

GETS AFTER GROVER.

MORGAN OF ALABAMA SEEKING INFORMATION.

Mr. Cleveland Attacked for Not Giving All Information Obtainable to the Senate—Americans Declared Unjustly Treated by the Spaniards—Secret Testimony is Divulged.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—When the Senate met, to-day, Mr. Morgan of Alabama asked for action on his resolution, requesting the President for information as to the capture of the Competitor by a Spanish warship and the condemnation to death of the United States citizens, and for whether any demand had been made for the release of the citizens. He said that while the case was one of great gravity, involving the unwarranted condemnation to death of American citizens, yet no information was available except through press reports and rumors. The executive branch had not given the slightest information on the subject.

Some question was raised by Mr. Sherman as to the propriety of Mr. Morgan making public use of the testimony of Mr. Lawrence before the committee on foreign relations and the Alabama Senator sharply rejoined that there should be no such concealment and hiding of facts from the country.

Mr. Morgan said he did not want Congress to leave Washington, thus committing to the president the sole authority to demand or withhold a demand for the release of American citizens, or to recognize or withhold recognition of belligerency.

Mr. Morgan said that he had received letters from Cuba, some with seals broken, detailing the condition prevalent there. Before the Senate should adjourn it should know from the president what the position was and, if true that hundreds of men were penned in small rooms, whether these American citizens were to meet death without a demand.

Mr. Morgan said that he had great respect for the office of President; it was an American characteristic to be proud of this government. But this was a government of law not of provisional will. The President was enjoined to execute the laws; he swore in his official oath to obey the law. The Senate had requested information of the President, and he had replied that it was incompatible with the public interest, although section 2001 of the statutes provided "when a demand was made for the release of an American, that all the facts relative thereto, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Congress." Every day of the confinement of American prisoners at Havana was a day of dishonor. He did not know what would come of the delay and inaction. Possibly in the end the Americans would be so humbled as to sue Spain for pardon. But Congress, which was the sole war power, should not leave without authorizing that power to be used if necessary. "In the event that those American prisoners are not released and delivered to the President," he concluded, "we should authorize him to send ships of war to Cuba and make war sufficient to secure their release."

As Mr. Morgan closed, Mr. Sherman rose quickly and stated that the proceedings were of such a character as to come within Senate rule 35, requiring secrecy. Thereupon Presiding Officer Mr. Platt directed the galleries to be cleared and the doors closed. This rule is seldom invoked, being different from that governing ordinary executive sessions.

AUSTIN CORBIN KILLED.

New York Multi-Millionaire Dies From Injuries Received in Runaway.

NEWPORT, N. H., June 6.—Mr. Austin Corbin, the multi-millionaire, of New York, died at 9:42 last night from injuries received by the running away of the horses attached to his carriage. The accident occurred about 3 o'clock while Mr. Corbin was driving from his estate and game preserves, two miles east of here, accompanied by his grandson, Edgell Corbin, and the latter's tutor. The driver was John Stokes.

When coming out of the entrance gate, the horses shied, and in their fright dashed across the street, colliding with a high stone wall. The carriage was overturned sufficiently to eject, with great force, all its occupants, with the result that one of Mr. Corbin's legs was broken in two places and the other wrenched, while his head was terribly bruised. The driver was injured internally and died at 6 o'clock. Edgell Corbin had one leg broken, besides other injuries, while the tutor escaped with a severe shaking up.

THE MOSCOW DISASTER.

Due to the Refusal of the Prefect of Police to Accept Offers of Assistance.

MOSCOW, June 6.—Eye witnesses of the terrible and fatal crash on the Khodjinskoje plain Saturday, agree that M. Vlassovsky, prefect of police, is chiefly to blame for the disaster. He hubbly refused military offers of troops to control the crowd, declaring that he knew his own business, and that there was no need of any fear of an accident. Popular feeling against Vlassovsky is intense, and his name has become a curse among the populace, who, armed with bottles and stones, would have lynched him the same day upon his arriving at the plain if he had not had his route lined with troops and himself stoutly escorted.

A number of peasants were drowned in the vats of beer provided for the feast, into which they plunged in order to secure the liquor.

