

# DEATH OF HARRISON

### The Ex-President Passed Away Yesterday Afternoon.

#### UNCONSCIOUS TO THE LAST MOMENT

End Came Painlessly While the General Was Surrounded by Members of His Family, Except His Son and Daughter.

Indianapolis, March 14.—General Benjamin Harrison died at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon without regaining consciousness. His death was quiet and painless, there being a general sinking into the end came, which was marked by a single gasp for breath as life departed from the body of the statesman. The relatives, with a few exceptions, and several of the ex-president's old and tried friends were at the bedside when he passed away.

None of General Harrison's children were present at his death. Neither Russell Harrison nor Mrs. McKee had reached the city, although both were hurrying on their way to the bedside of their dying father as fast as steam would bear them. Elizabeth, the little daughter, had been taken from the sick room by her nurse before the end came.

**General Harrison's Career.**  
Benjamin Harrison, 23d president of the United States, was born at North Bend, O., August 20, 1833. His father, John Scott Harrison, was third son of General William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, who was the third and youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia. He was married October 20, 1853, to Caroline Scott, daughter of Dr. John W. Scott, who was then president of Oxford female seminary.

After studying law under Storer & Gwynne in Cincinnati he was admitted



THE LATE BENJAMIN HARRISON

to the bar in 1854 and began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, which had since been his home. Soon afterward he was appointed clerk of the federal court at \$2.50 per day. This was the first money he ever earned.

In 1860 Mr. Harrison was chosen reporter of the supreme court of Illinois on the republican ticket by a majority of 9688. When the civil war began he assisted in raising the Seventeenth Indiana regiment of volunteers, and became its second lieutenant, although Governor Morton tendered him his command. At the close of the war he went to Washington, D. C. to take part in the Grand Army review, at which he was duly mustered out, June 8, 1865; not, however, until he had received a commission as brevet brigadier general, signed by Abraham Lincoln and countersigned by E. M. Stanton, secretary of war, dated March 22, 1865, stating that it was given for "ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade."

In 1868 and 1872 he took part in the presidential campaign in support of General Grant, traveling over Indiana and speaking to large audiences. In 1876 he at first declined a nomination for governor on the republican ticket, consenting to run only after the regular nominee had withdrawn. He received almost 2,000 more votes than his associates on the ticket, but was nevertheless beaten. In 1880, as chairman of the Indiana delegation in the republican national convention, he cast nearly the entire vote of the state for James A. Garfield for president. President Garfield offered him a place in his cabinet, but he declined it, preferring the United States senatorship from Indiana, to which he had just been chosen, and which he held from 1881 to 1887. He was delegate-at-large to the republican national convention in 1884; June 19, 1888, at Chicago, Ill., and on the eight and final ballot he had received 544 votes to 118 for John Sherman, 100 for Russell A. Alger, 53 for W. Q. Gresham, 5 for J. G. Blaine and 4 for William McKinley, as the candidate of that party for president. The nomination was made unanimous, and in November he was elected, receiving 233 votes in the electoral college to 168 for Grover Cleveland. He was duly inaugurated March 4, 1889.

Since General Harrison's retirement from the presidency he had devoted himself almost entirely to his law practice, his only public service being his appearance in 1898 as counsel for Venezuela in the South American republic's dispute with England over her boundary line. Last year he was appointed by President McKinley one of the American members of the international arbitration tribunal.

#### Blizzard in Northwest.

St. Paul, March 15.—Although in this city but a slight quantity of snow has fallen, dispatches report a bad blizzard raging throughout the region of the Dakotas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Royalton, Minn., reports eight inches of snow, and still snowing. Rice Lake, Wis., reports 11 inches of snow. Chippewa Falls reports the worst storm of the season. A foot of snow has fallen there. Street cars are tied up and railway trains are delayed.

#### NEW COMPANY FORMED.

Ultimate Object is to Operate Boats and Cars From Spokane to Portland.  
NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., March 13.—The Upper River Transportation Company has been incorporated for the purpose of controlling a line of steamers on the Columbia river. The boats will make regular daily trips from Priest Rapids to The Dalles and carry the great wheat crop of Eastern Washington to market. The incorporators of the company are J. M. Russell, George C. Blakely and T. A. Hudson. In addition to operating on the Columbia, they will run a line of steamers to Lewiston, Idaho, on the Snake.

