

GRANT MONUMENT.

Chicago Honors the Nation's Deceased Hero.

Unveiling of the Equestrian Statue at Lincoln Park—Magnificent Street Parade—Judge Gresham's Tribute to the Memory of the Great Soldier.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The superb equestrian statue erected by the citizens of Chicago to the honor of the late Gen. U. S. Grant was unveiled to-day in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The ceremonies were at once impressive and inspiring. Business in the city had been almost wholly suspended. The banks, exchanges, government and municipal offices were closed and the employed classes generally were given a holiday. The result



GEN. U. S. GRANT.

was an outpouring of people from the heart of the city, such as has been seldom witnessed here. It was recalled by many of those who flocked toward Lincoln park to-day that a similar exodus under far different circumstances, however, had occurred just about twenty years ago. This is October 7. Two days from now and Chicago will pass the twentieth anniversary of her great fire. On the 9th of October, 1871, thousands of refugees, homeless and impoverished, sought shelter in Lincoln park, and for days afterwards tents were pitched for these people around the very spot which now marks the site of the Grant monument. In different spirits and with different purpose did the immense crowds move through the north side of the city to-day. In October, 1871, this entire section was a wilderness of ruin. To-day it is rebuilt more beautiful and more substantial than ever. The scorched and withered leaves of the trees in Chicago's prettiest park have long since given place to emerald foliage. The great calamity of 1871 is almost forgotten, and the city which was then sunk in the depths of despair is now more prosperous and hopeful than at any period in its remarkable history.

The great soldier of the rebellion had scarcely breathed his last before the project of erecting a fitting monument to his memory was broached here. It was scarcely suggested before the necessary amount of money was raised by popular subscription. The complete work would have been exhibited to the public one year ago had not the great casting met with an accident. From the very first there has never been a question raised as to the means necessary for the completion of the project. The entire matter was settled at the start with that business-like promptitude characteristic of Chicago, and to-day the noblest monument on American soil was un-

their regular officers. In addition to the merchantmen, the lake in front of the park was occupied by a fleet of excursion steamboats, numerous private yachts, tug boats, etc. Frequent cañons were fired and the national colors displayed conspicuously from every masthead.

The arrangements for the disposition of the crowds were quite perfect. These were in charge of Gen. Joseph Stockton, assisted by the entire police department, and particularly by Inspector Schaeck, in whose district Lincoln park is located. The procession having reached the park a barrier was erected at the Lake Shore drive and no vehicles were permitted to follow. The space around the monument was roped off. This space extended north of the monument about six hundred feet to a path leading across one of the lake bridges. Ropes were also placed one hundred feet south of the electric fountain. In each case these lines extended east to the new regatta course. On the west the spectators were allowed to approach the edge of the drive skirting the monument. All the space outside of these boundaries and the entire new Lake Shore drive was open to spectators. No vehicles were admitted, so that the view from any point on the drive was unobstructed. The view from the lake was also clear, and thousands of people witnessed the ceremonies from the decks of vessels. A temporary bridge was thrown across the break in the esplanade for the convenience of spectators, and three pontoon bridges were swung across the regatta course. The managers endeavored in every way to carry out the idea that this was a popular demonstration and did everything possible to provide for the populace, but at best the crowd was so great that, on all such occasions, thousands were unable to get within sight of the monument, and, of course, thousands were correspondingly disappointed.

The gunboats anchored six hundred feet east of the new drive and opposite the monument. The land saluting battery was placed east of the electric fountain and west of the regatta course. The speaker's platform was erected east of the monument in the drive beneath. On one end of the stone abutments of the base of the monument a number of old flags used in the campaigns were seen. On the opposite end the modern military flags and banners of participating bodies were placed.

The parade was one of the grandest and in many respects one of the most peculiar this city has ever seen. Some of the novel features were the appearance in line of the ex-confederate soldiers resident in Chicago, members of the Southern society, and one thousand uniformed letter carriers. The military display was the finest ever witnessed here, the soldiers of Fort Sheridan taking a prominent part and attracting universal attention. Gen. Nelson O. Miles was the chief marshal, and the following was the order:

- First division—Composed of one division of city police, under command of Chief of Police McCloughry, in columns of companies, the first on foot followed by mounted companies.
Second division—Composed of a regiment of United States infantry, a battery of United States artillery, a regiment of the national guard and the cavalry of the national guard in the order named.
Third division—Composed of societies of the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Cumberland.
Fourth division—Composed of the governors of states, Judge Walter Q. Gresham the congressman of the day, and other invited guests in carriages.
Fifth division—Composed of members of the Grand Army of the Republic under command of the department commander.
Sixth division—Composed of veterans and sons of veterans.
Seventh division—Composed of civic societies.

