## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1886.

## FISH COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Their Seventh Annual Statement Submitted to the Governor Yesterday.

WHAT IT COSTS TO KEEP THEM.

**Suggestions** Given for Raising Carp A Chance for Speculators On the Gillespie Property - Brief Capital Mention.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] The seventh annual report of the state fish commission was submitted to the governor yesterday. It consists principally of a detailed report by Superintendent O'Brien of the work done at the hatchery during 1885, with special chapters by the commissioners showing how and where the product was distributed. Up to December 31, 1885, 121,000 brook trout, 8,000 California trout, 605 black bass, 2,745 German carp, and 5,575,000 wall-eyed pike were raised at the hatchery and planted in waters in various parts of the state. Of these food fish the commissioners appear to be of the opinion that the carp, bass and pike can be most successfully bandled in this state, and special directions are given for preparing ponds for raising the former. There should be firstly a continuous supply of pure water to insure against accidents from long droughts, seepage, and other causes, and to guard against a solid freezing the pond should be for at least one-quarter of its area fully four feet deep. The other three-quarters should be shallow to allow aquatic plants and weeds to grow so that the carp may have feeding and spawning grounds. A pipe for drawing off all the water when desired, should be laid, and the end in the pond should be litted with a thimble shaped wire screen to prevent the young fish being drawn in by the suction. The sides of the pond must be compact and of suf-ficient breadth at the water line to be safe from breaking through If the bot-tom is well pulverized with a harrow before the water is let in, it will the more readily become impervious to water, and leakage be prevented. All this done, the overflow gate, should be screened, and then the pond is ready for the introduc-tion of the fish. Carp feed largely on the animalculæ that inhabit the bottom of ponds, or plants that grow there, but an occasional feed of cooked grains or veg-etables, excepting onions, is advisable. The financial statement of the com-

mission for some unknown reason is presented in two installments. The first is brought up to April 1, 1885, and is charged against the old appropriation. The items of expenditure in this table are: Fish, eggs, hatching and distribu-

tion	******	**********	8 807 68
New appara	tus and repa	irs to old	. 174 50
Implements	and repairs	to build'gs	. 598 00
Necessary la	bor		. 132 00
Printing, po	stage and st	ationery	
Wagon and	harnesses		137 00
Bridge tolls.	etc		145 88
Expenses of	board, 1884		258 35
Salary of su	perintenden	t	130 00
			\$2,804 13
The seco	ond table	covers	the nine
months fro			

during which the following outla made:	ys were
Superintendent's salary	
Necessary labor Ponds and repairs	. 120.87
Building stone dams New apparatus	1,949,00 239,49
Fish, eggs, etc Expenses of board, 1885	964.75 998.00
Expenditures to April 1	\$4,745.29 2,804.13
Total The people all over the state ported as exhibiting an increased in the work and the incuries for	are re-

of Saline county, as Indian trader at the Fort Peck, Mout, agency. At the request of Mr. Woolworth, counsel for the respondent, the supreme court has postponed the hearing of argu-ments in the Burr disbarment proceedings until the 30th inst. Mathew Leonard of Chicago died on

B. & M. train No. 2, near Crete, yester-day afternoon. The deceased was a con-sumptive who had been in Denver all winter, value trying to recuperate. He was only 20 years old. The grand council, consisting of Ma-

sonic masters of various degrees, met here yesterday, after lying dormant for eight years, and effected a thorough reorganization. The proceedings were not disclosed to the outside world.

Peggy Hammond, a colored girl convicted of petit larceny in the county court, was tried on an appeal in the district court yesterday and convicted. She was sent to jail for ten days.

Articles of incorporation of the Paxton & Vierling iron works of Omaha were filed yesterday. The incorporators are W. A. Paxton, J. L. Kennedy, Robert and Adolph Vierling. The capital stock of the company is \$75,000. A general foundry and iron barries will be the company is \$75,000. A general foundry and iron business will be conducted

Dr. Blair, the political Solomon of Douglas county, is haunting the state house, waiting for his commission as adjutant general and making wild prophesies anent the situation. The board of public lands has rejected

the appraisement of the school sections in Garfield county as being too low. The average valuation was twenty-five cents an aere.