A Colored Member of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The House, by a vote of 153 to 33, to-day seated George W. Murray, a colored man, who has been contesting the seat of Mr. Elliott, Democrat, from the black of Shoestring district of South Carolina. Party lines were strictly drawn, except that Mr. Parker of New Jersey voted in favor of Mr. Elliott. Mr. Murray was escorted to the bar and sworn in amid Republican cheers.

FILLED CHEESE BILL.

Now Goes to the President for His Attention.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Senate passed the filled cheese bill as it came from the House by a vote of 37 to 13, thus completing the legislation on this subject. The measure is analogous to the oleomargarine law. The bill defines "filled cheese" to embrace "all substance made of milk or skimmed milk, with the admixture of butter, animal oils or fats, vegetables or any other oils, or compound foreign to such milk and made in imitation or semblance of cheese."

Manufacturers of filled cheese are taxed \$40 annually, wholesale dealers \$250 retail dealers, \$12. In addition to these taxes, the product itself is taxed one cent per pound, and imported filled cheese is taxed eight cents per pound in addition to the import duty. It is provided that filled cheese shall be packed by the manufacturers in wooden packages only and branded with the words "filled cheese" in black-faced letters not less than two inches in length. It is also provided that all retail and wholesale dealers in filled cheese shall display in a conspicuous place in their sales rooms a sign bearing the words, "filled cheese sold here in black-faced letters not less than six inches in length, upon a white ground."

Mr. Vest spoke in opposition to the bill. He said the oleomargarine law had turned out to the benefit of Messrs. Nelson Morris and Armour, who added the oleomargarine tax to the product sold to poor people, and this law would operate in the same way. Mr. Vest proposed two amendments, viz.: That the measure should not be taken to extend the police power of the federal government so as to conflict with the police power of the States, and that "skimmed milk" made from skim milk be included with filled cheese. Both amendments were voted down.

Several efforts to add tariff amendments to the bill was defeated. An amendment by Stewart, Nevada, for a tax of 10 cents per pound on wool, was laid on the table, 32-14. Another amendment by Mr. Lindsay repealing the one-eighth differential duty on sugar was tabled, 31-19.

A NEWSPAPER SACKED.

Press and Cases Destroyed and Type Thrown Away at St. Mary's, Kan.

WAMEGO, Kan., June 6.—The St. Mary's Journal office was sacked yesterday morning, and the press and cases completely wrecked and the type thrown into the Kansas river. Editor James Graham had been attacking a man who is said to have collected license money from the saloons, and George Welsh had threatened to demolish the office. He is under arrest and cannot get \$1,000 bail. The Journal is a Democratic semi-weekly paper. The editor was once sheriff of Pottawatomie county. One of his sons is a clerk in the United States pension office at Topeka.

MILES OF WRECKS.

The St. Louis Tornado Damage Being Cleared Away—Latest Death List.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 5.—Eighty-five miles of street were obstructed by debris as a result of the tornado. All of these streets have been made passable, and will be cleaned up in ten days. The storm district extended from the river on the east to Tower Grove avenue on the west, and from Olive street on the north to Lynch street on the south. This comprised an area of six miles. The extreme limits were three miles east and west and two miles north and south. An adequate idea of the damage can be formed when it is stated that if all the houses damaged and blown down were on both sides of the one street, that street would be just eighty-five miles long. The figure is given by the street commissioner, who has been through the entire district, and from the report of his general superintendent, who cut a roadway through the eighty-five miles of streets.

A recapitulation of the casualty list in St. Louis is as follows: Burial permits issued to date, 127; inquests held, no permit issued, 1; killed, bodies not recovered, 3; wounded in hospital, 90; missing people, 83; total, 314. Contributions of money and clothing continue to pour in and thousands of people have received aid in one shape or another. The total amount of contributions received is \$161,658.

KATE FIELD'S FUNERAL.

President Dole and the Hawaiian Cabinet Attended.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—According to steamship advices from Honolulu, the funeral of Kate Field, the noted writer and lecturer, who died there May 19, was held the day following. Her body was embalmed and placed in a temporary vault. Final disposition of the body depends entirely upon news which Consul General Mills receives from the United States.

The funeral was attended by President Dole, the members of the cabinet and a large number of citizens. Miss Field became sick May 13 at Kailua, a small hamlet in Hawaii. She complained of pains in her chest, but did not consider the matter serious. A few days later she was placed on board of an island steamer and died half an hour after the vessel reached the port. Pneumonia was the cause of her death.

THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Compromise as to Sectarian Institutions Proposed—The House Hostile.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A proposed compromise has been offered in connection with the sectarian school amendment of the Indian appropriation bill, providing that the appropriations for such schools shall extend for the next fiscal year instead of the next two fiscal years. The conferees will probably agree on this, and it is thought the Senate will accept the compromise. In the House, Representatives Linton and Hauer, who have led the fight against appropriations for sectarian purposes, both declare that such a compromise cannot be accepted in the House.

ARE FOR BLACKBURN.

CARLISLE TURNED DOWN BY KENTUCKY.

Senator Blackburn's Name to be Presented to the Chicago Convention as the Blue Grass Choice—Frey Speech by the Favorite Son to the Convention—Gold Men Fight Stubbornly but All to No Purpose.

Boomed for President.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 5.—When the Democratic State convention reassembled to-day the committee on permanent organization reported in favor of the complete reorganization of State and county committees, silver men being put in charge with Major Johnson of Lexington as chairman of both the State executive and central committees, and the headquarters being moved from Louisville.

W. C. P. Breckinridge was repeatedly called for and was the only gold standard man to address the convention except Chairman Long, who delivered his farewell address yesterday. Breckinridge was given close attention, although he told the convention that the recent silver victory was due to distress and discontent and its results would be temporary.

The committee on credentials, which had been in session all night, reported for an equal division of the vote between the contestants in Kenton county, the home of Secretary Carlisle, and for seating the silver delegates in place of the Music hall or Haldeman delegation from Louisville. This would give the silver men forty votes more than they cast yesterday for Bronston for temporary chairman. A long discussion ensued on the part of the majority report unseating the gold delegates from Louisville, Colonel H. M. Stone, leading for gold, and G. T. Winn for silver. The last effort of the Louisville delegates was to demand a call of the 119 counties on the adoption of the majority report.

The majority report on credentials was adopted—878 to 214. Some counties did not vote, whereupon the delegates from the Forty-eighth legislative district at Louisville retired.

C. K. Wheeler of Paducah was then introduced as the permanent chairman and addressed the convention.

Another fight was precipitated by a resolution to compliment Senator William Goebel of Covington by adding his name to the list of the state committee men. He is a neighbor of Mr. Carlisle and a gold standard man. He opposed Blackburn until the latter secured the caucus nomination and afterward stood by him till the last. The resolution was finally adopted by a motion to make it unanimous before the call was completed.

Some of the delegates from the Fourth district objected to Senator George S. Fulton being on the State committee. It was charged that his brother was a revenue collector, although he is a silver man and was among those who voted for Blackburn for senator. After the convention had been greatly disturbed for over an hour it was voted that the delegates from the Fourth district should retire and settle their dispute.

Senator Blackburn responded to repeated calls, and addressed the convention for an hour on the lesson of the great silver victory in Kentucky last Saturday, and the duty of the representatives of the people of this convention. He said the gold system had spread more ruin and misery among the people than the tornadoes at St. Louis and other western places. The gold standard power had dominated for over twenty years, till the masses were impoverished. But the people had liberated themselves in capturing Kentucky, and they would capture the country at the Chicago convention. Every Southern State and the great Western empire will join Kentucky at Chicago. The solid South was broken last year by the gold bugs in the Democratic party, but the solid South would be reunited at Chicago, and the solid West would join in the liberation from the banking power.

J. C. S. Blackburn, W. P. Hardin and John S. Eaves and W. T. Ellis have been determined upon for delegates at St. Louis.

The committee on resolutions completed its work last night and was ready to report, but the report on credentials was wanted first, and that committee will not be through until to-day. The majority report reaffirms Democratic principles, demands the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; declares against the national banking system; opposes any contraction of the currency; and the retirement of greenbacks; declares for a tariff for revenue only; condemns Governor Bradley; declares for party loyalty, and instructs delegates to Chicago to cast the vote of Kentucky as a unit for J. C. S. Blackburn for president.

A minority report will be presented by A. J. Carroll, member of the committee from Louisville. It omits endorsing Blackburn and declares against free coinage.

GETTYSBURG HEROES.

