

# GROWTH OF THE COUNTRY

Increase of the United States' Area, Wealth and Products.

## STORY OF A CENTURY'S PROGRESS

The Treasury Department Places the Nation's Wealth at \$94,079,000,000—Value of Our Possessions Increased Thirteen-Fold and Area Almost Quadrupled—Statistics About Agriculture.

Washington, D. C.—A moving picture of conditions in the United States at decennial intervals from 1800 to 1850, and annually from 1850 to 1900, is presented in a monograph issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

The area has grown from 827,844 square miles in 1800 to 3,025,600 square miles in 1902, exclusive of Alaska and the islands belonging to the United States.

The population per square mile, which was 3.6 in 1810, was 23.1 in 1902.

The total wealth has grown from \$7,000,000,000 in 1850 to an estimated \$94,000,000,000 in 1900, and the per capita wealth from \$307 in 1850 to \$1235 in 1900.

In 1800 the public debt was \$15 per capita; in 1840 it had fallen to twenty-one cents per capita; in 1852 it was \$2.67 per capita; in 1861, before the beginning of the war, \$2.74, and then mounted rapidly until it became \$76.98 per capita in 1896, gradually falling again after the war. It is \$12.97 in 1902.

The money in circulation amounted to \$13.85 per capita in 1890, and in 1902, \$28.40 per capita, the highest point that it has ever reached. Deposits in savings banks amounted to \$1,138,576 in 1820, and \$2,597,094,500 in 1901.

The individual deposits in National banks have grown from \$500,910,873 in 1865 to \$3,111,690,196 in 1902.

The number of farms increased from 1,449,073 in 1850 to 5,739,657 in 1900; the value of farms and farm property from \$4,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000, and the value of their product, which was not measured until 1870, grew from \$1,958,000,000 in that year to \$3,764,000,000 in 1900. The value of farm animals increased from \$544,000,000 in 1850 to \$2,981,000,000 in 1900.

The value of the product of the manufacturing industries grew from \$1,000,000,000 in 1850 to \$13,000,000,000 in 1900; the number of people employed therein grew from less than 1,000,000 in that period to 6,750,000.

## NINTH CAVALRY RELEASED.

To Return From the Philippines on the Transport Logan.

Washington, D. C.—General Chaffee has cabled the War Department that he and his successor, General Davis, believe another regiment of cavalry can be spared from duty in the Philippines. The necessary orders for this have been given, and he will send home one regiment, and the headquarters and six troops of the Ninth Cavalry will be relieved from duty and sail on the Logan for San Francisco. The rest of the regiment will sail two weeks later. The stations for this regiment in the United States have not yet been designated. It will require considerable shifting of troops to provide for it.

The organization of a large number of batteries for field artillery was authorized at the last session of Congress, and these were assigned to quarters and stables formerly occupied by cavalry. As the accommodations for these batteries have not been constructed, it will be necessary to crowd the cavalry regiment considerably to get them under shelter for the winter, and it may be necessary to put some of the organization in camp, as was recently done with the entire Seventh Cavalry at Chickamauga Park.

## MESSANGER GIRLS DO WELL

Chicago Branch of the Western Union Declines to Abolish the Use of Boys.

Chicago.—The familiar messenger boy, so long identified with telegrams, is about to disappear, so far as the branch of the Western Union Company here is concerned. This has been finally decided by the local officers of the company having the matter in charge. The latest strike of the boys, the third disturbance in a month, forced the American District Telegraph Company, which supplies the messengers for the Western Union, to hire 400 girls to take the strikers' places, and after a trial of nearly a week it is declared that their services are satisfactory. The girls are working in the business district and the residence portions of the city during the day. The night force is made up of young men, not boys.

## JUDGE IGNORES AGE LIMIT.

Caldwell, of Arkansas, is Seventy, But Thinks He is Good For Several Years Yet.

Little Rock, Ark.—A letter was received here from Judge H. C. Caldwell, of the United States Court of Appeals, stating that he had reached the age limit of seventy years, and that he had finally decided not to retire.

