

THE STRUGGLE GOES ON

Filipinos Take a New Grip on the Situation.

ENCOURAGED BY THE WET SEASON

They Continue to Harass Our Troops—Continual Menacing of United States Lines, Causing Much Anxiety—Food Provision Must be Made for the Friendly Natives.

MANILA, May 29.—Special to the New York World: General Otis says, contradicting the general impression, that the campaign against the Filipino insurgents will be prosecuted by the American forces with the utmost aggressiveness possible during the rainy season.

General Lawton is convinced that an early settlement of the troubles and close of hostilities depends on the Americans giving thorough protection to the working classes in their peaceful occupations, while waging incessant war against the armed forces of the enemy from this time forth, by means of guerrilla warfare. "We will show the insurgents by vigorous action on the rivers, lakes and mountains," he says, "that their belief that we cannot campaign in the rainy season or in the mountains is untrue. Later it is possible that the changing conditions may demand garrisoning by districts so that it will be safe for the investment of capital and the prosecution of industries until Americans are completely dominant."

Quick transportation of the cavalry and the pack mules is desirable as a means of rounding up the insurgents. The cable ship Recorder, while picking up the cable between the islands of Negros and Cebu, went to the town of Escalante on the former island. She landed a party in her launch, consisting of the commander, second officer and several of the crew, and also Captain Tilly of the signal corps, who was present aboard the ship to observe the cable operations.

A flag of truce had been hoisted by the rebels, who waited until the party had landed, and then treacherously poured a murderous volley upon them.

Captain Tilly and one of the men at once threw themselves into the water. The commander of the Recorder, running a great risk, managed to reach the launch and put off from the bank to save it from being captured by the rebels.

Meanwhile a rain of bullets was falling all around the fugitives. The second mate was picked up by the launch just as he was sinking, but was alive. He said that the last he saw of Captain Tilly was swimming feebly by his side.

The steamer was far out from shore, but those on board could see that the other Malay seamen were caught by the rebels and flogged and then cut to pieces.

The ship returned to Iloilo, stopped, and within an hour troops were dispatched to the scene of the attack. An Associated Press dispatch from Manila says: The approach of the wet season finds the insurrection taking a new lease of life.

All along the American lines the rebels are showing more aggressive activity in their guerrilla style than at any time before since the fall of Malolos. They keep the United States troops in the trenches, sleeping in their clothing and constantly on the alert against dashes on our outposts, and they make life warm for the American garrisons in the towns.

The bands of General Luna and General Mascardo, which retreated toward Tarlac when they feared they would be caught between General MacArthur and General Lawton, have returned in force to their old trenches around San Fernando, where there are daily collisions.

Opposite our lines on the south, protecting Manila, all the way around to San Pedro Macati, the Filipinos have three rows of trenches most of the distance. Reports from prisoners indicate that the insurgents construe the peace negotiations to mean that the Americans have had enough of fighting.

DEATH IN THE WIND.

Seven Persons Instantly Killed by a South Dakota Cyclone.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., May 29.—Word has just reached town of a disastrous and fatal cyclone which passed across the country in the vicinity of Bijou Hills, twenty-five miles south of this city, yesterday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, resulting in the death of seven persons and the serious injury of two others. The killed are Charles Peterson, six children, of Charles Peterson, the latter being three boys and three girls, ranging from 3 to 15 years of age. The wife and two remaining children were so fatally injured that they may also die.

The cyclone formed on a shoot section in plain view of hundreds and moved in a southerly course, the first place reached being that of Arf Coon, which was totally destroyed. The storm then destroyed a church and school house, after which it reached the Peterson place, where the execution done was simply appalling.

The dead and injured were strewn all about the premises, all being bruised and maimed in a shocking manner, while the buildings were smashed into splinters.

Leaped from the Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Howard Kretz, a young man about 22 years of age, who says he is an art student of the Academy of Design in this city, made a startling and successful leap from the Brooklyn bridge before dusk this evening and came out of the river uninjured. He said he had been reading a book on theosophy and that he wanted to demonstrate that a man, by exercising his will power, could do anything he wished without injury to himself.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAIL.

