and think if any one so desired they could keep even more to good advantage. Of course the main thing is to start with healthy stock. I find a ready sale for all I can raise, and, in fact, I cannot raise enough to supply the demand. I put the first tree was put into the ground is still two clutches under chicken hens and let the turkey have her third laying. ly has no value except it be to pack I can sell their eggs at 25c each, which the dirt more tightly about the roots. would pay well, as one can count on A dormant tree cannot certainly use thirty eggs from each hen, and that is water through its roots for weeks, and not more than one-half what I have in the case of fall planting, for got, and I once had a hen that I got months. The water sinks away and 153 eggs from in one season, but that dries up, but not a particle enters the is remarkable. I feed the little poults delicate root hairs, which have yet to bread soaked in sweet milk and hardbe developed by the action of sap in boiled eggs, with onion tops chopped the trees and the elaboration of fine and a little pepper sprinkled over growth material by the leaves that are them occasionally, and find that good yet to open. A little water may, how- food for them. Little poults are hard ever pack the dirt about the roots to raise in wet weather, and, if allowed he more closely, and in that case it to run out in rainy weather before they should be put into the hole before all are pretty well feathered, they will the dirt is in. If put in after the dirt droop and die. Lice are poults' worst has been all put back around the tree, enemies. Keep them from lice with the water running down the roots may insect powder.-Mrs. T. C. Trego,

> Butter Yield Illustration. From the dairy department of Purdue University we have received the following relative to the college butter exhibit at the recent Indiana State

For several years Purdue University

has operated a working dairy at the

from the dairy department under the supervision of the Professor time watching the work, these charts' attracted considerable interest. Such. facts as to the relative loss of fertility in various farm crops, records of individual cows, an illustration of halanced rations, etc., occupied the space. amount of butter made by one of the university cows at a feed cost of

\$46.00. The relative size of the col-

umas attracted attention, and und

doubtedly set a good many people to



Bitter butter is generally found in

the winter season and mostly in the products of dairies rather than of creameries. Bitter taste may be found as follows: Trotter, Thoroughb in any dairy product as well as in but Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdal ter and is often found in milk, cream and Shire horses, \$6,206 each; jacks and choose, said C. H. Eckles in an and jennets, \$5,425; French Coach, address at a Missouri dairymen's con- German Coach, English Coach, Hackvention. The cause is the same, however, and what is said of it, applies to the conditions wherever found. Butter may be of good quality when \$3,415; Shetland ponice, \$2,410; ponice made, but develop a very bitter taste later. Milk may be perfectly normal when milked, but become extremely bitter with age. This bitter condition has been credited by most dairymen to stripper cows or faulty feeding. Milk from stripper cows very rarely will have a peculiar, somewhat bitter taste, but hardly sufficient to show in the butter under any circumstances. hundred is due to this cause. If feed s used with very bitter taste, it may go into milk in sufficient amounts to cause the same bitter taste, but our ommon feeds are not bitter, and in fact it is as well to leave this cause out of consideration altogether, as it is of so little importance. The common bitter taste is due to

an abnormal fermentation. To produce the desired flavor in butter, we want the cream to sour with a clean, for the especial encouragement of everything else in the way of bacteria out, as much as possible. To get the cream to sour as much as we wish, we want to furnish the bacteria which do this and keep out the bad bacteria as the bitter producing kinds. The bacteria which produce the bitter products, we find, are generally in hay dust and stable dirt, and some always find their way into milk, especially when the cows are in the barn. This is one of the two reasons why the bitter taste is more apt to be found in winter-made butter than in summer. The second reason, and the one having the most influence, is that cream in winter, in a small dairy especially, is often kept for a long time between churnings and at a rather low temperature. These bitter products will seldom, if ever, be developed in cream or milk kept at a temperature of 70 ond of \$50, a third of \$40, and highly degrees or 75 degrees, as it will then sour but not become bitter, although it may become rancid if kept too long at that temperature.

