

No Change in "Dixie." (At the state confederate reunions in Missouri a motion to rewrite "Dixie" al-nost caused a riot and was unanimously voted down.)

What: change the words of "Dixle,"
The good old song we sang
When leaden bullets marked the time
And sliver bugles rang?
The lines that find an echo
In every southern heart In every southern heart. The strains that melt our very souls Until the tear-drops start?

You might as well make over In something strange and new.
The prayer we lisped at mother's knew.
When fell the evening dew.
The moth to dust and powder
H s turned the coat of gray. But "Dixie" lives on every lip. The southern "Marseillaise."

"Away down south in Dixie!"
Calls up a vision bright
Of moonlight where the Suwance flows. And cotton fields by night;
And rows of tall palmettos
Against the starlit sky;
And oh! to live in Dixieland,
In Dixieland to die!

Beneath the starry ensign That high above our heads is splender to the morning breeze Its splendor to the morning block. In fadeless beauty spreads;
The banner from whose glories
The south no more shall sever,
I take my stand in Dixieland,
For "Dixie's" words forever.

—Leslie's Weekly.

First Civil War Volunteer. The first volunteer for the civil war is still living. He is Dr. Charles F. Rand of Washington, retired from active practice by reason of troublesome wounds received nearly forty

A certificate in the capitol of New ority of Dr. Rand's tender of his the mayor and two prominent citizens ple would have no respect for his of Batavia, N. Y., also by the county | oath." clerk and the sheriff of Genessee county, stating that in less than ten minutes after the call of President Lincoln. April 15, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers was taken from the wires the name of Charles F. Rand was enrolled as a soldier. Among all the war rec-



DR. CHARLES F. BAND Dr. Rand, and the konor has therefore been given him by common con-

Not only was Dr. Rand the first volunteer for the civil war, but he was also the first soldier to win the congressional medal of honor for distinguished gallantry in action. This event occurred at Blackburn's Ford, Va., in less than three months after his enlistment. His command was ordered to retreat, and every man obeyed, save young Rand, at the time but 18 years of age. The rest of his battalion, numbering 500 men, was sition occupied by the regiment durswept in disorder from the field, but | ing the battle, and its is located on Rand held his ground, notwithstand- the Purdy-Hamburg road, one-fourth ing the fact that the field was plowed of a mile from the Shiloh Meeting by shot and shell all about him. The house, from which the battle derives enemy finally absolutely refused to its name. fire at the boy standing bravely alone It is of Barre granite and, includand shooting at them as coolly as if ing the bronze statue, it is 16 feet he had a thousand men at his back. 6 inches in height. Five bronze tab-Rand then crept across a deep ravine lets, with the coat of arms of Pennand joined the command of Gen. A. H. sylvania, add to the beauty of the Rarnum.

Dr. Rand's patriotism and gallantry have been recognized by two governors of the State of New York and by three Presidents. He was twice personally honored by President Lincoln. New York remembered him with a gold medal appropriately inscribed. and the United States government has presented him with a plot in the most beautiful part of Arlington cemetery, where, at the proper time, the State of New York will erect a monument worthy of the first man to offer his services as a volunteer during the Gen. John R. Brooke that in a short great rebellion.

Big Horse With Long Stride. "Gen. Sherman would never ride one

of those fancy gaited horses," said Gen. E. D. Kirby of this city, in speaking of the great civil war general. "He always had a standing order with the chief quartermaster to keep his Gen. Hancock himself not long before eyes open for a fast-walking animal, his death in 1886. He had often ex and that is the kind of a horse the pressed the wish to be buried near his general always rode, a big animal with boyhood home. The vault is built of a long stride, and one that walked so a soft sandstone and facing the east swiftly that the horses of his staff it suffers the full force of all storms officers were kept on a 'dog trot' in The cornice has fallen away and disorder to keep up with the procession. integration has set in in other parts,-The general never seemed attracted Philadelphia Press. by the fancy steppers, but whenever he saw an animal that could cover the distance in good time as a walker he always expressed a desire to own the animal."

Capt. M. F. Madigan of Cleveland. who was in Sherman's command, told a Star reporter that the general had a habit of walking back and forth in front of his tent late at night when on the field. "The general seemed to decided that he still needed looking form his most successful plans of hat. | after, and that he was the only person tle during these little pacings back competent to assume that duty. Capt. Madigan, "and when we noticed new surroundings was difficult for him him walking up and down the small to reach. When, after several inspace in front of headquarters we felt | stances where his lack of speed had sure that on the morrow there would

general's good nature, and his habit of making the best of bad conditions," continued the captain. "During the Atlanta campaign we were cut off from supplies for a long time and the by the forelock, and not be alwaycontinued marching had worn away the shoes of a large number of the men. It was impossible to obtain any more. One day the men were marching past Gen. Sherman and a number of staff officers, when the commanding officer saw the lines of men marching in their bare feet, with their trousers rolled up to their knees. The general was a spare man and when he saw some of the strong, brown limbs of is searching for two old comrades of the men in the ranks, he turned to his in his efforts to induce the governone of the officers and remarked:

"'Gosh! Look at those legs. I' give both of mine for one of them." -Washington Star.