Attorney General Leese is preparing his brief in the Bohannan case, which will be set for hearing at Washingthn about

April 12. The people of Ruby, a small station on the B. & M. about midway between Mil-ford and Seward, complain to the railway commission that they are left with out an agent, and ask that the company

be ordered to appoint one at once. Regent Mallalien, of the university, was in Lincoln yesterday on his way to Seward to attend the meeting of the State Breeders' association. The object of Mr. Mallalieu's visit is to get an expression from the leading stock growers on the proposal to establish a school of veterinary science in connection with the state university. He is of the opinion himself that such a school would be beneficial provided proper safeguards against turning out a lot of half educated quacks could be maintained.

Weil & Co. have begun an action in the listrict court against Christian G. Herole an 1 others, to secure the foreclosure of : mortgage given to plaintiffs by Herold on lots 3 and 4, block 39, in Hayes & Young's addition to Plattsmouth. The mortgage was given to secure payment of a judgment for \$2,000 obtained by Weil & Co., against Herold, before his

failure here. Irving Montgomery, an aristocratic looking young man with a high color, pleaded guilty to horse stealing yesterday, and was given one year in the pen.

## Facts About Whiskey.

It is fact, that, by eminent professional authority, it is established that Whiskey is a medicine; that in all Medical Colleges it is taught that alcohol is a prime factor in practice; that there is not a Hospital, Curative Institution or Infirmary in the country, in which whiskey is not employed in the treatment of disease that nine-tenths of all the Physicians of the country prescribe whiskey in their practice; that statistics will show that one-sixth of all liquors consumed in the country are dispensed by Druggists or Physicians: that nearly all the whiskey Physicians: that nearly all the whiskey so consumed, until a recent period, has contained poisonous ingredients, such as fusel oil, vitriol, catecha, etc., as is shown by analyses in sufficient quantities to poi-son the system; that the fatal dose of fusel oil, is stated by Rabuteau to be 1.4 to 1.6 grains; that thousands to-day are suffering from so-called diseases, whose blood is vitinted and impoverished by the poisons of impure ligners, manifested in

## FIELD AND FARM. To Grain Dealers and Farmers of Ne-

braska.

As we are constantly receiving inquiries from parties desirous to know our opinion as to the future prices of the different cereals, and prospective demand for each, and what will likely be the most remunerative kind to plant the coming season, etc., we take this means of not only answering these inquiries, but also of giving our ideas to all who may be interested in such matters, which, of course, are of very great importance, directly or indirectly, to nearly all branches of trade.

The present low price of wheat will no doubt have a tendency to reduce the acreage planted of this grain quite materially for 1886. Then, if there results a

partial failure in Europe, and also in sections of this country, quite an advance of present prices would easily be obtained, especially since the present light stock in our country will nearly all be exported or consumed at home before the next

crop comes to market. The noted weather prophets predict an early spring, very favorable for the planting of wheat, oats, barley and rye; a late frost, the injurious results of which cannot be foretold, an exceptionably cold summer, unfavorable for maturing corn. We do not think it wise to stake our fortunes on scientific predictions, although usually they may

hit the mark. What to plant is certainly with tarmers, the great and all-absorbing question of the hour, as the season is fast approaching. Taking everything into consideration, we advise as follows: That 50 per cent of the tillable soil be planted with corn, 25 per cent with wheat and 25 per cent with oats, barley and rye. We do not advise the raising of flax, as an over-

production would be quite an easy mat-ter, the demand for it being quite limited, and the indications are for lower prices on this product. We think a general in. crease in the production of oats, rye and barley quite safe. The wise farmer will plant more or less of all kinds of grain. It is reasonable to suppose that fair prices

will be obtained for some kinds, if not for all. As this open letter will likely be read by a large number of our thinking farm-ers, grain dealers, and business men, and as you all may wonder at the present low prices of corn compared with last year. especially since seaboard prices have en and are still ruling about the same

for the best grades as last season, we will take this opportunity of giving the reas-ons for the difference, which are simply The freight on corn from Chicago these: and all Mississippi river points to the sea board is 10 to 12 cents per 100 nigher tha last season; and the difference in thn value of our corn on account of its ine ferior quality is at least 2 cents pe-bushel on the average less, which tor gether makes the corn worth about -cents per bushel less at the initial point

han last season. These are facts which will stand thorough investigation, and will certainly go a long ways towards shielding all Nebrasa railroads from very much censure as being the cause of present low prices of corn in our state.