The judge says that he is enjoying the best of health, and believes that he is good for the bench for several years yet. He says he has no idea of resigning, whether Congress passes the increase judiciary salary bill or not. Judge Caldwell's home is in Little Rock.

## YAQUI ATTACK MEXICANS.

Thirty Indians and Eleven Soldiers Killed, Including an Officer.

Hermosillo, Mexico.—A band of more than 300 Yaqui Indians a few days ago attacked a detachment of Government troops, commanded by Lieutenant Jose Berra, in the mountainous southeast of here. The battle was desperately fought and finally resulted in the Indians being repulsed. Lieutenant Berra and ten members of his command and more than thirty Indians were killed. Lieutenant Berra was a son of Manuel M. Berra, the noted Mexican historian.

# MAN LED A TRIPLE LIFE

Mayor Pendleton, of Gentry, Mo., Was "Cox" and "Morris"

In a Confession He Clears the Bizarre Mystery—A Crate of Peaches Brought About His Undoing.

Emporia, Kan.—The mystery surrounding the burial at Orlando, Logan County, Oklahoma, on August 15 last, of a coffin containing 200 pounds of ice, has been cleared by the confession of James Pendleton, Mayor of Gentry, Mo., that he caused the burial as part of a plan to avoid prosecution for bigamy.

The coffin was supposed to contain the body of C. S. Morris, of Emporia. The burial was arranged by a man giving his name as John Cox. It now transpires that the mythical Morris was Pendleton himself. "John Cox" was also Pendleton. In a word, Pendleton led a triple life. In Gentry, Mo., he was James Pendleton, Mayor of the city, a husband and father of five children. In Emporia, Kan., he was "C. S. Morris." Under that name, on June 17 last, he married Miss Grace Obley, of Emporia. On August 15 last he began to fear that his dual life would be found out, and he turned up in Orlando, Okla., with a third personality. As "John Cox," of Gentry, he arranged for the burial of "C. S. Morris," of Emporia, in a local cemetery. "Mrs. Morris," in Emporia, was to be left a widow. Mayor James Pendleton was to rejoin his family at Gentry. "John Cox," having attended to the burial of his friend "Morris," was to vanish.

Pendleton's downfall came through a crate of peaches. As John Cox he went to Orlando, Okla., bought a lot in a cemetery, announced that a traveling man named C. S. Morris had died on a train of congestion of the stomach, and hired a man to dig a grave. He then went to Perry, Okla., ostensibly to get the body of Morris. There he bought a cheap coffin and 200 pounds of ice. He put the ice in the coffin and shipped the whole to himself—"John Cox"—at Orlando. On his way to get the coffin and the ice he saw a crate of fine peaches for sale. He bought the peaches and had them shipped to Mrs. James Pendleton, of Gentry, Mo. This deed helped to reveal the double identity of "Cox."

News of the death and burial of "C. S. Morris" was sent to his superstitious widow at Emporia, and her father, A. H. Obley, went to Orlando to investigate. He had a photograph of "Morris," which was recognized in Orlando as a likeness of "Cox." Inquiries in Perry unearthed the fact of the crate of peaches having been sent to Gentry. Detectives went there. They found that Mayor Pendleton had been absent from home for some months, and had returned on August 16, the day following the burial of "Morris." Mayor James Pendleton, of Gentry, was then arrested. He was brought to Emporia. He was confronted by Mrs. Grace Obley "Morris." She identified him as the man to whom she had been married on June 17 by the Rev. Mr. Parker, of the Christian Church here. The warrant for Pendleton's arrest on a charge of bigamy was sworn out by her, and he soon afterward made a full confession to Sheriff O'Connor, of this county, in which he admitted the fact of his triple life.

## OPERATORS WILL NOT ARBITRATE.

Decision Reached at a Conference Held in New York City.

New York City.—No new plans for arbitrating the coal strike, no matter by whom they are inspired, will be considered by the operators, and no influence that President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers can bring to bear on them will change their position one iota.

Such was the conclusion reached by the Presidents of the anthracite coal carrying companies at a conference held in this city. It was also stated officially that J. Pierpont Morgan will not take any hand in the dispute.