Pass for a Traitor. career of Gen. Alexander D. McCook, look in another direction for aid." vigorous policy he pursued toward vard. Chicago.

rebels, was told in a circle of war vet

erans a few days ago. A Southerner, named "Bux" Rowe, living in a small town of two hundred or three hundred population in Hart county, Ky., about sixty miles south of Louisville, where the industries were the manufacture of flour, lumber and tobacco, spent most of his time while the Confederates were in possession of that part of the state lying around a tavern, drinking whisky and blowing and blustering about southern rights and insulting the Union men in the town. When the Union troops advanced and the rebels feil back, just before McCook's victory at Perryville, Rowe aid not feel disposed to take up arms in behalf of the cause he championed, but to secure his own peace and safety at home, he expressed a desire to "take the oath." The Union men of the county lectured him, and they also acquainted Gen. McCook with his rebel sympathies, and he found it difficult to get a Union man to go with him to appeal to Gen. McCook to take the oath and secure a pass to go about unmolested. Finally one of the residents did go with him, and after the occasion for the visit had been explained. Gen. McCook turned to the Union man with this response:

"Administer the oath to him-s ready traitor to his country and to his own neighbors, as well? What regard York State at Albany attests the pri- do you suppose he would have for the solemn obligation of an oath? A man services. The certificate is signed by who would betray his flag and his peo-

Rowe turned pale and trembled for fear that his end had come. Gen. McCook absolutely refused to allow the oath to be administered, or a pass to be issued to Rowe, but, as he could not get out of camp without some sort of a document from Gen. Mcords at Washington there is none of Cook, he appealed to those whom he an earlier enlistment than that of had abused because of their loyalty and begged their forgiveness and intercession in his behalf. At last Gen. McCook assented and gave Rowe a

document which read thus: "To the Guards and Pickets: The bearer is a traitor to his country. Pass him, but in doing so mark him well. and if you see him prowling about our lines shoot him at once."

Rowe took the document, but was careful not to violate its conditions

The 73d Regiment Monument. The Seventy-third was recruited in this city in June and July, 1861, and was originally known as the Pennsylvania Legion. Its officers were John A. Koltes, colonel; G. A. Muehleck, lieutenant colonel; Leopold Schoot, major, and William Moore, aujutant. Koltes was killed at the second Bull's Run. The regiment participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Cross Keys, Gettysburg, and it was with Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea. At Missionary Ridge it lost 200 men in killed, wounded and missing. From the Missionary Ridge battle field the survivors proceeded to the Shiloh battleground to participate in the ceremonies of dedicating a monument to the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers who took a leading part in the engagement at that place The monument stands upon the po-

New Tomb for Gen. Hancock. Renewal of the project to remove the body of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock from Norristown, Penn., to Arlington, has led the Montgomery County Historical Society to take steps to build a new tomb in which to place the general's body, this being deemed necessary because the sandstone in the present vault is crumbling. B Percy Chain, a member of the local bar, announced at the meeting of the time plans would be matured to place the body in a costly mausoleum in Arlington. The society of the Army of the Potomac, dissatisfied by the neglected condition of the tomb in Norristown is pushing the movement to provide another burial place. The tomb in Montgomery cemetery was planned by

He Lacked Speed.

He had been, all his life, accustomed to the leisurely ways of plantation "big house" life as valet for the "ole Mars'," and after his death for the son and successor. When that individual, at the outbreak of "the late unpleasantness," threw his books aside and donned a uniform, Tarquin

brought trouble to his master, the latbe something to do in the battle line. ter made vigorous remonstrance. The "I recall an incident illustrating the old servitor took it patiently at first. but showed impatience, as the reproof was prolonged, till, as the young officer ended by saving:

> "Now, Tarquin, you must take Time behind," he retorted, half in scorn and half in anger:

> "Huh! Dat's verry well, Mars' John. but it's more'n I kin do to get him by de tail in all dis fuss, say nothin' ob de forelock."-Army and Navy Journal

> Old Soldier Seeks Comrades. J. C. Murphy, who served in Gen. Sherman's army during the civil war.

ment to grant him a pension. "If I can locate James Armstrong or James Morrison," says the old soldier, "I can then get the necessary proof to show that I fought in the war. They are two of my old com-An interesting incident of the army rades. If they are dead, then I must