Hoping these suggestions may be of some benefit, we are very respectfully your friends, HIMEBAUGH & MERRIAM. March 4, 1886.

Recommended Fruits.

The following is a list of fruits recommended for general cultivation by the Nebraska State Horticultural society for 886

APPLES. Summer-Red June (n), Astrachan (n), Duchess (n), Buffington (m), Cooper (m), American Summer Pearmain (s), Cole's

# ment upon long and thoroughly tested Amer-ican varieties.

Good Rules for Telling Horses' Ages. From the Sportsman: The full grown

horse possesses twenty-four back teeth, that is, six in each side of each jaw; these are called molars or grinders. He has twelve front teeth, that is, six in each jaw. Mares have no tushes. The foal has either at his birth, or shortly after-ward eight milk teeth, that is, four in each jaw: at about 12 m nths two more milk teeth come in each jaw. These re-main unchanged till he is 3 years old. The mouth of the yearlings and 2 year olds cannot be confounded. The year-ling mouth shows no signs of use, and the corner teeth are shells only; at 2 years old these teeth are strong and well grown and the corner teeth filled up. A little before 3 years old the center teeth of each jaw fall out and are replaced by permanent teeth. A little before 4 the two teeth on each side of the center eeth are replaced by permanent ones. A little before 5 the two remaining teeth are shed, and in their place come perma-nent ones. The upper milk teeth usual-

ly fall out first. Thus the mouth is complete as to its front teeth; the corner tooth, however, is but imperfectly developed, being at present a shell only; this shell at six years old has filled up, and is a complete tooth. This is the difference between a five and a six-year-old. The tushes appear between three and one-half years and four years old, and they take nearly two years to arrive at their full growth. These teeth, as the horse grows older, get blunter and shorter, and so to an ex-

perienced judge are a sure indication of age. Up to six years old the mouth is in a distinct and periodical state of structural change. There is no difficulty in determining the age up to that date. After that the age must be judged by the shape of the mouth and the appearance of the teeth called the mark. At six years of age the cups leave two center teeth above, at seven the next two above, and at eight the outer or corner teeth above. At nine the two center teeth below lose the cups, at ten the next two below, and at eleven the outer or corner teeth below. After a little practice the close observer can scarcely make a mistake. changes that occur are the same in all horses, or nearly so.

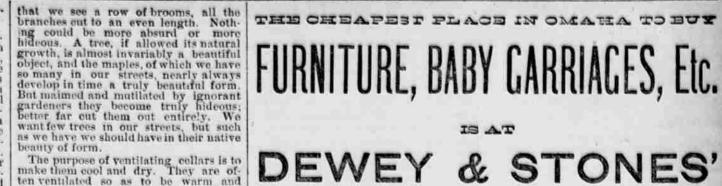
## Cows for General Purposes.

In selecting cows for general purposes everything depends upon the farm itself

and the nature of the crops grown upon it. What may be a general purpose cow on one farm may be considered a very inferior cow on another. The farmer who keeps cattle for beef will prefer a cow that rapidly converts food into beef, and if she also gives a fair proportion of milk and butter he will consider her a general purpose cow so far as his preferences are concerned. Another farmer whose specialty may be that of selling milk directly to consumers will imagine a general purpose cow to be one that yields much milk and which may be readily turned off for the block when her usefulness as a milker if ended. He who does not sell milk, but uses the eream in making butter, will look upon the fats of the milk as more profitable for his purpose. His ideal cow will be one that produces a large amount of butter in proportion to food consumed, and should she possess any other good qualities will be to him a general pur-pose cow. There is another class, and a numerous one, that practices a system from which such thrmers are slow to depart. They turn the cows on the pasture, or in the woods, to pick up their food, and to them such cows as can live in this way are best for general purposes.