Disastrous Results of a Washout on an Iowa Railroad.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 29.—The worst wreck in the history of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern railway occurred at 1:23 yesterday morning, when train No. 5, the Chicago and Minneapolis train, ran into a washout two miles north of Washburn. The entire train was wrecked, nine people were killed, seven of them almost instantly, and about twenty injured, twelve of them badly.

The greatest casualties occurred in the first sleeper. The third coach telescoped this car, the floor of the coach passing through the sleeper just about on a level with the lower berths in the sleeper when they were made up.

The passengers in the sleeper were nearly all caught and crushed to death almost instantly. One man was killed so quickly that he died with a smile on his lips. It was necessary to chop nearly all out of this car.

The most terrible incident of the wreck was the manner in which William Schollian of Waterloo suffered. He was caught in the sleeper and pinned down so that escape was impossible, one arm being pinned so solidly that it was impossible to release him. The passengers worked with all their might to release him, but without avail.

In the meantime the water was rising up around him, and in a short time an unfortunate man must drown like a rat in a cage. He begged those about him to cut his arm off. There was not a physician on the train, and all hesitated to do anything. Finally an old saw was secured and his arm was sawed off.

It was a horrible and sickening sight, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the operation was performed. Schollian never uttered a word, but the strain was too great, and he died shortly after being taken to his home in Waterloo.

The track has been repaired and trains are once more run over it. The Northwestern has all its trains tied up in this city. There is a bad washout between Watkins and Blairtown, and it is impossible to run trains over it. The Milwaukee agreed to take the trains around by the way of Marion over the main line to Tama, but its track is in bad shape near Vinland and the road was compelled to rescind the offer.

The list of dead is as follows: E. L. Arnold, lumberman, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. McLaughlin, Muskegon, Mich.; R. H. Schwette, Alton, Ill.; David Hall, Minneapolis; F. S. Carpenter, St. Louis;—Hawkins, Pullman conductor; George Wainwright, train conductor; Will Schollian of Waterloo; one unknown person.

Among the injured were: S. E. Bentley, Waterloo, Ia.; Reuben Odell, Waterloo, Ia.; Herman Klein, Dent, Waterloo, Ia.; S. H. Bashoor, Waterloo, Ia.; Miss Anna Noss, from Norway, Ia.; leg badly bruised; Miss Ostrando, Norwegian, hand and face badly bruised; Ornon Norredy, Norwegian, serious injury to chest; John E. Johnson, Norwegian, serious injury to head and face.

Gen. Otis Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The war department today made public the following dispatch from General Otis, commanding at Manila:

MANILA, May 28.—Two battalions of the Twenty-third infantry are in the quiet possession of Jolo. The Spanish troops have withdrawn from Zamboanga after a battle with the insurgents, with severe loss to the latter. The Spanish loss is nine killed and twenty-seven wounded, among whom was Commanding General Montero, who died from his wounds and was buried here yesterday. The insurgents used the rifles, artillery and ammunition captured from the gunboats, expending the major part of the ammunition. A conference followed between General Rios, who went from Manila to withdraw the troops, and insurgents. The latter stated to him that he would not oppose the landing of Americans, but would accept the conditions in Luzon. The Spanish troops withdrawn are now here and will depart for Spain tomorrow.

A feeble attack by the insurgents on the inhabitants of the southern portion of Negros necessitated the sending of a battalion of troops from Manila there. They will soon restore order. Insurgent falsehoods circulated in the southern islands of overwhelming insurgent victories in Luzon keep up an excitement in that section among the more ignorant classes, although the intelligent people know that American arms have never met a reverse and they call for United States protection.

Have turned over to the navy for use on the coast of the southern islands a number of purchased Spanish gunboats, from which excellent results are expected.

DEATHS.

Dead Men's Names on the Rolls.

HAVANA, May 29.—There were 111 applicants yesterday for shares in the \$2,000,000 which the United States has offered to the Cuban troops. Thirty were given \$75 each. The others were not on the rolls, although they had guns which they were ready to turn in and certificates of service.

The United States military authorities consider that the rolls are very unreliable. Indeed, the opinion is freely expressed that large proportion of the names are fictitious.

Physician Ends His Life.

KANSAS CITY, May 29.—Dr. Richmond Cornwall, a prominent local physician, with a varied career, committed suicide at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. C. Whittier, today, shooting himself through the head and dying almost instantly. He left a note saying that despondency over financial affairs prompted the act.