The situation at the mining districts was discussed for two hours, during which time reports from the mines were considered. The reports showed that men were applying for work in increasing numbers, but that a break in the strike had not occurred yet. No time it was stated was fixed for opening the collieries, but the question as to preparing the mines for reopening was considered fully.

## MILES GOING TO THE PHILIPPINES

Lieutenant-General Has President's Permission to Make Trip to the Islands.

Boston.—With reference to the statement that Lieutenant-General Miles is going to the Philippine Islands, Secretary Cortelyou said: "General Miles is going to the Philippine Islands with the permission of the President to inspect army conditions there."

Washington, D. C.—General Miles has twice requested to be sent to the Philippines. In 1900, when the Chinese campaign was being prepared, General Miles desired to be commander of the American forces in the Philippines and China. President McKinley did not consent. Last February the general outlined a plan for ending the war in the Philippines and wanted to go then. President Roosevelt would not consent.

Americans After English Collieries.

It was reported in Manchester, England, that an American syndicate interested in shipping may buy three Lancashire collieries.

Burglars Get Postoffice Funds.

Robbers secured \$500 from the postoffice at Larwell, Ind.

President Toured Three States.

President Roosevelt, on the fifth day of his New England trip, passed through three States, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine, delivered eight speeches and received the plaudits of a quarter of a million people.

Panchofote's Family Not in Poverty.

The family of the late Lord Panchofote will, it is thought, enjoy an income of \$7000 or \$8000 a year. Stories of their being in penury or in affluence are said to be equally without foundation.

# MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

## WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Lieutenant Chandler reported record-breaking target practice by the torpedo flotilla.

Six thousand Navajo Indians were said to be starving, and relief was asked and granted from the Interior Department.

A new ruling allows postmasters to contribute cash, but bars them from personal participation in political campaigns.

Internal revenue collections for July were \$22,236,350, a decrease over last year of \$7,107,537.

The Navy Department accepted the torpedo boats DeLong and Wilkes.

Secretary Shaw compelled leading New York banks to issue nearly \$100,000,000 in new circulation.

Plans for the reunion of Civil War veterans at Washington in October were made public.

The opinion was expressed in Washington that the President's speech at Providence would be used for a campaign document.

## OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Because of inadequate appropriations the First Circuit Court of Hawaii ceased jury trials, presiding Judge Gear dismissing the jury for the term. Over 100 prisoners are in jail awaiting trial. The Judges appealed to Governor Dole.

The appointment of Mgr. Guidi, Papal Auditor, to be Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines was announced at the Vatican.

Mrs. Chaffee, wife of General Chaffee, is out of all danger.

Frank H. Bowen, Acting Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Philippines, denied anti-Catholic proselyting by Protestant school teachers in the islands.

Official figures show 25,664 cholera cases and 18,040 deaths in the Philippines up to date, the actual number of cases and deaths being largely in excess of these figures.

Governor Taft has resumed his official duties in the Philippines. The Governor testified in a newspaper sedition case in Manila, giving his reasons for appointing former insurgent chiefs to civil offices.

The situation in Mindanao, P. I., where the Moros have been causing trouble, continues critical.

## DOMESTIC.

President Roosevelt delivered speeches in Nashua, Manchester, The Wells and Concord, N. H.

Newport (R. I.) villas were damaged by concussion from big gun target practice at Fort Adams.

Nebraska will fight the proposed beef combination when it is effected.

Ada Gray, well known for her long portrayal of the leading role in "East Lynne," died at New York City after a long illness.

Senator Hanna said street railways ought to pay dividends of seven per cent, and hold franchises in perpetuity.

Sergeant Coon, of Troop H, Thirtieth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Keough, Mont., was drowned while attempting to swim the Yellowstone River.

Mrs. Marie A. Hopkins, widow of the American Minister to Argentina, was instantly killed by a street car in St. Louis, Mo.

After cutting his wife's throat with a razor at Phillipsburg, Kan., Chester Westbrook killed himself.

The safe and vault in the court house at Ipswich, Edmunds County, S. D., were robbed of \$2700 in gold, presumably by some one familiar with the office.

Governor Odell, in a speech in Lowell, N. Y., declared his belief that a reduction of tariff duties would not solve the tariff problem.