The orders of Gen. Miles were concise and to the point. All organizations taking part in the parade were told to assemble in Lake Front park not later than 10 a. m. When everything was in readiness the column moved to Lincoln park in the following order: The movement commenced from the left and as opportunity offered the several divisions fell into line in their appointed places. The route taken was north on Michigan avenue, crossing Rush street bridge, north on Rush street to Bellevue place, east to Lake shore drive, north to the monument. The military took its position in line of regiments, closed in mass to the west of the monument, facing east. The third division took its position to the left of the monument, facing west, while the fourth division went to the same position, but nearer the speakers' stand. The fifth, sixth and seventh divisions were distributed in the same neighborhood to the best possible advantage. One of the features of the parade was six hundred high school boys in the sixth division, escorted by the Sons of Veterans.

After the unveiling Judge Walter Q. Gresham made the following address: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is hardly necessary on this occasion to enter upon any minute account of the life and deeds of the man to whose memory this beautiful statue has been erected. They are the minds of the people are as familiar as household words. Wherever his history is read, in whatever nook and corner of the habitable globe there exists an intelligent interest in the strength and perpetuity of our institutions, the name and fame of the illustrious soldier, who was at once their product and their preserver, have preceded aught that may now be said of him. In this audience, at the metropolis of the state in whose borders the war found him poor and obscure, and gave him an opportunity for a career, and many who know him intimately, and there are few

incidents of his public or private life are unknown to those who have been watching indiscriminately on the scene of his life as they are entitled to our special attention and will bear frequent repetition, because they serve to illustrate personal characteristics which make him a worthy subject of idealization of our democratic republic, and are worthy of our constant emulation. Many of these traits of character are strictly individual, and are interesting only because they belong to a striking and distinguished personality, while there are others that have special qualities, which ought to be regarded with favor by his countrymen, for they are such as are essential to the maintenance of popular institutions. Even a critic so captious and exacting as the late Matthew Arnold discovered many in Grant's modest suppression of his own participation in the historical events of which he gives an account in his official report of them, and in his autobiography. He was remarkably free from that vanity and conceit which have been the weakness of



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

many great minds, and which seem to be the peculiar vice of men who have risen like him from humble antecedents to a lofty eminence. He had none of the strain of the First Napoleon, as it was revealed in his private letters, his hurried addresses to the army, and his official reports. He was an assumption that he was a man of destiny, and none of the boastfulness with which Caesar announced his victories in Asia Minor to the Roman senate, ever manifested itself in the speech or writings of the victorious leader of our armies. Greatness was never more unconscious of itself than it was in him. In the flush and heat of victory, after a long and desperate struggle for it, when the blood is up and the nerves are tense, the equilibrium of the calmest and steepest men is apt to be disturbed, and exhibitions of their extreme satisfaction with themselves are not very scarce. But the triumphs of Grant from Belmont to Appomattox never destroyed his balance, or affected the habitual moderation of his utterance or demeanor.

There is nothing of the brag in any of his official reports or dispatches; there is no arrogance, no regard for dramatic effect, no parade of himself. They are plain and simple statements of fact without any waste of words or rhetorical display, and might have been prepared by any competent and unprejudiced reporter. The obvious and uniform purpose of all of them is to give the authorities at Washington a faithful and accurate account of the situation at the front, and nothing more. Even with the confederacy at his feet, as a final testimony of his skill and prowess as a military leader, and that he would do anything like exhibition and stopped the job last firing of a salute in his command as soon as the sound of the cannon reached his ears. The glittering uniform of the conquered leader of the confederate armies contrasted strangely with the plain and simple habiliments of the conqueror, but Grant was more intent upon the result of the conference between them than his own appearance in it. And it was not the result of the surrender of the confederate armies and final cessation of hostilities upon which he occupied his mind. In that supreme moment he ceased to be the leader of the union army only, and thought and acted with broad and enlightened statesmanship and patriotism for the whole reunited country. He thought of restoring to the people the rights which had been taken from them, and of making the road towards patriotic citizenship easy for them. He thought of the waste lands and impoverished communities of the south, which were again under the old flag, and quickened a returning sense of obligation to the southern people, and the soldierly soldier the horse or mule which had belonged to him, and might be used again in making and garnering the crops on which he and his family would depend for their sustenance. He thought more of giving an impulse to the patriotic feelings and sentiments of a disorganized people of aiding them in the maintenance of their selves, of bringing them back into social as well as political relations with the rest of the country, than upon his own part and lot in the accomplishment of these salutary ends.