These bitter producing bacteria cannot work in the presence of any amount of acid or sourness. As soon uct is not made any more. The bacteria which produce the bitter taste

that the milk will sour very slowly. The butter maker has the means of prevention always at hand. The first cers. thing to do is to use a good sour-starter in the cream at once after separation, to start souring and check the other fermentations. Every butter maker who expects to make a high grade of uniform butter should make constant use of a good starter. The other point is to keep the temperature up until souring begins, and then cool, if necessary, to hold a day or two. Sour first and the bitter bacteria will not work, even if the cream be kept cool a couple of days. Keeping cream over at a temperature of fifty to sixty degrees, and later warming for souring is the condition that allows development of the bitter defect.

From Farmers' Review: I have

Olecmargarine in Wisconsin. A circular has recently been sent to dealers in oleomargarine in Wisconsin by J. Q. Emery, Dairy Food Commissioner of that state, warning them that every available force of his office will be exercised to enforce the state law and exact the full penalty for violations thereof. The Wisconsin law, which is a copy of the Massachusetts statute, is more stringent than the national law in that it specifically prohibits the sale of oleomargarine which shall be in imitation of yellow latter." while the United States oleomargarine law of 1902 provides: "That all articles known as oleo-

margarine, butterine, imitation, process, renovated or adulterated butter imitation cheese, or any substance in the semblance of butter or cheese not the usual product of the dairy and not made exclusively of pure and unadulterated milk or cream, transported into any state or territory or the District of Columbia and remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall, upon the arrival within the limits of such state or territory or the District of Columbia, be subject to the operation and Day. effect of the laws of such state or territory or the District of Columbia, enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such articles or substances had been produced in such state or territory or the District of Columbia, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise."

In the Wisconsin statute the term "artificial" in relation to color is not used. To be lawfully salable under the laws of that state oleomargarine or butterine must be "free from coloration or ingredient that causes it to look like butter." Since, therefore, the law prohibits the sale of a product which looks like butter, it makes no difference by what means, natural or otherwise, it acquires a yellow color. medium in size and length. Tail large Indiana State Fair. Each morning and it is still unlawful in Wisconsin. The at base and bushy at point. Coat is afternoon separators have been run, circular was provoked by the cfrcula- thick and fine. Color is cherry red At the present time, upon the same taken in through the mutilated roots. butter made and milk tested by sturs to handle cer brands of butterine described as having "a rich creamy shade."

Fattening Ducks. From Farmers' Review: I have not had much experience in fattening ducks, as I always sell nearly all I raise for breeding purposes, and can never raise enough to fill the orders I get. For feeding my young ducks in the vines we have a late bloomer the fall after the corn begins to dent, which ought to be grown everywhere cut it from the cob with a corn because of its exquisite beauty, de knife and feed them, and they grow lightful fragrance and hardiness. I very fast. Old ones will get very fat refer to Clematis paniculata grandion that once a day and ripe corn twice flora. Our native Clematis is beautiday, with plenty of fresh water to ful, and is really much more satisfacdrink and clean quarters. Either tory in the long run than the large young or old ducks always want a flowered varieties, but it is far inferclean, dry place for the night. Damp- for to the variety named above. The ness is very hurtful to young ducks. new candidate for popular favor has Some will not believe this, as they are much larger flowers, and these are a water fowl, but this has always been produced in larger clusters, and they my experience.-Mrs. J. W. Bloxham. Grundy County, Iowa.

In manuring, the nature and composition of the soll has to be taken into account. Thus, clays derived from potash felspar would not need potash manuring, while many sandy sells would, on the contrary be highly ordinary house if given good support, benefited thereby. Also, it would it is one of our very best hardy vines. not pay to add lime to a chalky soil | - Eben E. Rexford.



The 202,640 allotted for horses is divided among twenty-four classes. ney. Morgan, Belgian and paddle horses, \$4,390 each; Suffolk Punch and Arabian, \$1,115 each; mules, in harness, \$900. Harness horses are allotted \$1,000. Roadsters are given

\$1,700, divided equally between Toadsters for dealers" and "roadsters for others." Business horses have been given \$2,315, and horses of commerce have \$1,485. These sums are exclusive of any special prizes. The class for German Coach includes East Frice land Coach, Hanoverian, Holstein Coach, Oldenburg Coach and Trakehnen. Under the English Coach are included the Cleveland Bay and Yorkshire Coach.