In connection with the navigation of the river a plan is under consideration to construct an electric railway through the counties of Douglas and Lincoln in Eastern Washington, and connect with Spokane. The road will reach all of the wheat centers and be used for hauling wheat to Priest Rapids. There it will be loaded on steel barges and hauled down the river to The Dalles. A portage railway will be used to haul the barges around the falls and into the Columbia below, when the boats will be towed to Portland and the Pacific coast points for shipment to the Oriental markets.

The steamer Billings, which has been lying on a rocky bar 20 feet above water a few miles below Pasco, is now being overhauled preparatory to launching for the upper river traffic. A line of steamers will be run from the upper Columbia to Priest Rapids and open up the trade from the great mining districts in the Republic and surrounding country.

#### MUTINY ON ALBANY.

Sailors on American Cruiser Rebelled at Hong Kong.

TACOMA, Wash., March 13.—Advices brought by the steamship Goodwin state that 75 sailors mutinied on board the cruiser Albany at Hong Kong last month. The cause was lack of money and liberty. The refractory sailors were placed in irons and taken to Cavite for trial.

The Mohammedan rebellion in Kan Su has assumed such alarming proportions that the empress dowager has commanded General Feng Tso San to proceed northward from Canton with haste and undertake their subjugation.

The gunboats Ball and Sughri, built at Hong Kong, for Siam, have been turned over to that government, with the object of striking terror to the rebels at Canton. Fourteen brigades were executed February 14. Four other men are being starved to death in cages exposed to public view.

#### DEPUTY SHERIFF KILLED.

Fought a Pitched Battle With Two Highwaymen.

MILTON, Cal., March 13.—News has just been received here that Deputy Sheriff Holman, of Calaveras county, was shot and killed at Wallace, a small town near here, in a pitched battle with two highwaymen. One of the latter is reported seriously wounded.

Two prominent residents of Wallace were held up and robbed by the bandits. The men who were robbed immediately reported the affair to the county officials, and Deputy Sheriff Holman, with a small posse, went to Wallace to arrest the robbers with the result above noted.

#### General Young Returning.

Washington, March 13.—The quartermaster general is informed that the transport Logan left Nagasaki Thursday for San Francisco with Major General Young and the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Volunteer regiments. General Young, on his arrival at San Francisco, will relieve General Shafter of the command of the department of California, and the latter will be retired as a major general.

#### EIGHT LIVES LOST.

Forty-Two Persons Were Injured and Several Are Missing.

CHICAGO, March 13.—By the explosion of a boiler in the Doremus laundry, 458 West Madison street, this morning, eight persons were instantly killed, 42 were injured, and several are missing.

The cause of the explosion has not been determined with accuracy as yet, and it will probably require an official investigation to settle the matter.

Reports of the number of dead in the ruins ran all the way from six to 20. It is known that 26 employees of the laundry had entered the place before the explosion occurred, because the automatic timekeeper found in the ruins showed that number of registered arrivals. Two or three were entering at the moment of the explosion, making the approximate total of 40 employees in and around the building.

It is reported that an officer of the boiler inspection department warned Mr. Doremus that the boiler was unsafe to use in its present condition. Laundry employees, however, declare that the boiler had not been inspected, and therefore not condemned.

The wreckage near the boiler and in the east part of the building at once took fire, and through the blinding clouds of dust and smoke and escaping steam could be seen struggling men and women, some of them half buried in wreckage, others feebly endeavoring to climb to some place of safety, while from various parts of the ruins came cries for help.

The fire department soon extinguished the flames and the work of rescue began at once. One by one the wounded and bleeding girls were carried to nearby stores, where they were given hasty medical attention and then taken to hospitals in ambulances.

#### Northwest Postal Orders.

Washington, March 13.—The post-office at Jett, Baker county, Or., will be discontinued after March 15, when mail for that point will be delivered at Lime.