The great confederate general was shown that respect that generous natures always accord to misfortune bravely borne, and proved by his conduct and bearing the truth of the remark, that the greatest reverses are most easily sustained by a dignified and noble man. He and those who fought under him with unsurpassed courage were touched by the victor's delicate consideration for their feelings and welfare.

Grant's magnanimous nature was incapable of anything else. In the struggle that ended in final capitulation he was not actuated by the spirit of revenge or hate, or by aught else than a high sense of patriotic duty. Wrong as they were, and as they would be regarded by impartial history, he did not question the sincerity of the great mass of those who were opposed to us, nor did he seek to impair their history. He also said: "Such history will do full credit to the courage, endurance and soldierly ability of the American citizen, no matter what section of the country he hails from, or in what ranks he fought." The failure of the southern people was not due to any lack of courage or persistence, or leadership in the field, but it was the inevitable result of their having undertaken an impossible task. It is natural that men who were capable of such an effort should be full of friendship, and so long as they are loyal to the flag of the union, brave and generous men will not censor them for cherishing an affectionate regard for one another, and for strewing flowers on the graves of their fallen comrades.

The suppression or effacement of one's self is not an art, and is not a highly meritorious. A modest estimate of one's powers may be quite justified by the facts. An underestimate of one's powers may be a fault. Grant had extraordinary abilities, and while he never dwelt upon, or thought about their greatness or measured, or compared them with the abilities of others, he knew just what they were, their extent and limitations, what might be accomplished by them, and what was beyond their reach. He was never misled by rating himself too high, or too low. The time was when which he entered upon the engagement at Belmont rapidly disappeared as his powers were tested in subsequent campaigns and battles. In Mexico he had shown unmistakable sense and courage in a subordinate capacity, but in the late war he began to study himself as a commander and leader of men, and he soon mastered the lesson.

As he became conscious of his powers he relied with unshaken confidence upon his own judgment. He hesitated in no emergency, but he succeeded in great emergencies by his native strength of will and intellect, and his resolute persistence where men of more learning and better versed in military science, but with less natural capacity, would have failed. What they are obliged to learn, he seemed to know intuitively, and he succeeded in elementary maxims of war, without hesitation, when they were plainly

the outgrowth of conditions radically different from those which confronted him. He was equal to any command or emergency. But there was no affectation of dash or brilliancy about his movements. The modesty of his campaigns and battles were not without effect, without deliberation and an intelligent comprehension of the obstacles in his path and the means at his command for overcoming them. And having once entered upon the execution of his plans, reverse which were not his, he was not deterred, and far-advanced success, or disqualification for service upon unexpected advantages and profits by them. Obstacles which which seemed insurmountable to others only served to inspire him with determination to overcome them. "Forti strengthened his resolution and brightened his intellect." He saw facts and situations as they really were and acted with reference to them as realities. Napoleon's genius may have been more active and brilliant, but if he had been endowed with judgment as strong and unerring he would never have ventured upon the disastrous Russian campaign. With a definite end always in view, without wavering or vacillation, and ever ready to change his plans, to adjust his plans to any change of circumstances, Grant pressed determinedly on to an invariably successful termination. He never lost the fruits of victory through inactivity. The final movement on Vicksburg was begun at a time when the patriotic confidence in the north was at its lowest ebb, and the confidence of the government to suppress the rebellion by arms, and some of them were ready to terminate the flow of blood, and the lavish expenditure of money, by compromise. Voluntary submission had nearly been effected. Delay was never more dangerous, and he realized that a speedy capture of the strongly fortified city and the opening of the Mississippi river from its source to its mouth were essential to federal success. He boldly approached the city, and while it was in possession of the enemy, both above and below him, and with a vigor and skill which have never been surpassed by the great soldiers of any age or country, he threw his army against the divisions of the enemy, and ended with the investment and capture of the enemy's stronghold. The campaign was begun and prosecuted amid the virulent censure of himself popular clamor for his removal, the jealous and malignant envy of some of his faithful and trust-worthy subordinates, but it went steadily on until it reached a triumphant conclusion. It ended the fate of the confederacy, restored confidence in the efficiency of our arms, and the moral and political position of the people everywhere, and all but the quiet and unobtrusive soldier who had brought it about, and for whom it was a personal triumph, as well as a union victory, gave way to a delirium of joy and exultation. He was not a man of a high opinion of himself, and he was not a man of a high opinion of others. He was silent, thoughtful, patient and sincere. He commanded himself as successfully as he commanded armies, and where he led, all felt safe against the consequences of incapacity or rashness.