During the year 1902 Argentina exported 9,308,200 pound of butter, chiefly to England and South Africa, says a report of the United States Department of Agriculture. This was an increase of 187 per cent over the exportation of the previous year, which was 3,232,391 pounds. There are no statistics of production for home consumption, but the best estimate available—that of the Rural Society—puts the production of the province of Buenos Aires at 20 tons per day. The production and consumption of butter outside this province it is not possible to estimate closely, but certainly all duce 10 per cent of the amount produced in this province, if we leave out of the account the amount produced and consumed in the city and vicinity of Rosario, the second city of the Republic, having a population of over 120,000. Even this city is supplied, to a large extent, from the province of Buenos Aires, for as yet only a small ing butter. The private production and consumption must also be omitted in this comparison, for that is inwithout butter or buy it in the towns. The city of Buenos Aires, with its \$76,000 people, is, of course, the chief local market for Argentine butter, and it is well supplied with a very good quality. The consumption is estimatprice in the city is about 22 to 24 demand there are four great factories. or systems of factories. Their plan of operation is something unique. The industry is, of course, only in its incipiency, but it is interesting to note the process and rapidity of its development, its extensive possibilities and the probability of its immediate and tremendous growth. La Union Argentina, the chief butter maker of Argentina, is a co-operative creamery on a

individual production and the lack of uniformity and modern methods. Argentine butter is of a very good quality, and uniformity is secured by agement. It lacks the firmness and grain of United States butter, however, and even without considering the fact that it is never salted, unless so c-dered, it does not seem to have quite the rich flavor of that made in the best creameries of the United States. However, it suits the Europea: market very well and is gaining ground there.

very large scale. It was organized in

1899 to save the butter industry from

the collapse that threatened it, which

was due to the wastefulness of small

Success in Dairying. Prof. C. H. Eckels, of the Missouri Agricultural College, says:

Success in dairying depends upon

several factors. It can hardly be said

that one of these is of more import-

ance than another any more than one cow adapted for milk production. That cow must be well fed and cared for. The product sold must be cared for and manufactured in the best manner. The proper marketing of the product must not be overlooked. To reach the point where dairying becomes profitable, we must give all keeping the animals inside the latter these points attention, and not confine ourselves to one. Proper care and feeding go a long way towards geting the largest and most economical production of milk, but if the cow that receives these attentions is not adapted by nature for producing milk the result may be far from satisfac tory. The cow is a machine operated on the farm for the purpose of converting farm crops into a more valuable form. Some of these cow machines are best adapted for converting this raw material into beef, while others produce milk from the same feeds. Too many who undertake to carry on dairying fail to select the cows suited by nature for the purpose. Too many times a cow is thought to be about the same as every other cow as far as producing dairy products is concerned, while, as a matter of fact. the difference is very extreme and the nature of the cow may mean success or failure. It has been estimated that at least one-third of the cows used for dairy purposes in Missouri do not more than pay for their feed, while the profit is made by the other twothirds. I believe if we could, by a single act. remove every unprofitable cow from the dairy herds of the country the benefit to the industry would be greater than any one other thing

that could be done. Aeration. Aeration has been very widely adopted by dairymen. It has two purposes, says Prof. W. H. Conn, of the Connecticut station. (1) To remove the so-called "animal odors." These animal odors are almost wholly due to the manure which gets into the milk, and are not present in the milk | des" to be inferior in every respect when cleanly drawn. Aeration for this purpose should not, therefore, be necessary, but for some milk as ordinarily drawn it does have the value of reducing the unpleasant odors that come from filth. (2) Aeration as ordinarily performed cools the milk, and this, as we have just seen, is of very great value. If the milk were cooled in bottles as thoroughly the results would be as satisfactory. Aeration does not remove the bacteria, but on the contrary exposes the milk to contamination from the air. It should, therefore, always be done in a clean room not connected with the stable. Better results are obtained by clean milking and immediate bottling and cooling than by aeration, provided the milking is really cleanly, and the cooling thorough. The necessity for aeration seems to be inversely proportional to the care taken in milking.

Not all of these directions can be adopted at once, and some of them may appear at first to be impracticable and useless. Many farmers are inclined to think that the old methods are good enough and that new suggestions are nonsense. But new demands are being constantly made by our cities, and the old methods are no longer good enough. The farmer who adheres to them is sure to be left behind by the one who adopts the new. Of the usefulness of these suggestions any one may be convinced by allowing a sample of milk from a well-kept and one from a poorly kept barn to stand a few hours and noting the difference between them. The practicability of such rules is proved by the fact that many dairymen adopt who died in June last, proving the | Murphy lives at 701 Jackson boule- them to-day to the great satisfaction of themselves and their customers.