President Burt, of the Union Pacific, was held in \$3000 bail for trial at Omaha, Neb., charged with obstructing the liberty of strike leaders.

In a trolley car collision at Hubbard, Ohio, Motorman Joseph Thomas was killed and S. S. Bott fatally injured.

Burglars took \$800 in stamps and money from the postoffice at Ridgeway, Tenn.

A New York society woman mourns the loss of a snuggled \$20,000 pearl necklace taken from her on the pier by customs officers.

One of the Armour officials declared in Omaha, Neb., that the great meat packers' combination had been effected.

Russell Sage declared that J. Pierpont Morgan could settle the coal strike, and regard for the public welfare made it obligatory on him to act.

Water spouts formed about five miles off Cape May, N. J., before many spectators.

Ariel Mitchellson, of Tariffville, Conn., said he had hired 200 chorus girls in New York City to work in tobacco fields.

## FOREIGN.

Sir Thomas Lipton's third challenge for the America's Cup will be issued in September.

Members of the Cuban House of Representatives, resenting the granting of the Casanueva franchise, are urging the impeachment of President Palma.

The King of Italy, as the guest of Emperor William, entered the city of Berlin in state; subsequently, at a banquet, speeches renewing the pledges of the Triple Alliance were made by the Emperor and the King.

The increased demand from the United States sent up the prices of iron and steel products in Great Britain.

Yuan Shih Kai is reported to have memorialized the Chinese throne to keep Wu Ting-fang in Washington another term.

Cuba's budget showed a surplus of \$3,000,000 over \$15,000,000 estimated expenses.

The Italian Court Circular announced that Queen Helena expects her accouchement in December.

The Netherlands refused to recognize the blockade of Venezuelan ports.

Heavy rain storms in Lower Austria and Bohemia resulted in severe damage to crops.

# MILLIONS BET ON RACES

\$13,200,000 Wagered at Saratoga During the Season Just Ended.

Bookmakers Did Not Reap the Harvest They Expected—Large Individual Winnings—Whitney Complimented.

Saratoga, N. Y.—Thirteen million two hundred thousand dollars is the most conservative estimate given by experts of the amount wagered at the Saratoga race track during the season which has just ended.

Senator Patrick H. McCarren is of the opinion that at least \$600,000 a day, on an average, has been placed with the bookmakers. Bookmaker Joe Ullman, who handled \$129,000 one day and broke the record a few days later by handling \$159,000, declares that on certain days nearly or quite \$2,000,000 had been wagered. The McCarren and the Ullman statements are regarded generally as the conservative and the extreme.

These figures do not include any private bets which may have been made. The Gates, the Drakes and the Pittsburgh "Phils" have hit the bookies so hard at times that the sixty odd men who have done business for the twenty-two days have not reaped the harvest some of them expected. A careful observer of their doings said that he doubted if the bookies could count on more than two per cent profit at the track. This would give them only \$264,000 to the good, out of which must be taken at least \$100,000 for expenses.

The biggest individual winning on a single day was scored by "Pittsburg Phil" when he cleared up \$60,000.

John W. Gates, who has made miserable every bookmaker whenever he went down the line, achieved the distinction of winning the largest sum placed on a single horse. He cashed in \$50,000 on High Chancellor the day he left for Denver to wrestle with Osgood for control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

John A. Drake has once or twice pocketed \$40,000 as a day's winnings, but he and other Westerners lost heavily by backing Articulate, a nag which has proved a sore disappointment to Chicago and St. Louis plungers.

At the close of the last day's racing President Whitney exchanged congratulations with directors and others interested in the Saratoga Association upon the completion of the most successful season on record. For half an hour President Whitney either acknowledged or dodged bouquets hurled at him by the Belmonts, Hitchcocks, Wilsons, Follansbees, Wrcdens, Dwyers and Alexandres upon his admirable management of the affairs of the corporation.

Treasurer Andrew Miller estimates that when the books are balanced the profits will not be far from \$130,000, against \$70,000 in 1901. The usual five per cent dividend will be declared. The surplus will be devoted to new yearling stables, training track and other improvements.

