THE KENT NEWS:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND
OFFICE IN KENT NEWS BUILDING
WM. B. USILTON FRED G. USILTON.
WM. B. USILTON & SON,
Editors and Proprietors.
SUBSCRIPTION: $1 *PER ANNUM*
strictly in advance. If not paid in advance $1.50 may be charged.
SIX MONTHS, 50 CENTS; THREE MONTHS, 25 CENTS
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE solicited, but all articles must be accompanied by responsible names.

Kent News.

Vol. 54. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND: SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1894. No. 1.

SAMUEL BECK. W. S. WALKER.

BECK & WALKER,

FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS,

OFFER TO THE FARMERS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTIES

FERTILIZERS OF ALL KINDS!

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR SPECIAL BRANDS FOR THE

Spring Crop of 1894

Corn, Oats, Tomatoes, Potatoes,

ASPARAGUS and GENERAL TRUCK.

All of these goods will be in first-class mechanical condition, and only the best materials obtainable will be used in their composition. They have been used by a number of our prominent farmers for the past two years, and in all cases have given satisfactory results. We would be glad to refer intending purchasers of Fertilizers to the parties who have used them. All of our brands of goods are prepared under the personal supervision of MR. P. B. HOLLIS, who is well known in this community as an experienced agricultural chemist.

BUSINESS OFFICE in the KENT NEWS Building, where we shall be pleased to see our friends and the public.

Chestertown, Md., March 3, 1894.

PEERLESS!

TRADE MARK

CORN and TOMATO PHOSPHATE!

The leading farmers and canners throughout New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland speak in its highest praise, declaring it to be positively THE CHEAPEST, THE SAFEST and THE BEST in use. Once a trial, always a patron. Wouldn't it be a good idea for you to try them? Farmers who have not tried our Tomato Phosphate will consult their interest by doing so upon their next crop. Many farmers think that all Phosphates are alike, but a fertilizer apparently the same by analysis on paper may show a Vast difference when tested on the soil.

Testimonials.

KENNEDYVILLE, MD., Jan. 3, 1894.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON—*Gentlemen:*—I used your Peerless Phosphate on Tomatoes and Corn spring of '93 with gratifying results, notwithstanding the extraordinary drought. Will use it again this spring.
Yours respt., LEWIS C. JUSTIS, JR.

WORTON, Dec. 27, 1893.
Gentlemen:—In answer to your question, will say that I think your Tomato Phosphate can't be beat. Whilst I say it myself, the finest average of Tomatoes I ever saw grow were of my own growing this last season, and that, too, with your Phosphate. They were universally admired as my wagons were hauling to the cannery. I believe it to be a first-class stuff, and expect to use more this coming season. W. H. FRENCH.

MR. WM. R. ALLABAND, of Wyoming, Del., says: I used your Fertilizer on Tomatoes by the side of Green Bone Phosphate and Sun Guano. The Green Bone was cracked so high I put it next to the road to show off big, and the Sun Guano next, and the last, Hubbard's, away back, as its merits were kept quiet; but when visitors came to see my patch of Tomatoes, I always pointed out the ground on which all three kinds were, and Hubbard's got the credit of being far superior to the others. When picking time came it was all and all. I have used it on other crops with the same result, and believe it to be the best Phosphate on the market.

MR. J. B. HANWAY, of Joppa, Harford, Md., used the first year 8 tons; next, 24 tons; next, 55 tons; and the next he and his brother used and sold together 98 tons, and it not only gave satisfaction last season, but wherever used.

JAMES R. MASSEY, of Darlington, Harford, Md., says he grew for the canners. Used our goods alongside of Dis. Animal Bone and Oriole Phos., and that his product netted him $14 more per acre.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., 1893.
T. R. HUBBARD & SON—*Gentlemen*:—Yes, the ton of your Tomato Phosphate purchased of you and used last year, did well. I had my Tomatoes in a young pear orchard of one-year-old trees. I applied the Phosphate by sowing broadcast and cultivating it in. The fruit was large, smooth and perfect, and whilst it is almost incredible, feel sure that my yield was 16 tons to the acre, but I know that I am otte paid me for over 15 tons per acre. I know it did splendidly for me.
Respectfully, R. S. EMORY.

CHESTERTOWN, January 3, 1894.
Gentlemen:—I am frank to say that I consider your Tomato Fertilizer a most excellent article. I happened to have a little of Lister's on hand which cost several dollars more than yours, and when I came to the cannery Mr. Downey asked me why it was that some loads of my tomatoes were better than others. I answered, that is easily explained, the good ones are grown with Hubbard's Phosphate. I will want more the coming season.
Respectfully, JAS. A. FRENCH.