Prof. J. J. Ferguson, formerly o the Michigan station, says: About three or four weeks before the sow is due to farrow feed her a greater amount of bran or shorts than formerly; from a week to ten days we do not give her any roots. You can best feed young pigs by feeding the moth- in 1890 the number of apple trees teis liable to set in. Do not at this time feed barley or corn meal, especially died. If there is any business that their dams. It should be fed to them proportion of the estancieros arc mak- with a meal ration of two parts shorts, two parts fine oatmeal and one part bran. We feed as high as 30 pounds of skim milk and pay as high as 25 creasing on the estancias. Still there cents to 26 cents per cwt. for the are thousands of people owning vari- milk. With skim milk we can carry ous numbers of cattle who either go young pigs along cheaper than in any other way. It should not, however, be fed without the meal ration, as it is liable to cause scours and colic. When feeding ground oats sift out the oat hulls and feed only the meal to the pigs. The packer does ed at only 41/2 pounds per capita per | not want the farmer to force his pigs annum. The working classes do not before they are at least seven months have butter on their tables as they do old, as they are liable to be too soft in the United States. The present and flabby. It does not pay to carry pigs over until they reach 400 or 500 cents gold per pound. To supply the pounds. From 200 to 300 pounds is heavy enough, and these weights should be reached in seven or eight months.

Ewes in Fall and Winter.

Ewes before being bred in the fall should be kept on good pasture, so as to have them in a good strong physical condition, said a speaker at a sheep breeders' meeting. After housing for the winter, the ram should always be taken away from the flock. Breeding ewes should not be fed turnips before lambing, as it causes turnips should be fed. Provision fattening sheep it is necessary to keep | White Pippins. up a continuous, steady growth, so as to avoid unevenness and bunchiness in the carcass. Sheep should not be closely housed, but should be given an open shed, so that they can take plenty of exercise, which is very essential for their well-being. The object in view during winter feeding of lambs is to promote growth. For this purpose you must feed plenty of good hay and occasionally pea straw, with some roots, and a little grain, which would be mostly bran and oats. While the pasture is good in summer, no additional food is necessary. Salt, wahorse is more important in pulling a | ter and shade should always be withload than his mate. We must have a in reach of the animals. Care must be taken when the pasture is poor to supplement this with rape, vetches or other green crops. Beginning eight or ten weeks before the time of slaughter, a grain ration should be added. We feed a mixture of oats, bran, oil cake, peas, increasing the feed and

Dairy Cows of Normandy.

part of the finishing period. Normandy has long been noted for its dairying, and the breed of cattle carrying the provincial name has a great reputation in France. The choicest of this race is the "Contentin" strain, to be found pretty near the coast, from Cherbourg well down toward Brittany. In color they are red, brown and white, spotted and patched, from two-thirds white to brindle. The best of them are largeframed, big-boned, coarse, homely creatures, fleshy, without finish or and generally devoid of the most highly-prized dairy characteristics. They have udders of all shapes, but few really good ones; yet some are capacious, and good cows average 8 to | they sell readily. 10 quarts of milk a day for nine or ten months, with 5,000 to 6,000 pounds per year. It requires at least 12 quarts of milk in the winter and 14 or 15 in the summer to make a pound of butter. The annual butter product is, therefore, 200 to 225 pounds per cow; ordinarily 100 pounds a week from twenty cows, rising at times to 125 or 130 pounds. A few specimens of this breed have reached America and found favor in some quarters. But after some time spent in Normandy and an examination of many noted herds, they were decided to be a mixed, irregular, rough-looking lot of cattle, with no indications of economic dairy quality, and hardly attractive as "dual-purpose" animals. Careful comparative trials of dairy cows made in France have proved the "Normanto the Brown Swiss .- Henry E. Al-

Live Stock in Great Britain. The English Department of Agriculture has just issued its estimates of live stock in Great Britain. We sumhorses in use, 1,106,443, an increase sheep, 25,639,797, a loss of .5 per cent 880; other pigs, 2.296,659; total of swine, 2,686,539, a gain over the previous year of 16.8 per cent. So during the 12 months preceding the report Great Britain gained in horses. cattle and swine, but lost in number of sheep.

The yards, sheds and barns which the young dairy stock are kept should be so situated that the water will readily drain away, that sunlight 026; eggs, \$325,571; oleo oil, \$11,981,possible so that cold winds of the north and northwest will not reach them.

Mangels require nitrogenous ma



Preparing Fowls for Market. There is soing on in lows a steady levelopment of the apple growing industry. An indication of the rapid increase of this branch of horticultural activity is seen in the two last census reports by the national government.

er, feed good, stimulating rations when ported was \$140 588. In ten years the pigs are a week old, but remember | the number of trees doubled in numthat heavy, full feed is apt to throw | ber, the 1900 census showing 6,869,her out of condition and milk fever | 588. It is noted that the great bulk of these trees are in the southwest portion of the state. Moreover, the barley. A good many men in the bar- orchard plantings follow the courses ley districts of Ontario tried feeding of the rivers and most of them are the rest of the country does not pro- the surplus to the pigs when the found along the banks of the rivers. American market failed them, and in | The quality of the apples produced is consequence many of their brood sows | very good, in fact, far better than in some states more advantageously situcould be run profitably in connection ated for the growing of fruit. The with our swine raising it is dairying. cause of the orchards being found There is no food that will take the largely along the streams is probably place of milk for young pigs for a that there is a less distinctively praitime after they are separted from rie soil. On some farms in the localities mentioned the apple crop is the great money maker.