The general purpose cow is only imag-inary. Each individual forms his own opinions, as to what should constitute a general purpose cow, and looks over the field from his own standpoint. Yet, it

cannot be denied that some cows come nearer to the qualification of being gen-eral purpose than others The fact must not be overlooked that the general pur-pose cow must be produced on the farm. Happily for the farmers of this country there are quite a large number of breeds from which to select for the purpose. Each has its own fixed characteristics, and each possesses predominant traits peculiar to itself which enable the farmer to blend them by a system of crossing and breeding through several channels, thus assisting him to accomplish results which cannot be reached in any other manner. Should the farmer desire a general purpose cow which excels in producing calves that can be cheaply raised for bee (provided he does not overlook the influence of the male), he can produce her by breeding through the Shorthorn. Here-ford or Scotch polled cattle. With the use of the latter he can deprive her of horns. He can secure size and great yields of milk by resorting to the Hol stein, and he can impart milk production with active habits from the Ayrshire. He has the Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins as examples for the production of butter, and with so many good breeds from which to select he can produce any grade of cows he prefers. As stated, however, the farm itself must be considered. A poor farm will not properly support a herd of choice cows. As the farmer begins to grade up his cows he must also endeavor to adapt the farm to the cows, or he must reverse the conditions and adapt the cows to the farm. The heavy feeders cannot afford to work for a living by traveling great distances to secure food, nor can they climb steep hillsides. The farm intended for profitable animals must not only contain the best pasturage or other food but care and attention must also be be stowed upon the stock.



The purpose of ventilating cellars is to make them cool and dry. They are of-ten ventilated so as to be warm and damp. This is done when the air admitted to them from without is considerably warmer than the air within them. Coming into the cooler cellar, this air, it raises the temperature of the cellar air. itself is cooled, and deposits its moisture, which soon becomes evident as visible or palpable dampness. Therefore, all the ventilation of cellars in warm weather should be done at night, and the cellar should be kept closed between sunrise and sunset.

The fattening value of grains depends largely upon the free oil or fat contained in them, with their sugar, starch, etc. One per cent of oil is considered equal to more than 2 per cent of sugar and starch. At these estimates sixty-nine pounds of corn equal seventy-eight pounds of bar-ley, but the barley is richer in albuminoids and is, therefore, more valuable than corn for the development of flesh.

Omaha Railway News: A Railway News man heard of an amusing incident that occurred at the Union Pacific, depot not long since, in which a high express official figured. It happened after this fashion: Mr. E. M. Morsman, president of the Pacific Express company, had arranged to go east by the afternoon train Just about the time he was leaving his office he remembered that he had left his traveling-bag at his residence in the north part of the city, and going down into the local office, gave orders for one of the express wagon drivers to go and bring it would aw bring it post haste, saying he would await his return in the express office at the depot. It so happened that the driver who was dispatched for the desired article had never een Mr. Morsman to know him. After a hard ride the driver arrived at the de-pot with just a minute to spare, and all breathless he rushed up to a gentleman standing in the express office door and asked, "Where's the old man?" The gentleman was Mr. Morsman, and taking in the situation instantly, he replied that he didn't know where the old man was. The driver, a little vexed at not finding him, threw down his charge with the exclamation, "Well, there's his d-d old grip." Picking up the grip Mr, Mors-man said, "Thanks, kindly." and made off for the train, leaving the poor driver glued to the floor.

The steamiships of this well known line are built of iron, in water tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage both safe and agreeable. They carry the United States and European mails, and leave New York Thursdays and Saturdays for Ply-mouth, (LON DON), Cherboug, (PARIS and HAM-BURG). employs the highest talent in its labora-tory, having secured the services of the French chemist who bleached the famous sacred elephant. A man who can coun-terfeit an elephant ought to do fairly

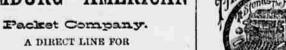
well counterfeiting butter

The number or lunatics in district and private asylums last year in Ireland was 14,038. The cost per capita was about the same as that of paupers in the work houses. In twenty years, the government inspector boasis, only one action was brought for illegal detention, and



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MACHINE

The Caligraph is rapidly displacing the pen. Reason how you may you cannot afford to do without it. No other labor saving invention has so less-ened drudgery or brain and hand, or saved with a large person age of dear labor.

such a large percentage of dear labor. Figure that it tunns off but twice as much work in a given time as does the pen (it easily does three times as much) and it gives you sev Returning, the steamers leave Hamburg on Keturning, the steamers leave Hamburg on Wednesdays and Sundays, via. Havro, taking passengers at Southampton and London. First cabin \$50, \$51 and \$75; Steerage \$23. Railroad tickets from Flymouth to Bristol, Car-diff. London, er to any place in the South of Enghand, FREE. Steerage from Europe only \$25. Send for "Tourist Gazette." C. B. th(CHARD & CO., General Basconger Agants eral free hours daily as and interest on yourinvestment. For circulars and specimens ap-ply to H. G. STRIPE, omain, Neb., Genl. Agent for Nebraska and Wostern Iowa RIBBONS, (Underwood's best) for all kinds o

writing machines, on hand. Price \$1 each.