The name of the office at Victor, Mason county, Wash., has been changed to Allyn.

#### Power From Niagara.

About 12,000 horse power is transmitted in the form of electricity from Niagara to Buffalo.

# CHINA HAS OBJECTED

### To the Limitations of the Manchurian Treaty.

#### PLACES RUSSIA IN ABSOLUTE CONTROL

Foreign Envoys Again Consider the Question of Indemnities—Earl Li Hung Chang Has Fully Recovered.

Peking, March 15.—China has strenuously objected to the limitations of the Manchurian convention respecting the importation of arms, the reorganization of the army and the practical control by Russia over Chinese officials.

At today's meeting of the foreign ministers the question of indemnities was further considered. Li Hung Chang is reported as again in good health. Field Marshal Count von Waldersee left here this morning for Tien Tsin. General Gaselee has left for Wei Hai Wei, and will go thence to Shanghai.

#### The Russian Agreement.

Washington, March 15.—Our government has not yet been able to obtain anything like an official statement of the contents of the alleged agreement between Russia and China respecting the protectorate over Manchuria. The opposition to the Russian move has not crystallized up to this moment, but it is felt that there is every prospect of a consummation of the agreement, unless the other powers, which now hang undecided, speedily come to a determination to oppose it. In view of this impending crisis, the officials here would regard as of secondary importance the negotiations at Peking respecting the indemnities and punishments were it not for the belief that there is great danger by one insistence by the ministers at Peking upon the collection of impossible indemnities and the continuance of punitive measures.

The United States government will be obliged in deference to public sentiment here to maintain an attitude of exact neutrality and withhold any assistance that might otherwise be reasonably requested, in the greater purpose of checking the consummation of an agreement which is almost certain to result in the partition of China. So, as already stated, Special Commissioner Rockhill is acting under the instructions of the department, doing his best to keep the demands of the ministers within the bounds of the ability of the Chinese government to meet, thereby following the consistent policy of the department, laid down as far back as last summer.

#### TOWN WIPED OUT.

Cloverport, Ky., Burned and 1000 Persons Rendered Homeless.

CLOVERPORT, Ky., March 16.—The bursting of a natural gas pipe at midnight started a fire that destroyed property worth \$500,000. The greater part of this little town was completely wiped out, and over 1000 persons, about one-half the population, are homeless, and were in great distress until a special relief train from Louisville reached here. The heaviest loser is the American Tobacco Company, which lost two large stemmeries and 1,000,000 pounds of tobacco. The company's loss has not been estimated. Bucket brigades were formed and men and women alike fought the flames valiantly, but to no purpose. Exhausted women and children huddled in little groups, wherever shelter could be found, from the biting cold of the night and early morning. Neighboring towns were asked for assistance in fighting the fire, but before it could be rendered, the high wind and swept the flames through the place, making the devastation complete.

As soon as the management of the Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis railroad learned that hundreds of people were homeless, they ordered available coaches out, and over 1000 people and Henderson hurried to Cloverport, and there the unfortunates will, for the time being, make their homes.

The management also sent 5,000 loaves of bread and other food. Not a store was left in the town where a mouthful of food could be obtained. Adjutant General Murray telegraphed that 500 tents had been shipped from Frankfort and the authorities at Louisville wired that a trainload of relief supplies quickly gathered would leave at noon.

#### IN INTERESTS OF BOTH.

Platt Says His Amendment is Not a One-Sided Affair.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—Senator Platt of Connecticut, author of the much discussed Platt amendment relating to Cuba, had a brief talk with the president today regarding Cuba, and later saw Secretary Root. Mr. Platt, when asked concerning the published criticism from Havana concerning the amendment bearing his name, declined to enter into any discussion as to a particular criticism made by a certain distinguished Cuban leader, but on the general subject said:

"The Cubans will see in the end that the amendments are as much in their interests as they are in the interests of the United States. There may be at the start a little offended dignity growing out of misapprehension of purposes and aims, but I have no doubt that the Cubans will ultimately see the sincerity of purpose which has actuated us in framing the amendment, alike in their interest and in the interest of this country."