Statues of Generals Meade and Hancock Unveiled on the Battlefield.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., June 6.—Thousands of veterans of the late war and others gathered on the battlefield here to-day to witness the unveiling of the equestrian statues erected by the State to the memory of Generals George S. Meade and Winfield S. Hancock, the two Pennsylvania commanders in the battle of Gettysburg. The statues were erected at the expense of the State at a cost of \$100,000.

A Traveling Man Craved by Love.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 6.—James McCoun, a traveling man, who had been on the road for fifteen years for wholesale houses in this city. St. Louis and Kansas City, was found wandering between Amazonia and Forest City with no clothing on and was sent to the asylum to-day. Disappointment in love was the cause.

Drawnback Telephone Patents.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate committee on patents to-day made a favorable report on the Daniel Drawnback telephone patents. Should this report be adopted by Congress the Bell telephone monopoly would be seriously affected.

A HOSPITAL BUTCHERY.

Sick and Wounded Cubans Killed Without Mercy.

NEW YORK, June 5.—The World publishes the following special correspondence from San Cristobal, Cuba, dated May 10: "The following story of the cold-blooded butchery of more than forty wounded and sick Cubans in a hospital and of four prisoners after the fight at Las Lomas de Junco was told to your correspondent by Spanish soldiers who took part in it, and they spoke as if such massacres were every day occurrences with them. Our column, under General Sorano, left San Cristobal May 4 to operate in the mountains between here and the north coast. At midnight we camped, but at 5 a. m. the bugle sounded for us to be up. We were preparing to break camp when suddenly there was a call to arms. A moment later there came a perfect rain of bullets. Then the insurgents began to close in upon us. Several times they came down upon us with tremendous fury, swinging machetes above their heads, but it was impossible for them to stand before the fire of our Mausers. We were under fire and constant menace of the machete until past noon, when the enemy apparently withdrew. A consultation was held by our officers and it was learned that retreat was out of the question. We were surrounded by falling around us in a dreadful manner, when suddenly we heard the distant boom of a cannon. We knew assistance had arrived from Bahia Honda and that the enemy was being attacked in the rear. When we were relieved we killed four prisoners.

"On the road the day before our fight in the forest we had passed a line house. It was said that the general had stopped there and had been well received by a man occupying the place, who said he knew nothing of the insurgents. As we came to the house on our return, a halt was ordered and our officers went into the house. The general went up to the man, shook hands with him and then invited him out doors, where he ordered him to be killed with the machete. We then examined the house and found various bottles of medicines, which satisfied us that the house was an insurgent hospital and the man we had killed was their doctor. We then went through the out-houses and found upward of forty sick and wounded. These we killed with machetes and then applied the torch. Those who had died outside of the house we threw into the flames. We then resumed our march."

ANTI-BOND BILL PASSED.

Butler's Prohibitive Resolution Goes Through.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—At 7 o'clock last night the long struggle in the Senate over the bill to prohibit the issue of bonds came to an end, and the bill was passed by a vote of 23 to 25. The bill as passed covers only a few lines, as follows: "Be it enacted that the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of the United States for any purpose whatever, without further authority of congress, is hereby prohibited."

The vote on final passage was as follows: Yeas—Republicans—Brown, Cannon, Dubois, Hansbrough, Mitchell of Oregon, Perkins, Pritchard, Teller, Warren, Wolcott—10. Democrats—Bate, Berry, Chilton, Daniel, George, Harris, Jones of Arkansas, Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—17. Populists—Allen, Butler, Jones of Nevada, Peffer, Stewart—5. Total, 32.

Nays—Republicans—Aldrich, Allison, Burrows, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Lodge, McBride, Nelson, Platt, Quay, Wetmore, Wilson—10. Democrats—Brisce, Caffery, Faulkner, Hill, Lindsay, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Palmer, Smith, Vilas—9. Total, 25.

The debate on the bond bill lasted throughout the day and was at times very animated. Mr. Cannon of Utah, made a spirited reply to criticisms of the five Republican Senators, including himself, who voted against the Dingley tariff bill, and declared the measure was a legislative monstrosity. Mr. Cannon asserted that the intermountain States look Henry M. Teller as their friend rather than the Senator from Ohio (Sherman).