Unfortunately for the easy handling of this crop, most of the varieties grown are summer or fall keepers. Late-keeping winter apples are not extensively grown, as the apples of that character that grow well in lows are rather inferior in size and quality, while the trees lack productiveness. The Ben Davis does not reach its best development in most of the localities in the state where apples are largely grown. Some foreign varieties of fair quality have been introduced, and the trees that produce them are hardy, but the fruit seldom keeps longer than the middle of December, under ordinary farm conditions.

As a result of these conditions the lowa apple orchardists are earnestly considering the cold storage of their fruit, and some experiments have already been made along that line. Last winter the Horticultural Department of the Iowa Experiment Station stored several lots of apples in a Des Moines cold storage warehouse. A self-registering thermometer was kept in the storage room from November till April 15. The temperature varied from 27 to 37. Fifteen barrels of apples were placed in this cold storage plant September 20, and consisted of Wealthy, lambs to come weak. After lambing Fameuse (Snow), Wolf River and Mc Mahon's White. On October 27 sevshould always be made to keep up a enty-two harrels more were added, good supply of succulent food during these consisting of Jonathans, Dosummer months. For this there is mines, Seek-No-Furthers, Ben Davis, nothing better than rape, and for fall Willow Twigs, Janets, Red Romanites, pasture rye is an excellent thing. In Roman Stems, Northern Spys and

As it was desired to learn the keeping quality, some from each variety were taken out each month, beginning January 14. On that date the percentage of decayed fruit in each variety was: Wealthy 3: McMahon White £1, Fameuse 4, Wolf River 13, Jonathan 9, Domine 3, Seek-No-Further 10, Ben Davis less than 1, Janet 3, Roman Stem 12, Northern Spy 11, White Pippin 7. Note the large loss with the McMahons, which were taken out of

storage altogether. On February 14 the percentages of decayed fruit were: Wealthy 4. Fameuse 1. Wolf River 36, Seek-No-Further 48, Jonathan 23, Ben Davis 8, Janet 12. Romanite 4, Willow Twig 6, White Pippin 30, Roman Stem 16, Domine 7. Note the large percentages of loss with Wolf River, Seek-No-

Further and White Pippin. On March 14 examination showed the following losses: Wealthy 15, Fameuse 12, Ben Davis 11, Domine 16, Janet 8, Romanite 3, Roman Stem 41, Pewaukee 56, Willow Twig 6, White Pippin 36.

On April 14 the percentages of decayed fruit were: Domine 14, Ben Davis 18. Willow Twig 19, Jonathan 23, Seek-No-Further 57, Romanite 24. Domine, Ben Davis and Willow Twig were thus shown to be the best keepers of the salable varieties. Janet and Romanite are even better keepers, but they are too small to store commercially. The Pewaukees were put in by mistake, but were found half decayed at the March examination. The White Pippins did not stand storing good beef form, lacking in uniformity | well, and "went down" quickly when taken out. The results with the Wealthy and Snow were most gratifying, as they show that those apples can be kept well till midwinter, when

Crabapple Trees. The best culture methods for this group of fruit is not unlike that required by our common varieties of apple, says a report of the Virginia station. They are not as vigorous in growth, and will therefore need less pruning, and may be planted much closer together than the common apple: 20 to 25 feet apart each way is a good distance for the trees. Those varieties which belong to the Siberian group, such as Red Siberian and Lake Yellow, are upright in habit, and are slower growers than those of the hybrid type, and therefore may be planted even closer than above directed. The crab-apple requires cultivation and systematic spraying, the same as other apples.

Some Products of Corn. The corn kernel is every year coming into greater demand as a source of various commercial product of importance. Among some of these products are dextine, confectioner's starch. marize it as follows: Number of farm | American gum, glucose, laundry | ducks from getting their heads bestarch, corn oil, corn sugar and rub- tween the slats. If they do not sucber. The rubber is used as year. Unbroken horses and colts terant of India rubber, and the corn swell this to a total of 1,537,154, an in- sugar is used as an adulterant of powcrease of 2.2 per cent over the pre- dered sugar. Corn sugar has only ceding year. Cows and heifers in about two-thirds the sweetness of milk or calf, 2,588,205, an increase of cane sugar and is used extensively by 1.3 per cent over last year. Other brewers in the elaboration of beer. cattle two years old and above, 1,430. Corn starch is changed into glucose 625. Yearlings and calves bring the by having water added to it and being total up to 6,704,610, an increase of 2.2 heated in vacuum pans. The glucose per cent over last year. Breeding is in turn used as an adulterant of ewes, 9,879,101, a decrease of 1.2 per | most of our table syrups. Men are all cent from last year. Yearlings, 5.459. the time discovering new uses for the 889. Under one year, 10,300,807. Total corn plant, and the inevitable result must be an ultimate higher price for from last year. Breeding sows, 380. | ccrn. In turn, this means a higher price for corn land.