After Title to Wonderful Cave. Chehalis, Wash., March 16.—The man who made the reputed discovery of a cave somewhere in the vicinity of Mount Rainier has a firm of local attorneys looking up the matter of securing him a title to the land. It has been established that he bought horses in Winlock, and was registered at one of the hotels there at the time he said last summer. Further than that no one knows as to the truthfulness of his story.

#### IN SOUTHERN LUZON.

Provincial Government Established in Tayabas.

LUCENA, Tayabas province, Southern Luzon, March 14.—The United States army transport, with the American Philippine commission and their party on board, arrived off Lucena last evening. This morning the commissioners' party, consisting of 50 persons, crossed the shallow bar in the ship's boats and were driven one mile to this town. The commission then proceeded with the first organization of a provincial government in Southern Luzon.

The Province of Tayabas has long been noted for the pacific conditions existing there, in contrast to the neighboring provinces, which still pursue a rebellious course. Colonel Gardner, late of the Thirtieth volunteer infantry, was today appointed civil governor of this province. Colonel Gardner favors the maintenance of friendly relations with the natives, and is opposed to pillage, seizures, destruction of property and imprisonments, under necessity. Colonel Gardner, when in command of the Thirtieth infantry, was in control of this district, and as a result of his policy, a population of active insurgents has been transformed into friendly natives, whose patriotism to the United States was considered to be more firmly established than that of the natives of any other province in Luzon.

The first organization of the federal party outside of Manila was effected in Tayabas province, and all the natives joined. The arrival of the commission with Colonel Gardner, whose regiment was recently given a public farewell here, returning as civil governor, was enthusiastically celebrated.

The people of Sorosogan, a seaport on the extreme southern end of Luzon, have petitioned for a provincial government. The commission will stop there later.

#### A REAR-END COLLISION.

Freight and Stock Trains Crashed With Fatal Results.

CHICAGO, March 14.—Two men were killed and eight others injured in a rear-end collision early today between a time freight and a stock train, on the Chicago & Northwestern railroad, at Arlington Heights, a suburb of this city.

The caboose of the stock train contained 14 stockmen, and most of them were asleep when the train stopped at Arlington Heights to take on two cars of stock. Suddenly the time freight from St. Paul crashed into the stock train caboose and plowed through into the next car ahead. Instantly the wreck took fire. The crash aroused the village and a stock train, the Chicago fire department responded to the rescue and extinguished the flames and assisted in taking out the dead and injured. The caboose and three cars were burned, and a number of head of stock killed. The doors to the other cars containing stock were in the meantime opened and the frightened animals allowed to run at large. A relief was started from Chicago as soon as the wreck was reported.

#### GREATEST STAMPEDE SINCE 1898.

Effect of Throwing Open Crown Mining Claims in Alaska.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 14.—A special dispatch from Dawson, dated March 1, says the stampede consequent upon the throwing open of the government claims February 25 was the greatest since the palmy days of 1898. The order made available hundreds of lapsed claims, unsold ones, fractions, etc. Under the new regulations the first man to arrive made a claim for the ground gets it, until fraud has been shown. He may really be the tenth man who staked the claim by actual time, but he must swear that he saw no other stakes on the ground when he staked. Some of the unfortunate fellows who went out misread the official notice and staked claims that were reserved by notice in the proclamation. Their four days' vigil in a temperature 40 degrees below zero was a frightful experience for many of the stampedees.

#### TO CONTROL FISH INDUSTRY.

Gigantic Cannery Trust Being Formed to Operate in Alaska.

SEATTLE, March 14.—From Juneau comes the report that there is a gigantic trust being formed with many millions of capital, which will associate control every fish cannery and the fish industry of the entire Alaska territory.

The report is to the effect that Mr. Onffroy, once president of the Pacific American Fisheries Company, a corporation which practically controls the fish industry of the Northwest coast, is now in New York City making final arrangements for the incorporation of the company, which will hold in its grasp the immense fish industry of Alaska. The fish industry ranks next to mining in Alaska. Seven canneries were in operation last year. The output was 11,029,968 pounds, the market value of which was \$11,000,000. In addition to the above, which was canned, 13,000 barrels were salted, the market value of which was \$130,000.