## WHAT! CHANGE HER HAIR?

She Would Quit Uncle Sam's Employ First, and Die.

Washington, D. C.—A young woman pressfeeder in the Government Printing Office has given up her job rather than change the style of doing up her hair.

The foreman of the press room told her she must change it or quit, as it interfered with her duty as a pressfeeder. She appealed to Private Secretary Ricketts, who is looking after affairs in the absence of Public Printer Palmer. Mr. Ricketts courteously discouraged her.

"I am sorry, madam," he said, "that you are having serious differences with Mr. McWharland. I would not attempt for anything in the world to suggest to you how to wear your hair, which, I am sure, is most attractive, but the complaint is that your hair interferes with the feeding of the presses and causes the spoiling of many sheets of paper."

The young woman went home.

## "MILLIONAIRE JONES" WAS A MYTH

Boston-Chicago Mystery Explained as Ruse to Extort Funds.

Chicago.—The mystery surrounding the supposed death of "Philetus Jones, millionaire," of Boston, whose death notice recently appeared in Chicago newspapers, was cleared up by the confession of John A. I. Lee, a local real estate broker, that he had invented "Mr. Jones" in order to secure real estate commissions.

He planned a ruse whereby "Mr. Jones" was to buy extensively of Chicago property for hotel purposes. An agreement was drawn up between the supposed Jones and a real estate owner and a commission was promised. These promised commissions were offered as security for a loan. Suspicion was cast on Lee when the death notice appeared. In explanation, Lee, who is an old man, said that he felt sure he could have sold the property to some one if he had had time. It is said no prosecution will result.

## LANDSLIPS KILL HUNDREDS.

Ruin in Two Indian Towns Caused by the Overflowing of Rivers.

Calcutta, India.—Heavy rains have caused the Rivers Bagmati and Vishnumati to overflow. Serious landslips have resulted and hundreds of persons in the cities of Baatgaon and Patan have been killed.

The Bagmati and Vishnumati are tributaries of the Ganges. The inundated region is in the extreme north of Hindostan.

## Jameson Speaks of the Raid.

Dr. Jameson made his first speech in two years to the Cape House of Assembly, at Cape Town, South Africa. He said the abortive raid was a bad blunder, but penance had been done, and he thought the affair might now be forgotten by fair-minded men.

## Ostracism For Bachelors' Club.

A young woman of Dedham, Mass., has started a movement among her unmarried sisters in that town to doom the members of the Bachelors' Club to perpetual ostracism.

# SOUTHERN FARM TOPICS

Devoted Exclusively to the Interest of Dixie Farmers.

## Valuable as a Land Improver.

Sand vetch, sometimes called hairy vetch, may be sown up to the end of October. This crop makes a more certain stand than crimson clover—indeed, it rarely fails. Sow twenty pounds of seed to the acre, with half a bushel of wheat or winter oats. It makes a great crop for cutting for green feed in the spring or for hay. In an experiment made in Tennessee sand vetch grown alone yielded seven and three-fourths tons of green forage to the acre and one and three-fourths tons of cured hay. When grown with wheat it made three and three-fourths tons of hay, and with oats one and one-half tons per acre. It is valuable as an improver of the land, making an excellent green fallow to plow down for the corn crop. An average crop will supply as much nitrogen to the acre as a ton of cotton-seed meal.

## Essentials to a Good Wheat Crop.

Experiments made in many different sections all emphasize the fact that early plowing and frequent and perfect cultivation of the land for a period of six weeks or two months before sowing the seed has more influence on the yield of the wheat and winter oat crop than even the quantity of fertilizer applied to the land. Set the plows to work as early as the land is in good plowing order, and plow deeply. Follow with a heavy harrow as soon as possible so as to break the furrow slices, and thus conserve the moisture and encourage the germination of weed seeds. If at all cloddy, roll and then harrow again. Repeat this as often as can be conveniently done, and thus get rid of weeds and secure a fine compact seed bed. These are essentials to a good wheat crop.