Mr. Allison expressed his strong belief that the United States could not enter alone upon the coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Mr. Chandler appealed to the Senators on the other side of the chamber to join in a patriotic measure to sustain the country's honor. Mr. Chandler also paid a tribute to the personal integrity of President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle. Mr. Teller spoke in favor of making silver the first and paramount question. Mr. Burrows declared that it would have been better had the country gone down in the storm of war than that a measure taking away the last prop to its credit should pass. Mr. Palmer of Illinois also opposed the bill.

POPULISTS WIN OREGON.

Republicans Defeated in Both the Congressional Districts.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 5.—According to the latest returns, the Populists have elected C. D. Vandenberg congressman in the First district and Martin Quinn in the Second district. The vote in the First district is completed with the exception of Curry county and gives Vandenberg a plurality of 422. Curry county is expected to give a Republican plurality of about 100, making Vandenberg's plurality 300 in the district. In the Second district Quinn has 483 pluralities over Ellis, Republican, with Grant, Harney and Malheur counties yet to hear from.

The House Outwits Obstructor Kem.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In order to circumvent Mr. Kem of Nebraska, who has been blocking all unanimous consent legislation for over two weeks, Mr. Henderson of Iowa, from the committee on rules, to-day presented a general order making to-morrow an individual suspension day. It was adopted without division. There has been tremendous pressure from members for recognition for bills of local importance, and this order will give them the opportunity.

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.



FRENCH butter and the English market formed the topic, says the Daily News Paris correspondent, of a lively debate in the Chamber of Deputies the other day. The discussion on a bill to prevent the adulteration of butter was characterized by a frankness which to the foreigner was delightful. Members kept running down French butter, forgetting that the English buyer might be listening, and, much to the despair of M. Viger, the minister of agriculture, who hinted that these things were better left unsaid even if true—particularly if true. M. de Saint Quentin delivered a formidable impeachment of margarine. It was the ruin of agriculture. The consumption of butter in Paris remained for years at a standstill, although the population increased. This was due to margarine surreptitiously taking the place of butter. French exports of butter to England had dropped by more than half, and prices were one-third less for high-class Gournay or Isigny butters, as well as for Brittany butters, which were of lower qualities. M. Sibille, member for Nantes, let the cat out of the bag. He said that if the export of butter to England had fallen off it was because French butter was not so good as formerly. ("Oh, oh!") M. Viger, minister of agriculture: "I cannot let such a statement pass. French butter keeps up its old reputation on the English market." And the minister added vaguely: "The fact that the sale is less is due to other causes."

M. Viger was applauded by the whole house for the presence of mind with which he mended the awkward statement blurted out by M. Sibille. M. Rene Brice, a member for the butter-producing land of Brittany, defended the drastic provisions of the bill against margarine. Butter was going through a crisis. It was the most important industry in France next to that of wheat growing, and its existence was threatened. Denmark and Sweden had taken energetic steps to defend butter. They had in consequence got the whole benefit of the increased consumption of butter in England, while France on that market alone had lost four to seven million pounds a year.

Use of Germicides.

The method of adding something to the cream that will destroy the bacteria or prevent their growth, no matter how warm the weather or how distant the market, appeals to the dealer on account of its cheapness, simplicity and effectiveness. Cream in which a sufficient quantity of boric acid or salicylic acid has been introduced, for these are substances generally used as preservatives of cream, will remain perfectly sweet for an indefinite time even in the hottest summer temperature. These chemicals produce no decided change in the taste or appearance of the cream, and it is no wonder that this method has sometimes been adopted by those who have seen in it a solution of the only difficulty in the way of extending a lucrative cream trade. What, then, are the objections to this method? The first and the very decided objection that will occur to the consumer is, that when paying for sweet and wholesome cream he does not want it diluted with anything else. In view of the comparatively small quantity of the preservative that has to be used, this objection might be overcome by an appeal to the reason of the consumer, if he did not have reason as well as prejudice on his side. If it could be shown that the preservative was as harmless as the cream itself there would, perhaps, be no reasonable objection to it, but the best that can be claimed for these chemical preservatives is, that while they are sure death to bacteria, they also endanger the health and derange the digestive apparatus of human beings. Among those qualified to judge of the effect of these substances when taken into the stomach of human beings there is practically but one opinion, and that is, that the constant consumption of them is harmful even if taken in small quantities. In certain cases where persons are suffering from disease of the digestive organisms, the use of cream preserved by this method is positively dangerous.