#### Washington Sugar Beet Contracts.

Spokane, March 14.—The Washington state sugar factory, owner of the beet sugar establishment at Fairfield, Wash., has made contracts for 3,000 acres of beets, and expects to contract for 1,000 acres to be grown this season. The company contracts to pay \$4 per ton for beets showing 12 per cent sugar, and 25 cents for each additional per cent. On the basis of last year, this would aggregate \$5 25 per ton.

#### Builders' Trial of Illinois.

Newport News, Va., March 14.—On her builders' trial trip today, the battleship Illinois more than measured up to expectations. The ship was not taken out to deep sea, but was given a run down the coast, the main object being to test her boilers. Steaming out of the Virginia capes, the battleship proceeded about 25 miles down the coast. On her return under a moderate forced draught, the ship's indicator showed her speed for two hours' run to average 16.2 knots an hour, with 107 revolutions.



# AGRICULTURAL

When and How to Plant Apples. Realizing that the apple orchard is a more or less permanent investment we must take cautious steps in laying its foundation, says Ohio Farmer. First, we want suitable land on the hills, with any exposure except to the east. Land free from stumps and stones and not too steep is best. New land is not best as there will be too many stumps and roots and the borers that work on forest trees are liable to work on the apple trees. Some hoed crop should be grown on the land the year before planting so that it will be in fine mellow condition. I like to have the rows as straight as a line if it can be done, but if not, follow the curves of the hill. Dig holes large enough to plant the trees without cramping the roots. Where the land is level or nearly so, some take the turning plow and plow out three or four furrows, set the trees in line, pull dirt over roots and fill up furrow with plow. Plant two or three-year-old trees. I like a good, thrifty, medium-sized two-year-old tree, branched two and one-half or three feet from the ground. All bruised or broken roots should be pruned off and the top cut back about one-half.

Good Spraying Apparatus. The barrel pump is considered by the Vermont station the most generally useful spraying apparatus yet devised and representing the least possible outlay. Such a pump is suited to spraying all other crops and fruit trees, as well as potatoes. For work in the potato field there are two chief ways of using the

barrel pump. The simplest consists in carrying the barrel through the field in a wagon, while one or two persons walk and direct the spray nozzles. A more elaborate and expeditious method is shown in the figure. Here the same barrel pump is mounted on a two wheeled cart. The wheels are set six feet apart so as to straddle two rows, while the horse walks between them. From two to four rows are sprayed at once by this apparatus, and five to ten acres a day are covered by two men and one horse. In order to protect the vines a guard rod is placed in front of each wheel.

Spare the Quail. During the first three months of its life the quail feeds almost entirely on insects, and it is estimated that each bird will eat its weight in insects every day until nearly full grown, and even longer than that if the fall grass-hoppers are plenty. When there are no more insects to be found they begin on the gleanings of grain and weed seeds, the latter being the ration most of the winter. Farmers should not only forbid the shooting of quail upon their lands, but should further protect them in winter by providing little heaps of brush or evergreen boughs, where they can find shelter and food during deep snows. A quart of wheat screenings, the seeds from the barn floor, or other food that the farmer could give them without cost, would save many, and another season they would pay for it in hunting bugs.

Celery Culture in Brief. A well-known gardener, at a recent agricultural meeting, in speaking of celery culture, said: "I grow White Plume, Golden Self-blanching and Golden Heart varieties, and in rows five feet apart, banking only enough to keep it upright in position. Celery desired for late use I put in three rows together, cover it well, and place loose boards over it. What I want to get at during the winter I put in a trench four feet wide and eighteen inches deep. I set a row of two by four studs four feet high along each side of the trench and set rafters over it, cover the sides and top with boards, and then throw the earth up over all, and put on straw or coarse manure, when severe cold weather comes, to keep it from freezing. You must keep all dirt from the heart of your celery else it will speck and spoil."