Disastrous Cyclone in Nebraska.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., May 29.—The most destructive cyclone in the history of western Nebraska swept the northern part of Hamilton county and wrecks left by the terrific twister have been coming into Central City, along with homeless families, who resided in the path of the storm. Spraying of human life was the strangest freak of the cyclone. Not one life was lost and only a few people were injured, and those not seriously.

Ex-President Reaches Paris.

PARIS, May 27.—Former President Benjamin Harrison, who is acting as the legal representative of Venezuela on the boundary commission, which meets here on June 15, has arrived in this city. The United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, is arranging for an interview between President Loubet and Mr. Harrison.

DEWEY IS BRACING UP

Cool Air and Freedom from Anxiety a Help

HE WILL SOON BE HIMSELF AGAIN

The Admiral Living Comparatively Quiet. Declining Many Urgent Invitations—A Leisurely Voyage on the Way Home, Which He Will Reach About October 1.

HONG KONG, May 27.—(New York World Cablegram.)—I gave to Admiral Dewey today his first information that the city of New York will expend \$150,000 and the state of New York \$75,000 in giving a fitting welcome home to the hero of Manila bay.

The admiral expressed himself as amazed at the lavish preparations for his reception, adding:

"I wish you would convey to the public my grateful thanks."

The admiral's itinerary after leaving Hong Kong is indefinite. The repairs to his flagship, the Olympia, will be finished in about a week, he expects. When they are done to his satisfaction he will sail immediately for New York. Regarding his homeward voyage he said:

"I cannot say definitely when I shall reach home, but probably it will be about the 1st of October. The navy department very kindly has permitted me to select my own route and take my own time."

As the officers and men of the Olympia have been in Manila bay more than a year with no recreation, they deserve consideration. So I shall proceed toward home leisurely, staying awhile at various ports in order to give the men some merited recreation."

When Admiral Dewey arrived in Hong Kong it cost him an effort to even write a letter, but the cool air of the Peak district has acted like a wonderful tonic and he has recuperated rapidly. He walks out every evening with United States Consul General Wildman.

There is no doubt of his complete recovery ultimately. While he remains here he will live in comparative quiet. He is constantly declining the invitations of his large number of callers. His presence has aroused all classes to a high pitch of enthusiasm. He has been tendered him by the governor of Hong Kong, all the official bodies, the boards of trade, the Hong Kong club and many individuals. The admiral will probably dine at the Hong Kong club with Consul General Wildman and the governor if his health permits.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Admiral Dewey telegraphs the navy department that he will stop at various places on his way to the United States and will reach New York about October 1.

Admiral Dewey's dispatch did not enumerate the points where the Olympia will touch en route to New York. It may be that an effort will be made to ascertain these for the benefit of officials of some of the towns, especially along the Mediterranean, who may desire to take official notice of the visit to their ports of the distinguished naval officer and his famous flagship.

Some of Dewey's friends in the navy department suspect that the admiral is purposely evading a statement of his itinerary, desiring to avoid as far as possible all demonstrations. One result of the postponement of the admiral's arrival in this country until October is the impossibility of the admiral being present at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Philadelphia. His friends there say that after all that was the only occasion which the admiral had positively promised to attend and they intimate that in having been obliged by his health to decline the dinner at Hong Kong in honor of the queen's birthday Admiral Dewey will find it impossible to depart from the rule he has established and attend any banquets or popular demonstrations in this country. Most of the time of Admiral Dewey before his return, it is expected, will be passed in the Mediterranean ports and a generous part at Malta and Gibraltar and perhaps, coming by the southern route, the Olympia will touch at the Azores and Bermuda.

NEW YORK, May 27.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Hong Kong says: Admiral Dewey shows great improvement already. Installed spaciously at the Peak hotel, with lofty windows that catch every mouthful of wind from the sea, he is losing the air of languor that he wore when he landed from his blistered cruiser.

It was rest that he needed—rest and cooler air. He is getting both. Society at the Peak is well bred. There are no disturbing factors there. It is here that the English officers and their wives, the government officials, the rich merchants and distinguished travelers take refuge from the heat and noise of the town. They all feel a deep interest in the hero of Manila bay, but they respect his desire for quiet.

