

Experience With Kale.

(Continued from page 1.)

by experience not by advice.

I was complimented so much on my kale patch last year that I believe that I have a right to have a say on the success of the great feed. One gentleman going past to the Chemawa Dairy saw the kale patch; it looked good to him, so he came to the house and inquired for me. I was not at the house but he did not stop; he came down where I was working. He asked me if I was the cause of that kale patch looking so good. He said that was the best patch of kale he had seen and he had been all over Polk county and a part of Marion. He asked me to give him information on how I had such a success. I told him I would. This is what I said: "I have been in this place two years and the first spring I grubbed out and plowed an old hop yard that had gone to weeds and ferns. I planted it to corn, but it didn't raise much of a crop; didn't expect much, only to cultivate and kill out the weeds and ferns. Just as soon as I could get the crop off the ground and get about eighty loads of manure on the two acres I plowed the ground good and deep, then let it lie until about the 1st of May, then I disced it good, harrowed and clodmashed fine as I could get it, then I took a land marker and marked it in check- three feet square and planted four or five seeds in each corner, then clodmashed it again to cover the seed. The plants came up pretty well, but the weather got dry and hot, then came Mr. Cut Worm and commenced to harvest them for me. I got down on my hands and knees and dug the worms out, finding as many as six in one hill. Then I began to thin out and

and re-set the vacant places." Here is where I will come to the point which I started on. I reset with a spade. All the large plants lived and the small ones died, so I got large plants and re-set again, then cultivated every week or two.

This was how I got that kale patch.
—HENRY DILLSTROM.

PORTRAITS ON NEW MONEY.

A plan has been adopted by the assistant secretary of the treasury, with a view to unifying the portraits on the notes of each class in the same denomination. These new notes, when put in circulation, will be welcomed by the public on account of their simplicity, and the ease with which the different denominations may be fixed in the mind by means of a portrait.

Under the new arrangement there will be little possibility of confusion between the denominations, and at the same time the artistic quality of the work will be improved. All notes of same amounts will be enlarged, and the portrait used will be recognizable by any person who handles money. The dollar notes will bear the picture of Washington; the two-dollar notes, Jefferson; five-dollar notes, Lincoln; ten-dollar gold and silver certificates, Cleveland; twenty, Jackson; fifty, Grant; one hundred, Franklin; five hundred, Salmon P. Chase; one thousand, Hamilton. Portraits but little known to the public and familiar only to readers of historic literature will, with the eagle, the Indian head and other figures easily counterfeited, be consigned to oblivion.—Exchange.

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