Saving Fodder. One of the items of greatest waste on the farm has been the reckless way in which corn fodder has been handled. The silo has solved the problem of making the most out of this valuable food, but not one farm in 100 or perhaps 500 has a silo. Left to ripen to a degree that would make it worthless and then possibly rot in the shock, the cornstalks on most farms have fallen into disre-

pute, and very few regard its feeding value as they should. With improved machinery for preparing it for feeding there should be more thought given to utilizing fodder, which can be made a good substitute for hay.—National Stockman.

Holdings Back Peach Buds. The old theory of mulching in winter with snow and ice to delay blooming in spring has been thoroughly exploded, says Farm and Field. Inside of lumber camps built in winter of certain kinds of logs sprouts of considerable length are stimulated into growth by the warmth of the camp fire, while the outer sides of the logs are still frozen. Florists force lilacs into growth in winter by drawing branches of dormant lilacs into forcing houses through the wall. All parts of the twigs that receive warmth begin growth, while the rest of the plant is frozen. Twigs of early flowering plants like the peach may be forced into bloom in winter by cutting them and putting them in a vase of water in a warm, sunny room. These facts corroborated by other investigations indicate that the starting of dormant buds into growth is due to the warmth they receive and is practically independent of root action. The twigs contain sufficient stored-up food material to promote considerable growth before the roots and developing leaves are called into use.

Poultry and Potatoes. Last spring, as an experiment, I planted my poultry yard, containing one-fourth of an acre, to potatoes. I have just dug fifty bushels of fine potatoes from this quarter acre. I did nothing but plant and dig the potatoes; the hens did the rest—kept off the bugs, kept the ground free from weeds, fertilized the crop and kept the ground in fine condition, so that I didn't need to cultivate. The yield is double that on land adjoining, and the potatoes are entirely free from scab. Seventy-five hens occupied the quarter acre. When the potatoes were planted, a few whole potatoes were thrown into the yard for the fowls, so that they had no need to dig out the seed potatoes. I think 100 hens could care for an acre of potatoes to their mutual benefit.—F. N. Clark, in Farm Journal.

Lice on Young Animals. Years ago we heard a farmer ask another what he should use to kill the lice on his calves. "Well," said the old man, "a little grease will drive them off." "How shall I use it?" was the next query. "If you can put it under the skin it will be the best way," was the answer, and as the calves were very lean the reply was as good as could have been made. It is a fact that fat calves or other young animals are seldom lousy, and if they get so the vermin do not seem to be very long lived. We have not seen lice on anything but poultry for many years, and hope the time may come when they will be banished from the poultry yard. But remember that good feed, good care and cleanliness are the things that those pests will not thrive upon.—American Cultivator.

Worms in Horses. Give two ounces of turpentine in one-half pint of raw linseed oil at a dose three times a day before feeding for two days, then give one quart of raw linseed oil at a dose as a physic. Feed four quarts of oats at a feed three times a day and fifteen pounds of good hay in twenty-four hours. Put on a muzzle to keep him from eating his bedding.

The Broadening Corn Belt. Probably the production of corn has been increased in North America by the development of early-maturing varieties during the past twenty-five years more than it has increased in all the rest of the world from all other influences. The corn belt has broadened hundreds of miles by this means, and the end is not yet.

Packing Butter for Family Use. In packing butter for family use work into rolls, lay in large stone jar, cover with brine strong enough to float an egg, put a level teaspoonful of salt per gallon of brine; then put a weight on butter to keep it under brine.

Milk Vessels. Milk vessels should, as far as possible, be made without seams, and all soldered joints be made as smooth as possible.

Poultry Notes. Don't let your drinking fountains freeze up. Keep plenty of fresh water where your fowls can get it. Shut up your hen houses on these cold nights. Now is the time to buy your cockerels for spring. Feed plenty of meat scraps if you want to get lots of eggs. It is a good plan to whitewash your hen house early in the spring. Keep the lice off your fowls and they will keep healthy. Don't let the roup get the start of you. Whenever your fowls begin to sneeze you should give them some olive oil and kerosene oil, or burn pine tar in your houses. Roup is often caused by the birds taking cold. When your fowls have frosted combs you should take one pint sweet oil, one pint crude oil and one pint camphor and rub this on each comb and morning for two or three mornings and they will be well.