# "The Old Man."

SIX-CORD

A New York oleo facotry boasts that it

plant in 1885 exceeded by four times those in any previous twelve months. A CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS.

At the meeting of the board of public lands yesterday a resolution was adopted ordering the Gillespie property to be ad-vertised for sale at public auction on the usual terms. This property, which con-sists of a number of lots near the capitol building, came into the possession of the state some years back, being turned over by Mr. Gillespie in settling his accounts as auditor, at a valuation of \$4,000. The building up of the city has worked a rapid increase in value, and to-day the lowest estimate placed on the tract is \$15,000. It is one of the best situated and most desirable pieces of real estate in Lincoln, and the bidding at the sale will probably be very spirited. The pur-chaser will be required to pay one-tenth of the accepted bid down, and will be given twenty years time at 6 per cent on the remainder.

### BRIEF MENTION.

Jay Patterson, convicted in the district court Tuesday night of making an as-sault with intent to kill on John Sheedy, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Pound to five years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. Dr. Marshall Harris died at the resi-

dence of his sister on K street Tuesday afternoon of heart disease. The de-ceased was 69 years old, and one of Lincoln's best known and most respected citizens. He had been suffering for some months with an affliction of the heart, but his death was sudden and unlooked for, and brings sorrow to more than one

family in the capitol city. A Lincoln gentleman who has just re-turned from Hamilton county says the model ranch of the state is one run by W. S. Patterson, near Aurora. Mr. Patterson has some 700 acres, watered by the Blue river, and thoroughly cultivated. He has it stocked with shorthorn cattle of the choicest strains, the breeding herd consisting of forty cows of the Luans and Artes families, and a bull of the Bates register. In addition to these Mr. Patterson is feeding 400 steers and 450

sheep. Officer Kelly has secured the arrest of William Meyer, the car driver who rob-bed his brother Jehus at the Capital City stables last winter, and jumped the town. It is said that Officer Fowler had located the man, and was about going after him when Kelly heard of it and took the matter into his own hands. Tillie May has appealed to the district court from the intrasic

court from the appraisement of her property made on Missouri Pacific right of way condemnation. The question "Why don't we hear from New Orleans?" meets one at every cor-ner. The long continued silence is be-

ner. The long continued silence is be-coming unbearable to Lincoln people. About eighteen months ago Miss Grace Beardsley of Exter jumped from a buggy and bruised one of her feet. Since then she has suffered continuously, and Mon-day came to Lincoln to have the fphysi-cians explain the cause. The men of sci-ence found the bone in the leg dead, and amputated the limb about midway be-iween the ankle and knee. The wives of our leading Odd Fellows

The wives of our leading Odd Fellows have quietly organized a lodge on their own account, and named it Charity. and very appropriately

named it Charity. Nelson Westover's little 5-year-old daughter took it into her head togo home with the family milkman Tuesday even-ing and stay all night, without letting her mother know of her intention. As a con-sequence the police were routed out to hunt up a lost girl, while the hitle vis-itor turned up the next morning quite un-concorned at the terrible uproar her disconcerned at the terrible uproar her disappearance had caused.

appearance had caused. The Morton men at the state capital were quietly jubilant last night over the receipt of a private telegram from Wash-ington announcing that the president bad decided to appoint Hube Hitchcock