Although designated as West Point, he was not a professional soldier. Instead of liking war, he abhorred it as the greatest of human calamities, and his temperament inclined to peace. He engaged in our last war because he recognized it was the only means of maintaining the union and securing unbroken peace. It was a war which he was willing to make any sacrifice, even life itself. He could not have lived in any war of aggression or conquest, for he was the friend and benefactor, rather than an oppressor or destroyer of the people. Ambition never stirred his senses, and he never sought to advance his name by acts of cruelty or tyranny. None welcomed the return of peace with more cordiality, and none saw the quiet disbanding of his army of bronzed and hardened veterans, and their resumption of peaceful pursuits, with a greater pleasure than he. When the struggle was over, he did not believe that because military force had saved the union it was a proper instrument of government in time of peace. In his last days, while bearing with serenity and fortitude the torments of an incurable disease, on Mount McGregor, he gave his life a final retrospect, and it was the reunion of the warlike sections under the old flag that gave him the greatest satisfaction, and enabled him to close his eyes for the sleep of death with the comforting reflection that his work had been well done and would outlive him.

The monument before us is dedicated to the illustrious general of our armies, rather than to the chief magistrate of our republic, and it is therefore meet that my address should dwell more on his military than his civil life. We are not here to praise his merits, or his defects as chief executive he was unquestionably our greatest soldier, and his matchless achievements in the field and his influence upon the fate of his country amply justify this beautiful testimonial. So long a lover of peace, and so long a champion of heroic deeds and unselfish patriotism, the memory of Grant will be venerated. Some of the acts of his civil administration were really worth more to the country and the world than the skill routine and solemn respectability of many of his predecessors. While many have written about the uselessness and wickedness of war as an agency for the settlement of controversies between nations and urged the substitution of more civilized methods, it was reserved for our great soldier to reduce the theory to practice. It was the successful leader of our armies, in our greatest war, who took the lead in bringing the civilized world to a practical recognition of the value of a peaceful arbitration of international disputes, and the result of which was a monument to his memory, which will outlive those of bronze and stone. His moral influence extends infinitely beyond the immediate parties to it, or the age in which it was negotiated. More than once he displayed independence, high courage and a strong sense of duty by vetoing legislation which seriously threatened the public welfare. It is a mistake to suppose that popular government is an art or a mystery. Some of the details of administration require special training and experience. But in its broad policies in the adjustment of the ends for which it was organized, in the promotion of its purposes, men like Grant, who feel rightly and see clearly, who have a sound judgment, and saving common sense, and who will resolutely assert themselves under all circumstances, may be safely trusted with its affairs and destinies. It would not be popular government if it were otherwise. The men who have left the profoundest impress on our history, were not so much distinguished for their wealth, or their erudition, or their scientific attainments, or their distinguished rank. These qualities are essential ingredients of political manhood, and they are no less useful and necessary in peace than in war. We need men possessing them to resist the aggressions of those who would destroy the rights of the people, and to lead the people only to the adept and initiated, who assume the management of them by virtue of their capacity for the deft and artful manipulation of their fellows. Their influence upon the country is corrupt and instantly the art of political reality constantly enlarges under it. According to their views the whole interest that any citizen has in municipal, state or national government is