The American Percheron Horse Breeders and Importers' association has set aside 22,000 for special prizes for Percherons at the World's Fair. The association has suggested to Chief Coburn an arrangement of this sum for an offering of thirty-seven prizes to provide a number of classes sour taste, and in fact want to keep American breeders and of the display of stock bred by exhibitors. The National French Draft Horse association has offered \$1,000 in World's Fair special prizes for that breed. The total amount in regular and special prizes for Percheron and French Draft

horses is \$15.410. The "horse of commerce" class in the World's Pair prize list provides a new and deserved recognition of the market types of horses. "This class," the prize list announces, "provides for an exhibit of horses of the leading types that find a ready sale at trade centers and that are especially deserving of the attention of breeders who appreciate the advantages of a profitable home and foreign market assured for all worthy specimens." In this class a first prize of \$75, a seccommended and commended awards are offered for artillery, cavalry, coach, saddle, omnibus and fire department horses and for drafters, expressers and roadsters. Exhibits in this class are confined to geldings four years old or over, with the exception that mares will be eligible in the section for saddle borses. Animals will be shown in harness or work best at a temperature so low under saddle. Judges in this class will be experienced buyers on the market, or United States army off-

The World's Fair classification for horses presents a remarkable series of awards in the breeding rings, offering nearly \$80,000 for these classes alone. A single stallion may win \$500 solely on his individual merit is any of the more important classes. As the sire of pure-bred colts he may win \$100 additional, and in the stud rings he may help to win \$750 more: The appropriations for grade geldings and mares by recorded sires aggregate \$10,840 in the World's Fair breading rings.

Making Firm Bacon.

In Denmark they look upon barles as the best for good bacon. Exercise is conducive to firm bacon, and if L'enty of buttermilk is used. I do not think there is any danger of soft bacon. After a pig reaches 75 or 100 pounds almost anything can be given it in the way of feed. Some of our packers have been advocating keeping the hogs until they are eight or ten months old as a help to produce the firm becon, but if fed right a hos may be put on the market at six months old. I think in many instances the value of roots has been overestimated, but they certainly help to keep the hogs in good condition, and prevent them from becoming too fat when young. Without roots, our difficulty has been to get them to grow rapidly without getting fat. Fed on something bulky they will grow and at the same time not become ery fat. It is a little difficult to explain the reason. The question of wheat feeding has never toon taken up by our institution. In feeding it, should mix something bulky with it, or it might be gummy and indigestible. I would much prefer feeding some roots with it. For young pigs we found outs better than most feeds. We grind them as finely as we can mix with middlings.-Prof. G. E.

Duroc-Jersey Points. The following points are abstracted from a detailed description of the Duroc-Jerseys by an official publication of the American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association: The head is small in proportion to

the body and tapers well down to the nose. The eyes are bright and prominent. The ears are medium in size and moderately thin, and point forward and downward. The neck is thick and short. The jowl is broad, full and neat. The shoulders are broad and deep and do not extend above line of back, which is straight, or slightly arching and of even width from shoulder to ham. Sides are deep and ribs long. Belly and flank are straight and full. Hams and rump are broad and full. Legs are should weigh 600 pounds; sow same age, 500 pounds; year-old boar, 350 pounds; year old sow, 300 pounds: boar and sow six months of age, 150 pounds. Action is vigorous. Disposition is gentle and they are easily handled and driven.

A Desirable Late Blooming Vine. From Farmers' Review: Amone are displayed to much finer effect by the rich, shining, dark-green foliage. The individual flowers have wides petals than those of the old kind, and the effect of them, as seen among the glossy leaves of the long branc quite like that of orange flowers. The plant is of rampant and rapid growth and will clamber to the caves of the