When and How to Plant Apples. Realizing that the apple orchard is a more or less permanent investment we must take cautious steps in laying its foundation, says Ohio Farmer. First, we want suitable land on the hills, with any exposure except to the east. Land free from stumps and stones and not too steep is best. New land is not best as there will be too many stumps and roots and the borers that work on forest trees are liable to work on the apple trees. Some hoed crop should be grown on the land the year before planting so that it will be in fine mellow condition. I like to have the rows as straight as a line if it can be done, but if not, follow the curves of the hill. Dig holes large enough to plant the trees without cramping the roots. Where the land is level or nearly so, some take the turning plow and plow out three or four furrows, set the trees in line, pull dirt over roots and fill up furrow with plow. Plant two or three-year-old trees. I like a good, thrifty, medium-sized two-year-old tree, branched two and one-half or three feet from the ground. All bruised or broken roots should be pruned off and the top cut back about one-half.

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Holdings Back Peach Buds. The old theory of mulching in winter with snow and ice to delay blooming in spring has been thoroughly exploded, says Farm and Field. Inside of lumber camps built in winter of certain kinds of logs sprouts of considerable length are stimulated into growth by the warmth of the camp fire, while the outer sides of the logs are still frozen. Florists force lilacs into growth in winter by drawing branches of dormant lilacs into forcing houses through the wall. All parts of the twigs that receive warmth begin growth, while the rest of the plant is frozen. Twigs of early flowering plants like the peach may be forced into bloom in winter by cutting them and putting them in a vase of water in a warm, sunny room. These facts corroborated by other investigations indicate that the starting of dormant buds into growth is due to the warmth they receive and is practically independent of root action. The twigs contain sufficient stored-up food material to promote considerable growth before the roots and developing leaves are called into use.

Poultry and Potatoes. Last spring, as an experiment, I planted my poultry yard, containing one-fourth of an acre, to potatoes. I have just dug fifty bushels of fine potatoes from this quarter acre. I did nothing but plant and dig the potatoes; the hens did the rest—kept off the bugs, kept the ground free from weeds, fertilized the crop and kept the ground in fine condition, so that I didn't need to cultivate. The yield is double that on land adjoining, and the potatoes are entirely free from scab. Seventy-five hens occupied the quarter acre. When the potatoes were planted, a few whole potatoes were thrown into the yard for the fowls, so that they had no need to dig out the seed potatoes. I think 100 hens could care for an acre of potatoes to their mutual benefit.—F. N. Clark, in Farm Journal.

Lice on Young Animals. Years ago we heard a farmer ask another what he should use to kill the lice on his calves. "Well," said the old man, "a little grease will drive them off." "How shall I use it?" was the next query. "If you can put it under the skin it will be the best way," was the answer, and as the calves were very lean the reply was as good as could have been made. It is a fact that fat calves or other young animals are seldom lousy, and if they get so the vermin do not seem to be very long lived. We have not seen lice on anything but poultry for many years, and hope the time may come when they will be banished from the poultry yard. But remember that good feed, good care and cleanliness are the things that those pests will not thrive upon.—American Cultivator.

Worms in Horses. Give two ounces of turpentine in one-half pint of raw linseed oil at a dose three times a day before feeding for two days, then give one quart of raw linseed oil at a dose as a physic. Feed four quarts of oats at a feed three times a day and fifteen pounds of good hay in twenty-four hours. Put on a muzzle to keep him from eating his bedding.

The Broadening Corn Belt. Probably the production of corn has been increased in North America by the development of early-maturing varieties during the past twenty-five years more than it has increased in all the rest of the world from all other influences. The corn belt has broadened hundreds of miles by this means, and the end is not yet.

Packing Butter for Family Use. In packing butter for family use work into rolls, lay in large stone jar, cover with brine strong enough to float an egg, put a level teaspoonful of salt per gallon of brine; then put a weight on butter to keep it under brine.

Milk Vessels. Milk vessels should, as far as possible, be made without seams, and all soldered joints be made as smooth as possible.