measured by what he can make out of it. It is worse than idle, to shut our eyes to the existence of corrupt methods and practices in our politics, which threaten to subvert our free institutions. The people are often cheated at a distance, and in legislation, and prizes which should be the reward of honest merit are too frequently bestowed upon the cunning and the unscrupulous. Real freedom is not secured by the people unless the laws are executed by their honest citizens, and their freedom of action is as much impeded when it is corruptly influenced as if controlled by force. The man who accepts a bribe of any sort places his conscience and judgment in the vilest bondage. He is no longer free. Arguments are wasted on him. Considerations of the public weal or woe do not affect him. Rayonets of the polls would not control his conduct more effectively. And men who contribute money to buy votes, and to bribe the people's representatives, as well as those who disburse property by honest methods, they bear their full share of the public burdens, and so long as the powers of the nation are not perverted to their injury for the enrichment of a few, they will rally to its defense with unselfish and devoted patriotism. The energy and courage have not been dissipated by ease and luxury. There can be no prosperity without public tranquility, and the people will not long remain tranquil under a well-founded belief that the corrupt use of money prevents a free and honest expression of their choice of men and measures. If public opinion cannot be honestly expressed in authorized ways, our elections will become expensive and useless mockery, and free government will exist only in name. Let us not be deceived by more or less brilliant political theories, or by effects without perceptible change in the mode of administration. Some of the worst tyrannies the world has ever known were maintained under popular forms. Men like Grant who have sprung from the people, with strong and resolute character, unspoiled by luxury, clear-minded and head-headed, able to see men and things as they really are, undecieved by outward show and conventionality, are worth more to our nation than all its more cunning, self-seeking politicians, its political theorists, its placatores. In war and peace these qualities lie at the foundation of all true character. A nation not only needs such men but they are indispensable to it. In times of peril it may perish without them.

It is not improper at this time to call attention to the influence and practices which lower our national standard and, unchecked, threaten disaster. Engrossed in the cares of business and laborious occupations, men seem inattentive to the requirements of citizenship, but they do not consciously and willfully shirk their responsibilities when they are clearly seen and fully understood. They may be slow to act but when danger becomes imminent they will assert themselves again as they have in the past. They will not allow the republic to perish from neglect. The patriotism of our nation is still strong in the people, it is neither God nor short-lived. It grows and strengthens with honest appeals to it, and it may be appealed to with confidence for the vindication of good measures. It increases with every draft that is made upon it, and while it may become silent through neglect, it does not cease to exist. Its voice may be unheeded for a season, and may be drowned by the noisier tones of greed and selfishness, but it will be heard again. It patiently submits to many affronts, and quietly endures many indignities, but in its temporary silence it gathers an accumulation of energy, and when the limit of its endurance has been reached, its commanding voice breaks forth on the startled air, trumpet-tongued, and against its mighty tones no other voice dares to contend. It was so when our last war swept over the land. The spirit of patriotism which was then roused from an apparent slumber became dominant and pervasive. It extended everywhere, and touched every body. It reigned supreme. The ordinary concerns of men were subordinated to it. The war did not create it, but roused it into action, gave it direction, and furnished scope and opportunity for the assertion of itself. In our armies, and behind them, it was a moral force of tremendous energy urging them forward and onward until the supremacy of our cause was finally established.

Our country was settled by men who sought a land which they might love as their own, and pledged their lives and fortunes for the maintenance of its institutions. Our republic was founded in the patriotism of the people, and their love of country was strengthened by the struggle for its defense against foreign aggression. The revolutionary war was a test of the popular patriotism which had been previously implanted, rather than a development of it. The patriotism which was alive in the speeches of Adams and Otis, and in the intrepid conduct of Warren, was a steady and fervent heat in the bosoms of thousands whose names are unknown to history. As a people we have inherited the patriotism of our fathers, and the inheritance has not been quarantined or dissipated. Because it is voiceless among the busy multitude, in the marts, on the farms and in the workshops, we must not think it has ceased to exist, for those were the sources from which our patriotic armies were filled. It is not the noisy and blatant sort of patriotism that finds an easy outlet on the rostrums that is the staminate and the best, it is a stronger and more self-denying passion.

The vast majority of the people are patriotic and sound to the core. In them is our main stay and chief dependence. Our confidence in their steady and unflinching love of country, which is indifferent about any show of itself, and speaks only in acts, will never be misplaced. It was this sort of patriotism that was personified in Grant.

Too True. There is more than one kind of truth-speaking which is not to the truth-speaker's credit. A disappointed fish peddler was belaboring his slow but patient horse in a street in Georgetown, D. C., the other day, and crying his wares at intervals—"Herrin, herrin, fresh herrin!" A tender-hearted lady, seeing his acts of cruelty, put her head out of a second-story window, and said: "Have you no mercy?" "No, mum," was the reply, "nothin' but herrin'."—Forest and Stream.

A Virginia Metaphor. This is somehow a figure that "ingers in the imagination: In a Virginia church, at the end of a revival, there were three persons who were expected to unite with the church. Only two were present; the third, quite an old lady, was prevented by the inclemency of the evening. A lay brother was called on to pray, which he did very fervently, "especially for the sister with one foot in the grave and the other galloping on to eternity."—Harper's Magazine.