President May Visit Omaha.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Senator Carter of Montana said today that the president had promised to make a trip through the Yellowstone National Park this summer and now that Admiral Dewey will not reach the United States before October 1, the president will arrange his western trip at once, leaving here about July 1. St. Paul will entertain the president and Omaha, it is expected, will be included in his itinerary. Secretary Wilson of the agricultural department said this afternoon that it was his intention to make the trip with the president should he go to the Pacific coast, and otherwise he would go to the Pacific coast alone.

Schley to Ascend Pike's Peak.

DENVER, May 27.—Rear Admiral Schley and the remainder of former Senator Manderson's party took an early train today for Colorado Springs. They will ascend Pike's Peak by rail and will visit the Garden of the Gods and other points in and about Colorado Springs and Manitou. A public reception will be held this evening at the Alta Vista hotel, Colorado Springs. Tomorrow morning the party will resume its westward journey in a special train provided by the Denver & Rio Grande railroad.

Delegates Stick to Instructions.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—It is learned that the American delegates to the disarmament congress at The Hague, are working in conformity with the instructions they originally received from the state department. They have communicated so far but

MORE TROOPS ARE NEEDED.

Army in Philippines Unable to Garrison Captured Territory.

MANILA, May 27.—The events of the last week have emphasized the need of a much larger army here, without which, according to the best authorities in Manila, it would be attempting the impossible to expect to establish American supremacy in the Philippine islands. The inadequacy of the American force is said to be responsible for the large total loss in the number of small encounters, without material results as a compensation. Most of the fighting has been in territory which the Americans had swept, but had been compelled to abandon because they could not spare troops to hold it.

The forces commanded by Generals MacArthur and Lawton held two important lines of communication and commerce, the railroad to San Fernando and the Rio Grande river. But much of the country they had swept, including scores of the smaller towns and some of the larger ones, have been left uncovered, simply for want of men to hold them, and the insurgents have returned and are occupying the towns the Americans abandoned and are camping in the jungles and woods outside others, on the watch for chances to harass the garrisons and attack scouting parties or detached companies with greater forces. This is the kind of warfare they prefer to regular battles.

It appears that the Filipinos who attacked the Third regiment between San Miguel and Baling were part of Pio del Pilar's army. They came from the south across the mountains, presumably to meet a wagon train which General Lawton expected along the road. They also planned to capture several large detachments and were placed in ambush at different points. They fired from the jungle at a distance of 200 yards and gave the Americans one of the hardest fights experienced in the campaign. The Filipinos lost more heavily than the Americans in all of the recent encounters. The insurgent generals take the loss of arms more to heart than they do the loss of men.

Foreigners who have arrived here from the insurgents' country, under the recent order of expulsion, say the cemeteries in all the towns are filled with fresh graves. A majority of the Filipinos wounded die because the insurgent hospitals are inadequate, medicines are scarce and they have few surgeons except Spanish captives who have been impressed.

MODIFIES THE CIVIL SERVICE.

President Approves Changes to Be Made in the Rules.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The cabinet meeting yesterday was devoted to the consideration of minor matters. The final changes in the civil service order were approved and the order will be ready for the president's signature as soon as the changes are incorporated into the final draft of the cabinet expressed themselves as satisfied with it. It is said the order will exempt about 4,000 of the 65,000 positions in the classified service.

The question of Cuban shipping was again brought up by Secretary Gage, who furnished some data showing that the amount of shipping tied up because it has no flag to sail under has been greatly exaggerated. It was reported that the shipping was valued at \$6,000,000, but it turns out that there are only six or seven vessels. These vessels could sail under the American flag if they were owned by American citizens. The question, with the data furnished by the Treasury department, was turned over to the attorney general and Secretary Hay for examination and report.

Postmaster General Smith brought up the franking privilege in Cuba and Porto Rico. Under the old Spanish law many municipal and local officials were entitled to the franking privilege and have assumed control. The postmaster general read a letter from Major Rathbone, who is at the head of the postal affairs in Cuba, saying that the number of persons exercising this privilege is excessive and the question arose as to whether it would not be wise to cut the privilege off altogether. It is largely a question of policy and Postmaster General Smith will ascertain exactly to what extent the privilege is exercised and report to the cabinet before final action is determined upon.