Export of Animal Products. For the year ending June 30, 1903, our export of animals and animal products were valued as follows: Cattle (live), \$29,848,936; hogs (live), \$40,923; horses, \$3,152,159; mules, \$521,725; sheep (live), \$1.067,860; towls, etc., \$149,590; butter, \$1,604. 888: beef, \$36,847,106; tallow, \$1,623, 852; pork, \$61,256,098; lard, \$54,462.

women and cats.—New York Times. Sesb.

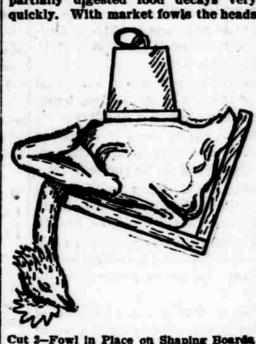
046; wool, \$71.818; total, \$206.125.154.



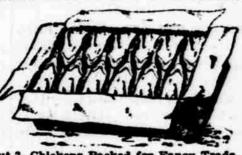
A great many farmers send their fowls to market dressed, and when this is done care should be taken that they are in the best possible condition before leaving the farm. A great deal depends on looks, and the buyer is willing to pay extra for an extra appearance. The common man likes



take home a nice looking fowl rather than an inferior looking one, though the latter may be just as good. A few general principles must be observed in the dressing and preparation of poultry for market. Fowls should be given no food for tairty-six hours before being killed. This will give time for the intestines to become empty. If the food is left in and the birds are packed that way the food may decompose and taint the flesh before it is consumed, as this partially digested food decays very quickly. With market fowls the heads



Cut 2-Fowl in Place on Shaping Boards are not cut off, but the birds are killed by being bled to death through an incision in the top of the mouth, or by twisting the neck, causing dislocation. In this way the birds are not bled and the flesh is said to keep in flavor. The birds are plucked as coon as killed, a few feathers being left on the neck nearest the head. We reproduce here a number of cuts to show how the work is done at the Ontario Experiment Station. The dressing and packing of fowls has at that station been reduced to a science.



Cut 3-Chickens Packed for Fancy Trade After the killing and plucking, the birds, while still warm, are placed on what they call shaping boards, as shown in our first cut. A sectional view of the bird and shaping board is shown in our second cut. A weight is placed on top of the chicken to give it a compact appearance. The weight in the cut is of iron, but a brick would do as well. Hanging the chickens by the legs after plucking spoils their appearance, as it makes them look

All experienced packers caution against packing chickens before thoroughly cold. The birds should be left in the shaping boards for at least twelve hours before being put into boxes or barrels. On this point Mr. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says:

"Our box is lined with parchment paper, and if the birds are to be shipped a long distance each bird is wrapped in paper. This prevents the chickens from bruising each other, and, at the same time, to a considerable extent checks decomposition. Do not use ordinary wrapping paper, as it draws dampness and will cause the chickens to become clammy, which makes them more or less unsalable. There are several kinds of boxes used in shipping poultry. Nearly every exporter has his own style of box and his own method of packing. For shipping locally we use a box three feet long, twelve inches wide and twelve inches deep. The box will hold thirtysix four and a half pound chickens. Do not use cedar in the construction of boxes, as in some cases it taints the flesh. Basswood or spruce answers well."

In our third cut is shown the box referred to as in use at Guelph.-Farmers' Review. his head as to carry his cap into the

Muscovy Ducks.

From Farmers' Review: As I am a breeder of Muscovy ducks, my experience in shipping has been limited to that breed and there is quite a demand for them, as they prevent fowls from having cholera. I have shipped to a good many different states, New York and New Jersey among others. I think it best to ship them in coops with the slots close enough together to prevent the ceed in getting their heads out they will not try so hard to get out and so will not pull their toe nails off nor break their feathers in shipping. For a pair I use a cracker box with plenty of air holes, and find it to be about as good as anything one can use. A box of any description is warm in summer and it will not be necessary to put in a cup of water, as Muscovey ducks are more of a dry land fowl than of water. They like water to wash in, but do not stay in water like other ducks .- T. J. Denny, Barton County, Missouri.

Try Some Roots.

Many farmers are feeding some roots to their poultry in winter. About everything in this line has been tried and most things with success. Beets are split and the fowls are allowed to pick at them at their leisure. Carrots are equally serviceable, and the fowls seem to like them better than they do beets. Only a few should be fed at a time, as fresh ones are more likely to be eaten than old ones.

While the Hamburg is not looked upon as a profitable table fowl on account of small size, it must be remembered that the bones are relatively smaller than in most breeds, Women love men and dogs, not thus giving a large proportion of

«NEWS IN NEBRASKA»

CATTLE DIE FROM CORN STALK.

sion is felt by cattle owners about al-

lowing cattle to forage upon the corn

LINWOOD-The corn stalk disease

not prevent the breaking out of the

disease this year, as it has in the

farmer will suffer severely, as most

of them depend on the stalks for their

BOY KILLED BY FAST MAIL.