to to grains; that thousands to-day are suffering from so-called diseases, whose blood is vitiated and impoverished by the poisons of impure liquors, manifested in bloat, blear-eyes, bursting veins, indiam-mations and running ulcers; that the cause of Dyspepsia or Indigestion is a weakened atomach, and that the only thing that will strengthen its functions is a stimulant, and that stimulant will cure; that in all Malarial Districts the inhab-fitants depend entirely for exemption from the poisonous influence upon whiskey; that the only cure for Consumption has been proven to be pure whiskey; that the only cure for Consumption has been proven to be pure whiskey; that the only cure for Consumption has been proven to be pure whiskey; that the stat of the there is no food value to Beef Tea; that distinguished chemists have dis-covered that Cod Liver Oil does not feed the tissues, but forms degenerated fat; that the only sure and abiding strength which Old Age receives is a medical treat-ment with pure whiskey; that women, from the peculiar character of their or ganism, frequently need pure whiskey stimulant, and with them it is indispens-lible; that the cause of Habitual Drunken-ness or Inebriety is the poison in the sys-tem from impure liquors causing an un-conquerable eraving, the same as that of oplum or nicotine; that for years whiskey, owing to its relation to and extensive use in Medical Practice, has been the subject of thorough analysis by scientists, chem-its, druggists and doctors to discover a proceas has positively been discovered by The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., and that their Duffy's pure mail whiskey is the only absolutely pure and unadulterated in the market to-day; that it has been an-alyzed by the most eminent scientists and chemists of the world, and not a trace of fusel oil, or other poison, can be found in it.

The Utica Observer a few days ago received a returned letter that was sent out from its office over ten years ago. It was directed to "G. C. Gilbert, esq., care of United States consul, Lima, Peru," and where it has been all these years even the United States and Peruviau postage stamps with which the envelope is decorated fail to tell.

Chief Clerk Carman of the Agricultural department, endorses Red Star Cough Cure.

Lawrence, Kas., claims to have a coal vein eighteen inches thick, with a sandstone roof, at a depth of 100 feet, while David Inster, living seven miles north-east of Peabody, while boring a well on his farm, struck a vein of coal at a depth of tifty feet.

If your complaint is want of appetite, tr half a wine-glass of Angostara Bitters half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. legert & Sons.

The gale lifted the top of a freight car in a New York Central & Hudson River railroad freight train, near Tarrytown, on Friday, and deposited it on the tele graph wires by the side of the track. There it remained suspended all the forenoon

# ENDORSERS. The following distinguished per-sons, well and widely known testify to the valuable properties of

## **Simmons' Liver Regulator**

Simmons Liver Regulator Hon. Alexander H. Stophens. John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia, Gen. Juo. B. Gordon, ex-U. S. Senator. Hon. Jao. Gillshorter, ex-Gov. of Alab ana, Rev. David Wills, D. D. Prest Ocidetorpe, Col. Bishop Pierce, of M. E. Church South, Judge Jas. Jackson, Supreme Court, Georgia, J. Edgar Thompson, Hon. Ben Hill Hon. John G. Breckenridge. Hiram Warner, late Chiof Justice of Ga, Lewis Wunder, Asst. Postimuster, Fhila delphia, And many others from whom we have lotters commenting upon this medicine as a most valuable household remely. If you are suffering and cannot find re-her, procure at once from your druggist a bottle of Rogulator. Givo it a fair trial and it will not only afford relief but per-manently cure you.

manently cure you. See that you get the genuine.

Prepared by J. H. ZEILAN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Junce (n), Sops of Wine (m), Sweet Junc (n m). (n m). Autumn—Fameuse (n), Rambo (s), Wealthy (n), Pewaukee (n), Dyer (m), Grimes (s), Porter (n), Fall Winesap (s), Calvert (n), Striped Gilliflower (n), Utter

Calvert (n), Striped Gilliflower (n), Utter (n), Perry Russett (n). Winter-Ben Davis (s), Jonathan (m), Janeton (s m), White Winter Pearmain (s m), Ortley, Swaar, Smith's Cider, Northern Spy, Missouri Pippin, Winter Wine (n), Plumb's Cider (n), Otoe Red Streak (n), Minkler (n), Iowa Blush (n), Walbridge (n), Mann (n), Lansingburg (n), Winesap (m), Rome Beauty (m). For trial: Bently's Sweet Warfield. n north: m middle: s southern.

n, north: m, middle; s, southern. Crabs-Hyslop, Whitney No. 20, Alaska. For trial: Golden Beauty. PEACHES Hale, Crawford's Early, York, Troth,

George 4th, Smock, Crawford's Late, Wood's Late, Morris White, Beatrice, Amsden, Alexander, Newington Jacques. Heath Cling, Lemon Cling, Louise, Rivers, Concord, Martha (a little tender), Eumelan, Dracut Amber, Lady Moore's Early, Worden, Elvira. For trial: Brigh-ton, Janesville.