The postmaster general has decided to send a special agent to Lake City, S. C., for the purpose of examining the situation there, with a view to determining whether or not a postoffice shall be re-established there.

Remains of Col Stotsenberg.

LINCOLN, May 27.—Unless other arrangements are made the remains of Colonel John M. Stotsenberg will arrive in Omaha today at 4:45 over the Union Pacific. Governor Poynter today received a dispatch from Mrs. Stotsenberg, who is returning with the remains of her husband, expressing her willingness to come to this city with the body if the war department will make the necessary arrangements. The friends of Colonel Stotsenberg are anxious to hold memorial services in this city and several days ago the war department was requested to allow the remains to be brought here Sunday. No reply has been received, but it is thought the request will be granted.

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DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Ringed Grapes.

From Farmers' Review.—This process is the removal of a small section of the bark surrounding the cane for the purpose of obstructing the downward flow of sap, which is thereby caused to accumulate in excessive quantities in the portions of the cane above the ring, and to supply these portions richly with food materials. Experiments were tried last summer to test the results of ringing on several varieties. The rings of bark were removed in the period between June 27 and July 5, when the grapes were from one-third to one-half grown. The width of the ring removed in most cases was one-half inch, but on some cases one-fourth inch. The following notes taken at the time of ripening indicate the results on each variety:

Concord showed the first on the ringed canes to be slightly larger and a day or two in advance of the fruit of the rest of the vine.

Cambridge showed the fruit on the ringed canes to be larger, of better quality and two or three days earlier than that on other canes.

Brighton showed no difference in quality or size, but three days difference in earliness.

Columbian Imperial showed very great difference in size, the berries averaged one-fifth larger on the ringed than on the unringed canes, while the ringed canes ripened fruit two weeks earlier than other canes of the same vines.

Agawan showed only a slight difference in size and earliness. Herbert showed no difference except that the fruit on the ringed canes was poorer in quality than the rest.

Moore's Early showed no perceptible difference in size, quality or earliness. Niagara showed the fruit on the ringed canes to be two days earlier and slightly superior in quality to that on the unringed canes.

The Delaware showed better and earlier fruit on the ringed than on the unringed canes, but showed the best fruit where only a small section of the bark had been removed.

The best results were obtained on canes where the bark overgrew the sections from which it had been removed. Where the bark overgrew the section about the time the first begins to ripen the surplus food material in the cane is drawn away into the lower parts of the vine and the fruit ripens with only a normal quantity of food material present. If the section is not overgrown, the excess of food remains, the fruit is forced to ripen with this excess on hand, and hence ripens improperly. The width of the section of bark to be removed should vary according to the vigor of the cane and the variety. On strong canes of vigorous varieties three-fourths of an inch is not too much while on feeble varieties one-fourth of an inch may be sufficient.

This Seeding of Grain.

Less grain per acre is sown in this country than by English farmers, with whom three to three and one-half bushels of oats are often deemed necessary, says American Cultivator. English summers are nearly always moist, and as farm land is generally rich it needs this thick seeding to make the plants crowd each other from the start and thus prevent too luxuriant growth. Here such a seeding on land of moderate fertility might not produce anything but the straw of grain without any heads. We once drilled some oats in a field and found at the end of the row that a wider balk was made than the single width of the drill passing across the rows at each end would cover. We were only sowing with the drill two bushels of seed per acre, so we thought, not to leave any balks, to drill twice across each end. But the second drill width, though it made a good appearance, early dried up and amounted to nothing about the time the oats should head out.

If clean, sound, plump oats can be had, a bushel and a half drilled in with some phosphate is better than a greater quantity. There is no crop, not even wheat, to which commercial phosphate is so well adapted as the oat. With this light seeding of oats, which should always be drilled early, we gave the oats a light harrowing just after the young shoots began to come up. This broke down the ridges between the rows, and entirely covered the leaves that first put forth. But it gave a great stimulus to root growth, and in a few days two or three or may be more shoots would be put forth by the root for every leaf that was destroyed. The harrowing also loosened the surface soil, so that any crust formed by rains will be broken. The new leaves will start up so quickly and so plentifully that no more crust will form on the surface through the season. Such grain always covers the ground at harvest with a better crop than can be got from two to two and one-half bushels of seed sown per acre, but not harrowed after the grain comes up.