Was Standing on Track and Did No.

Notice Approach of Train.

the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E.

and were going along the track. A

freight was pulling out for the west.

The boys were throwing pebbles at

the cars. None of them saw the fast

The engineer of the mail train did

not see the lads until close upon them,

owing to the steam escaping from

the freight engine. When he had

passed this engine he saw the boy

but a fe wrods ahead. He whistled,

but a few rods ahead. He whistled,

of the engine struck him and hurled

him to the next track south. He was

NEW NEBRASKA SILVER MINES.

Columbus Firm Gives This Name to a

Breed of Chickens.

COLUMBUS-The Platte County

Poultry and Pet Stock association

closed a five days' meeting here. The

exhibits were the best ever seen here.

The birds came from many parts of

the state. L. P. Harris of Clay Cen-

ter was judge of the exhibits and an-

for the first time. They are cailed

the "Nebraska Silver Mines" and

were bred by Swartsley & Son of this

city by crossing two standard breeds.

their laying qualities. W. T. Ernst

also had a very large exhibit of pig-

eons, over twenty varieties being rep-

Governor Will Not Tell.

LINCOLN-"I will say no more.

This was the statement of Governor

Mickey when asked if he would dis-

he said attempted to bribe him some

time ago, as recently demanded by

the press. The governor stated that

e had explained fully at the time of

the discussion, and thought further

comment on the subject entirely use-

Women Want Smoot Ousted.

the Plattsmouth Ladies' Aid society

of the Presbyterian church a resolu-

tion was adopted requesting the Uni-

ted States senate to investigate the

charges made and filed against Sen-

ator Reed Smoot of Utah, and if it be

found that he is a polygamist, asking

that he be expelled from the senate.

Spickler Starts Contest.

HUMBOLDT-A contest case has

been filed in the county court by J.

defeated for re-election by W. J. Mc-

Cray by a margin of four votes. Spick-

ler alleges votes cast for him were

Says He Bought Goods.

HARVARD-E. L. Ferguson, the

young man from Kansas arrested in

Higgins' hardware store in this city

a couple of weeks ago, was brought

back in charge of Sheriff Smith. He

declares his innocence and claims that

he can prove he bought the goods

Shotgun Exploded.

net with a peculiar accident while

hunting. He was in the act of shoot-

Gets Divorce by Default.

FREMONT-The divorce case of

Mrs. M. Hoffman against Joseph Hoff-

man, which it was expected would be

trict court here with a goodly number

of witnesses present. The defendant

failed to show up and his attorney, an-

nouncing that he would do nothing

their two children. The parties live

More Adulterated Vinegar.

stoner Thompson is still going after

the adulterated vinegar and recently

discovered in two samples he analyz-

ed a quantity of benzoate, used as a

Railroad Pay Taxes.

Diphtheria Epidemic at Decatur.

DECATUR-Diphtheria in a dan-

LINCOLN-Deputy Food Commis-

at North Bend, in this county.

found in his possession.

thrown out.

PLATTSMOUTH-At a meeting of

instantly killed.

recented.

mail approaching from the west.

GRAND ISLAND-Gussie Burnett,

stalk lands.

rough feed.

Farmers in Clay, Adams and Butler Case county rural mail carriers have Experience Heavy Loses. effected an organization. HASTINGS-Reports from Clay A number of cases of diphtheria are and Adams counties say that quite a reported at Columbus.

A new Methodist church, costing number of the farmers have experienced cattle losses from corn stalk \$15,000, has just been dedicated in disease and considerable apprehen-Lyons.

G. H. England of Essex, la., has purchased the interest of George Selfert in the Morton hotel in Nebraska City. Seventeen organizations, having has broken out in this section. One members in all parts of Nebraska, will farmer lost fifteen head in a few meet in Lincoln during the first week hours, others from one to three. Most in January.

THE STATE IN DRIEF.

Sneak thieves broke into the harof the farmers were very conservative about letting their cattle run in the ness store of J. B. Wingert at Pender stalks, only letting them in for a few and carried away ten fur overcoats hours each day, but this plan did valued at \$200.

A new Congregational church building, costing \$3,00, was dedicated at past. If no remedy can be found the Ainsworth, free of incumbrance. Rev. Harmon Bross of Lincoln delivered the

As Supervisor A. A. Jones of Butler county was assisting in grinding corn for his cattle one of his hands was caught in the grinder and mashed into jelly up to the wrist.

Andy Brust of Nebraska City, a circular saw operator, was caught in the belt running to the engine and dragged into the saw. Both hands were R. Burnett, was struck by the eastbadly torn and his forearm split open. bound fast mail and instantly killed. The injuries will probably make him a He and a brother and two other lads exipple for life. were on their way to the stock yards

C. L. Reed, a young man living at Holmesville, Gage county, shucked 156 bushels and fifty pounds of corn in nine hours and forty-five minutes. The corn was weighed and the amount was correct, as was the time in which the work was performed.