CURRANTS. Red Dutch, White Grape, Versailles Longbunch Holland, Victoria. For trial, Fay's Prolific. BLACKBERRIES. Snyder. For trial: Early Wilson,

Early Cluster. GOOSEBERRIES. Downing, Smith's.

RASPBERRIES. Black Cap-Gregg, Souhegan, Mam-moth, Cluster, Tyler. For trial: Burns,

# Barnard, Hopkins. Red-Turner, Cuthbert.

PEARS. Planting of pears for profit is not rec-ommended, as the trees have almost universally blighted, but would recommend as the safest varieties, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne, Vicar, Lawrence, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, and Keifer.

CHERRIES. Early Richmond, Belle Magnifique, Reine Hortense, English Morello, Ohvet. Late Richmond. For trial: Dye House PLUMS.

Jefferson, Miner, Wild Goose, Forest Garden. For trial: Weaver, Wolf, De Cardue, Blackman, De Soto, Prunus Simoni (Russian). STRAWBERRIES.

Crescent (P), Downer's Prolific (s), Chas. Downing (s), Mt. Vernon (s), Miner's Pro-lific, Duncan, Cumberland (P), Jersey Queen, Piper's Seedling (s), Bidwell. For trial: Nigh's Superb, Manchester, James Vick.

(s), staminate; (P), pist illate.

Varieties of apples for a commercial orchard: Buffington, Cooper Wealthy, Utter, Pewaukee, Ben Davis, Winesap, Jonathan, Mo. Pippin, Winter Wine, Rome Beauty, Otoe Red Streak, Domine, R. Janet, Plumb's Cider, Minkler.

Reports on horticultural affairs from all parts of the state are solicited by the society for publication and should be addressed to the Secretary. Requests for the publications of the society and letters bearing on horticultural subjects prompt-ly answered by addressing S. BARNARD, Secretary, Table Rock, Nebraska. The following resolution was passed by vote of this secret their maning.

vote of this society at their meeting, Jan. 21, 1886:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meet Resolved. That it is the sense of this meet-ing that the purchasing of fruit trees of ped-diers should be denounced as damaging and should be discouraged, as the necessity of patronizing foreign nurseries has ceased; and we also condemn agents who are now canvassing the country representing that budded trees are much superior to grafted stock, thereby charging three to five times the price that equally as good stock could be pur-chased. We also would discourage the pur-chasing or propagating the Russian apple in this latitude, with the hope of any improve-

Hints and Suggestions. A young orchard is frequently treated to a kind of savagery to which most other farm productions would succumb. It is often planted in a light soil, either nat-ural or made so by constant tillage and kept in a crop, because most people think sowing or planting must follow plowing, and the farmer, in most neighborhoods, who would manure a young orchard and not grow a crop on the strength of it would be considered a grank in farming, or at least very improvident.

All who have kept sheep and watched them know that they must be regularly and well fed, giving the lambs a separ-ated rack for rowen and grain, in one corner of the pen, into which no ewe must be allowed access, but where the lambs should at all times find grain and rowen. No extense and meal should over rowen. No cotton seed meal should ever be given to lambs till they are several years old, as it is rich and heavy grain and is very apt to produce fits in a short time after being swallowed.

The proper time to market lambs is The proper time to market lambs is when they will dress from twenty-five to thirty pounds, and if, of the right breed and well fed that weight ought to be ob-tained when sixty days old if not older— no lamb over seventy-five days old is fit to be eaten as lamb, and on this point I want to urge with these breeders who are in the habit of keeping their lambs tail they will dress over thirty-five pounds. I grant that the butchers, hotel stewards and purchasers of that class stewards and purchasers of that class like to get a heavy quarter for their money, but the persons who cat the ment know very quickly the difference between a lamb of proper age and one over three months old.

At this time of year the work of tree pruning goes forward with great vigor printing goes forward with great vigor and the hearts of those who love the natural beauty of objects are sorely tried at seeing the reckless way in which the trees in the streats are destroyed. For some reason it is now the fashion, when the shade from a row of trees becomes too dense, instead of cutting out some of the trees entirely or judiclously thinning out the superflous branches, to lop off the out the superflous branches, to lop off the whole head of each one, with the result