The grain grown from such light seeding is nearly always plump and full, and is worth more for seed than grain grown in the usual way. On rich land with a fair season we have grown 90 to 100 bushels of oats from so light a seeding as one and one-half bushels per acre. Nor need this be surprising as a single oat grain has been known to produce six to seven stems, bearing a head well filled with oats. It is plain that as usually sown much

Irrigating Strawberries.

Irrigation has two distinct advantages; it discounts the possibility of loss from drought, and increases fruit production. Some commercial growers have even trebled the average yield by judicious irrigation. But there are disadvantages, also. The fruit is likely to become soft and unfit for long shipment; a deterioration in quality usually accompanies an abundant water supply; and, again, the season is retarded several days. If one is catering to a personal and discriminating market, where quality is appreciated, it would be wise to think twice before irrigating frequently during the fruiting season. None of these objections holds where irrigation is practiced during the summer preceding fruitage, and to my mind, this is its legitimate place in strawberry culture. I believe that crop production depends more on conditions during the first season's growth than the second, and that our aim should be to carry great luscious crops into the winter with plenty of reserve strength.—S. W. Fletcher in Rural New Yorker.

Meat for Growing Chicks.

According to experiment made at one of the stations meat is of great advantage to growing chicks, and the feeding of a ration containing a good portion of animal feed is found to be less expensive than has generally been figured out. This is due to the fact that while it costs more per pound, yet the results are so much better than with a grain food alone, that one can afford to pay more. This probably would not be true to so great an extent with grown fowls, where the product is to be eggs and flesh formed on a developed frame. The great advantage of the meat diet is to start the fowls into life with vigorous constitutions and habits. It should be remembered that in their natural state fowls live largely off of insects and other forms of animal life. The whole grain ration is rather hard on the digestion of the growing chick. It seems to us that it would pay to feed growing chicks more meat, especially where it can be purchased at a low rate. A few cents worth of lean meat scraps per day would not mean a large investment, but if fed for even a few weeks would richly pay in a more vigorous habit of growth established in the chick.

Vitriolizing Seed Wheat.

For small quantities of seed, vitriolizing on a floor, in sacks, tubs, etc., does very well, but for large quantities it is too slow, writes C. H. Lester in Dakota Farmer. Heretofore I have used a wagon tank with the top removed, set on two benches so placed that a lift of a hundred pounds at the front will raise that end ten or twelve inches to secure drainage. Place tank convenient to seed bin. Nail double thickness of wire screen on inside over plug hole at back end of tank. Place three barrels at back of tank into which put your vitriol solution, and also place a large wash tub under the drainage vent. The vitriol solution will have to be constantly replenished as well, I would here suggest that when you buy your vitriol, you have it finely ground when it will readily dissolve in cold water, and don't use tin pails to handle it with as the action of the vitriol will ruin them. Having thus made preparations, fill the tank nearly full of wheat and level it, then dip solution from barrels into tank until the grain is entirely submerged. Let stand two minutes. No skimming or stirring is needed as the soaking is sufficient to kill vitality of smut balls. Knock out drainage plug and let fluid flow into wash tub, from which dip it back into barrels to be used again. When the flow becomes sluggish raise front of tank and allow to drain. The action of the vitriol water generates a slight heat and a tendency of the grain to bake. Usually in about an hour after draining, the wheat can be scooped into a wagon box or sacked. If sacked, fill sacks only two-thirds full and in a few hours change their position in order to move the grain in the sacks to facilitate drying. Handled in this way the seed dries very fast and in from three to four hours should be in good condition to sow. For large quantities, 1,500 bushels, or over, I would use a grain tank, well battened, and holding about one hundred bushels in place of the wagon tank.

A Stock Melon.—The large "stock melon" is believed worthy of more general cultivation in Oklahoma. It is easily grown, gives a large yield and the melons are well liked by cattle, hogs and poultry. They have much water; are not suitable as to sole food of any class of animals, but bearing an attractive part of the ration in late fall or early winter.