Three runaway Indian students from Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan. were captured at Decatur and returned to the school. An officer met them at Tekamah and acted as escort. They had been roughing it for two months' and seem to be glad they were caught.' At Fort Calhoun little Freddie Clausen met with an accident which resulted in his death. He pulled a pot full of hot coffee over on himself. He was so badly scalded that when his clothing was removed the flesh came

years old. Neb briefs att onh feg. ... The Burwell school district has just completed an eight-room brick veneer school house at a cost of \$10,000, and the people to the number of 500 turned out to a public dedication and banquet. nounced the awards. A distinct new State Superintendent Fowler made the

off with it. Freddie was about 3

North Saunders county claims to have the champion corn husker in the person of Frank Yanney, a young man who works for Frank Miller. He They are especially recommended for drove his own team to a field, husked fifty bushels of corn and returned to the crib in 3 hours and 45 minutes.

James Acheson and James Colwell. two Lancaster county farmers, have sued Thomas Dee, a neighbor, for \$5,-000. They allege that Dee had them arrested on a charge of stealing corn. greatly damaging their reputation and standing in the community. After close the names of the men whom their arrest they were dismissed.

Fred mahn, formerly a railroad detective, sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of Ranchman Lutz, has appealed his case to the supreme court. The transcript was filed with the clerk last week. The revolver and a diagram of the room form a part of the evidence in the

Herbert L. Crosler died at St. Mary's hospital in Columbus. He was 24 years old, and was a young farmer living in Walker township. While engaged in shelling corn his right hand was in some manner caught in the sheller, and before it could be extricated his entire arm was ground of

to the shoulder William C. Griffith, a pioneer Lincoln county business man, a veterau of the civil war and a prosperous stockman, was found dead in his bed W. Spickler, present supervisor from at his home near Artor. The foreman the second district in this county. at the farm entered the room to call who on the face of the returns was Mr. Griffith and was surprised to find

that he had died during the night. Three burglaries were perpetrated at Newcastle, the most important being the cracking of the safe in the postoffice and the theft of \$225 in easit and a number of money order blanks. The other places entered were Dougherty's saloon and Mounsey's saloon. Kearney, charged with burglarizing where small hauls were made. Though explosives were used in blowing the postoffice safe, no one in the town

heard the report. The supreme court has set aside the divorce John S. Hoover of Blue Hill obtained from Valencia Hoover more than a year ago. When Hoover started suit Mrs. Hoover was in Omaha. PLATTSMOUTH - Albert Nyden | While coming to the trial the train was wrecked near Red Cloud, and the defendant and her attorneys arrived ing at a rabbit when his shotgun sud- after the divorce had been granted. denly exploded-a piece of the barrel The supreme court insisted that an passing with terrific force so close to act of Providence caused the delay. and the defendant is entitled to a hearing in court.

Sheriff Ben Jones of Pierce county went out near the Wayne county line and arrested Charles N. Anderson, 2 farmer living in Pierce county, who is charged with cruelly beating his fought to a finish, came up in the dis wife.

Judge Thompson of Grand Island will convene court in Richardson county December 21, at which time he was render his decision in the famous more in the case, left the court room. Miles will case, which has been hang-Mrs. Hoffman was given a decree on ing fire in the courts for so long. The account of cruelty and the custody of decision involves the possession of

At an early hour in the morning the son of A. C. Gearhart, living about onehalf mile south of David City, discovered the body of a dead man near the track of the B. & M. railroad. He immediately notified Coroner Sample preservative. This was found in vin- who impaneled a jury and took charge egar manufactured by W. B. Duffy of of the body, which was that of a Rochester, N. Y., and was marked stranger. Upon examination a letter "pure apple juice." This vinegar is written by the Durland Trust company sold at wholesale in Lincoln by the of Norfolk, Neb., and addressed to Hargreaves brothers, against whom George W. Norwood, Lynch. Neb., was proceedings will be instituted unless found. He had probably been killed the vinegar is taken off the market. by the cars.

George Ledoyt and G. E. Hager of North Platte, while hunting east of PAPILLION-The railroads enter town, found the body of a man hanging Sarpy county have just paid the ing to a tree on one of the islands following taxes: Rock Island, \$4,269; in the Platte river a short distance Burlington, \$6.804.26; Union Pacific, from the railroad bridge. The coro-\$483.15. The Missouri Pacific has not ner was immediately notified and the yet paid its tax, amounting to \$3. remains were cut down and taken to Warner's undertaking establishment. In one of the pockets of the deceased was found \$132 in money and a mass from Chicago to San Francisco, From gerous form has broken out in the city this it was learned that his name was and several families are now queran. Hansen and that his home was to Recine county. Wis.