How Alkali Injures Vegetation.

The peculiar behavior of alkali is largely a result of its solubility in water. To this cause the well-known "rise of the alkali" is due. When the ground has been wet by rain or irrigation, the water evaporates at the surface leaving the soluble salts behind at this point. By reason of capillary attraction more water rises to take the place of that which has disappeared, bringing with it more alkali in solution until finally a crust of salts is formed at the surface of the soil. It is this concentration of injurious salts into a strongly corrosive layer which causes the greatest destruction.

Other bad effects of black alkali are:

1. Clay hard-pan, which results from the union of the black alkali with finely divided clay at various depths below the surface.
2. The loss of humus, which is carried away in solution with the aid of sodium carbonate.
3. The injury to the tilth of adobe soils, which assume a lumpy and uncultivable condition in the presence of black alkali.

Prof. R. H. Forbes, In Bulletin 18, Arizona Experiment Station.

Strawberry Leaf Blight.

This is a fungous disease that effects the strawberry leaves and causes the brown spots or patches on them. It is also called strawberry rust by some. The disease does not generally appear until about fruiting time, when it appears as small, reddish spots, which increase rapidly in size, the center being of a lighter color. These spots often run together, forming large blotches; the affected leaves wither, turn brown and die. Some varieties are more affected by it than others, and this should be taken into consideration when selecting varieties for planting, as the disease seriously affects the vitality of the plant, and diminishes the crop the next year. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is successfully practiced in preventing this disease. The first spraying can be given early in the spring, after the new leaves start, and just before the blossoms open. The second soon after the fruit is picked, followed by two or three applications about two or three weeks apart.

Soil for Pears.—It is generally understood that pears need a very rich soil. Yet it is an unsettled question whether the soil should be enriched after the pears have begun to grow. The controversy is as perennial as the pear tree itself. Some growers will not cultivate or manure their pear orchards fearing the blight, while others do both.

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row. They come up quite strong and soon are large enough so that a narrow-tooth horse cultivator can be used in them, and but little hand work is required. The crop should be gathered and stored before a hard freeze, but not until the weather is cool, and if large quantities are stored together the bins should have slatted floors raised a few inches, and a ventilator put in every ten feet to admit the air to pass up through them. These ventilators can be made with two strips of board four inches wide, placed four inches apart and strips of plaster's lath nailed every few inches to hold them together. Set them on the floor over a crack, and let them extend to the top of the bin. Beets are worth more for feeding late in the winter and early in spring, than in the fall, for two reasons. First, beets, like winter apples, go through a curing or ripening process, which improves them; and, second, after being fed for months on dry feed the stock need more and relish better a change to succulent food, and beets are a grateful food to them. I have had results that seemed marvelous in fattening old cows by feeding roots liberally in connection with grain. I formerly cut all my roots to feed, but I have found that it is labor thrown away, and for some years I have fed them whole. It takes a cow a little longer to eat her feed from whole beets, but she is contented while at it, and my time is worth more than hers, besides a cow will often choke on a three-cornered piece of beet that has been cut, but I never heard of one choking on a piece that she bit out of a beet for herself.—W. F. Brown in Tribune.

Conclusions on Lamb Feeding.

Last winter the Minnesota experiment station made some tests in lamb feeding. The following are some of the conclusions reached:

1. That lambs possessed of sufficient quality for winter feeding are not plentiful in the state, since no little searching had to be made before suitable feeders could be found.
2. That with the rations used, lambs that are being fattened in winter consume about three pounds of food per day, for every 100 pounds of live weight.
3. That the average gains made by the lambs in this experiment was 9.22 pounds per month, and without any succulent food, as for instance ensilage or field roots.
4. That in this experiment, the average cost of making one pound of increase in live weight was 5.44 cents or less than the cost of producing it, a result which is not seldom attained in winter fattening.
5. That lambs do not gain so rapidly in cold weather as when the temperature is moderate, notwithstanding the greater consumption of food.
6. That in this experiment the greatest profit was obtained from the lambs which were fed a limited grain ration of wheat screenings and oil cake, and which were allowed liberty of access to shelter at will; that next to these come the lambs fed under cover; and that the least profit arose from the lambs to which wheat and oil cake were fed.

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