## Two Crops From One Field.

Occasionally some enthusiast will study how to raise two crops from a piece of ground in a single year. This is commendable and is studying along right lines, but the great majority should plan how to grow one good crop rather than a half or two-thirds of a crop. Plant an early variety of potatoes early and about the time they are finished, so far as culture is concerned, plant California cream beans between the rows. Cultivate the beans, taking care not to injure the potatoes. The potatoes may be dug by hand or with a fork, and marketed when prices are best (very early). If this is not desirable, the beans can be pulled when ripe and piled up or taken off the field and the potatoes dug in the usual manner.

## Cabbages For Fall Cutting.

Cabbages for fall cutting should be put into rich ground, and their growth hastened as much as possible by frequent cultivation, and the application of nitrate of soda as a top dressing. Apply 100 pounds to the acre, sowed down each side of the rows. If worms trouble them dust with a mixture of air-slaked lime and salt, when moist with dew or rain, or they may be sprayed with kerosene emulsion. Paris green may be used when the plants are small and before they begin to head, but we advise caution in the use of this poison on vegetables. Hot water (130 degrees F.), will kill the worms and not hurt the cabbage.

## Saving Pea Vine Hay.

There are many ways of saving pea hay, and it is a hard thing to say which is the best way. I have tried several ways, and all did very well with one exception. A good deal depends upon the weather. They can be cut and put in small heaps then left to remain this way for several days, then they can be hauled and packed away in the barn. It will not do to let them lay on the ground until cured, as they shatter so badly when hauled, losing nearly all the leaves, which makes the best food. The way I like best is to get pronged poles, say nine feet long, put in the ground about eighteen inches, making small stacks over the field. This is very quick work, as hands can carry the vines on forks quicker than they can be hauled, because a radius of twelve yards will make a stack where the peas are good. Should there not be poles convenient having prongs, a straight pole and tack slats some four feet long, and stack on these. As the vines begin to cure, of course they settle and the prongs or slats cause the air to pass through the stacks, making the vines cure nice and bright. Vines put up in this way are liable to damage if they are not put up very well, though I have hauled them up the beginning of winter, and they were not damaged at all, the stock eating them in preference to anything else.—P. H. Mangum, Jr., in the Progressive Farmer.

## Sun-Scald on Apple Trees.

This is quite a frequent form of injury seen on orchard trees. It affects the bark on the southwest side of the trunk, and appears to be caused almost exclusively to trees with long exposed trunks which lean toward the

northeast. It is considered a form of winter injury. The long exposed trunk receives the rays of sun at right angles, a condition favorable to the bad results following rapid alternate freezing and thawing. The bark dies and borers and fungi soon make their appearance.

The trouble often starts with the slender high headed tree obtained from the nursery. Winds soon cause such trunks to become leaning. The trees set should be sturdy and low headed. Such may then be set erect, otherwise it is well to lean the trunk to the southwest somewhat, as practical orchardists frequently recommend, and an effort made to secure a lower head.

Paring away the diseased parts and covering the wound with a mud plaster will assist the wound in healing. Stiff yellow clay mixed with cow manure to give toughness and prevent cracking and containing also a small amount of sulphur, make a good material for the purpose. A board, or two of them, nailed together trough fashion and placed against the tree, answers a good purpose, as would any material affording shade, such as laths or corn-stalks.—Ernest Walker, Arkansas Experiment Station.

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## King Edward's Head.

Some of the phenological experts have lately been devoting their attention to the head of the king, and the investigation shows, according to the Popular Phenologist, that his Majesty is of "a very practical frame of mind." Here are some further details:

His Majesty wears a 6 7/8 hat; thus the circumference measurement where the hat is worn is 21 3/4 inches, and the measurement around the perceptive as nearly as possible 22 1/2 inches. His Majesty's head is rather wide and powerfully developed at the base of the brain and in the regions of the perceptive organs. His leading phenological organs, and those which influence his character the greatest, are his sense powers of observation, combined with large friendship, amative, benevolence, agreeableness, aliveness, comparison, imitation, sublimity, veneration, hope, language and executive.

That his Majesty "is exceedingly warm-hearted, friendly, adaptable, generous-minded, sympathetic, respectful, gallant, polite, sensitive in his feelings, and very companionable," we are also told, and a good deal more besides.