STOCK ITEMS.

A cross-bred animal may under some conditions be better for feeding, but never so for breeding, and especially so with the sires.

While there is not much difference in the cost of keeping and feeding a cow, there is as much as 100 per cent. difference in the profit it is possible to realize.

Farmers who are trying to raise light harness horses will find there is more profit in raising good roadsters that are capable of making ten miles an hour than in trying for an exceptionally fast trotter.

The swill barrel should always be as sweet and clean as possible. The sour, greasy, dirty one has sent many a fine lot of pigs to the bone-yard, and the wonder with the owners was what killed the pigs.

Whitewashing the stalls and disinfecting the stables are now in order, if you have not already attended to this kind of work. Well regulated stables are as pleasant and comfortable as pasture fields.

Whenever a farmer sends the heifer calf of a good cow to the butcher he is killing the hen that lays the golden egg. A farmer can raise his own cows far better than he can buy them, and he knows what he has got when he has them, too.

It does not pay to scrimp in feeding because feed is scarce and high. This is particularly true with young and growing stock of all kinds. Light feeding is against proper development and consequently an expensive method of stock raising. Select sound, sweet feed and then familiarize yourself with the principles of feeding.

How to ventilate a stable without a draught on the stock is a problem to be solved. The difficulty is that the direction in which the wind may be blowing influences the ventilation. By having a ventilation at each end of the stable, and opening one or both according to the conditions, is the only way in which the stock can be protected.

Because sheep eat weeds is no reason for keeping them on a diet of that kind entirely. They prefer a variety, and will eat many substances in the field that cattle will not touch, but sheep should be given a feed at the feed rack when they come up at night. When this is done regularly they will learn to appear at the barnyard without the necessity of sending to the fields for them.

Hauling out and scattering feed upon the ground may lessen the work somewhat, but it wastes the feed and the manure. When stock are fed upon the ground, whether grain or roughness, it is very rarely the case that the stock will eat up what is given them as clean as if fed in mangers, racks or feeding boxes. It is true that stock can be starved so that they will eat up all that is given them, but in a majority of cases this will be wasting more feed than to allow them to leave what they tramp down.

FARM NOTES.

About these days the farmer should be sure and save about three times as much seed corn as he will be likely to need.

The less potatoes are handled the better they will keep; arrange how they are to be stored and then sort them as they are dug.

While chickens may be hatched and raised at all seasons of the year, the system of management should be changed according to the season. No one plan will last the entire season.

A good way to reduce bones for fertilizing purposes is to break them into fragments and place them in layers in a heap of fermenting manure—fresh manure from the stables, for example.

The first thing to do with the potatoes is to sort them, selecting the best and most perfect specimens to use as seed next season. The yield of the potato crop largely depends on the kind of seed used.

Don't throw the manure of your fowls out under the eaves to be damaged by the rain and sun. Better let it remain where it is, using plenty of lime to keep the stock clean and absorb the liquids.

Keya Paha county, Neb., one of the smallest in the state, received the eighth premium for farm products at the state fair. This county produced of 38 47 bushels, rye 40 bushels and wheat 35 bushels to the acre.

While the guinea is a good table fowl it is not a good market fowl, and it is only in exceptional cases that they can be marketed to a good advantage. Their meat is the nearest approach to wild fowls in flavor of any kind.

No portion of the grain crop need be lost. The broken grains and screenings of all kinds are excellent for poultry. A flock of hens will find a large portion of their subsistence around the barnyard, while all stubble fields should be given to turkeys and geese until seeded down with another crop.

At the Ohio experiment station tests were made with the various fertilizers to determine their value on wheat. In 1890 some increase was produced by each of the fertilizers used, but the increase was not sufficient to pay the cost of the fertilizer, except with nitrate of soda and barn-yard manure. In 1891 the superphosphates had in each case appeared to decrease the yield, and only nitrate of soda, either alone or with potash, had produced any increase, which, however, was not sufficient to justify its use.

Notes.

One of the common uses now made of the apple crop in many sections is to convert a large portion of it into vinegar. With many farmers this has entirely superseded making cider for a beverage, and the fact that less care is needed in gathering the fruit is found fully as profitable. When made in large quantities the process begins as soon as enough apples have fallen from the trees to furnish a supply.

The change from old to new corn should always be made gradually in order to avoid ill effects.