CHESTERTOWN, Jan. 2, 1894.
Gents:—In reply to your question as to my opinion in regard to your Tomato Goods, must say it is a good goods from the fact the finest Tomatoes grown and brought to my cannery were grown with your Phosphate. I remember one of my growers would bring some loads that were particularly fine, while others were not. I asked what made the difference, and he replied Hubbard's was used on the best, while another that cost more money, on the others. I believe your Tomato Phosphate to be an excellent article. JOSEPH DOWNEY.

MR. ROBERT MOFFETT, near Chestertown, says:—Notwithstanding the drouth last year the PEERLESS made him the finest tomatoes he ever saw, and that this can also be vouched for by his neighbors.

Please send for one of our Tomato circulars as we have devoted several pages of same to TOMATO Culture telling how to grow a crop from beginning to end.

T. R. HUBBARD & SON,
Manufacturers, Chestertown, Md.
Feb. 3. 1894.

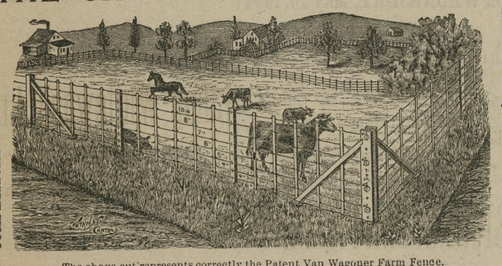
Coupons Not Necessary!

55 Splendid World's Fair Views for 10 cts.

P. T. McFEELY'S Furniture Store,
CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

THE CHAMPION FARM FENCE!

COMPETITORS KNOCKED OUT!



THE FENCE QUESTION SOLVED

The above cut represents correctly the Patent Van Wagoner Farm Fence.

NOW is approaching SPRINGTIME and with it is demanded

Farm, Poultry, Garden and Fancy Fencing!

all of which can be had of the undersigned at Reasonable Prices.

Price of 8-strand, No. 10 Galvanized Wire Fence, Put Up, 65 cents per Rod

If you want this Same Fence at 27 cents per Rod, Buy a Farm Right and you have solved the Fence Question. Call on or address

JOSEPH GUEST

CHILLED PLOWS for Sale at COST. Three-Horse IMPERIAL, $9.50; Two-Horse, $8.50, all complete. JOSEPH GUEST, Chesterown, Md.

JOHN B. HURTT & CO.,

—WHOLESALE—

Drugs, Glass, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,

PUTTY, BRUSHES, &c.

WE HANDLE ONLY PURE GOODS!

322 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.,
(Between Camden and Conway.)
ESTABLISHED IN 1870.

—DEPOT FOR—

"INDIAN TAR BALSAM,"

The Greatest Cough Medicine on Earth!

NO CURE, NO PAY!

The Quick Cure for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness and all Throat and Lung Affections.
Send for circulars. Particular attention paid to MAIL ORDERS. m19-tf.

STEAM BOILERS

—AND—

PROCESS KETTLES

FOR CANNING HOUSES.

JOHN T. COLEMAN
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
No. 321 to 327 North Holliday Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Feb. 27, 1894.

HO, FOR 1894!

HERE WE ARE AGAIN WITH AMMUNITION FOR ANOTHER BIG CAMPAIGN ON ALL SIDES WE HEAR PRAISE FOR THE

Deering Steel Binder!

WITH JOINTED PLATFORM, AND THE

New Deering Ideal Mower,

the only Binder and Mower that never fails.

—THE—

DEERING BINDER TWINE!

is Stronger and Smoother than any other, also runs more feet to the pound.

HYLAND FARM WAGON,

—AND CELEBRATED—

HYLAND FIELD ROLLER!

THE BEST ON EARTH.

WE HAVE THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE
—ASSORTMENT OF—

CHILLED PLOWS

and Plow Castings of all Kinds,

ever offered in the State, at prices CHEAPER than anywhere else in the county.

HARROWS, CULTIVATORS,
PLOW-TREES and HAMES,
all sizes, single, double and three-horse trees.

—GENERAL—

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WE HAVE ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR THE
—CELEBRATED—

Page Woven Wire Fence

a sample of which may be seen at our factory.

Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting a continuance of the same,

I am yours respectfully,

W. A. HYLAND,

m10-tf. GALENA, MARYLAND.

—ANOTHER—

Big Cut in Prices

DO YOU EVER STOP TO THINK THAT

We Can Sell the SAME GOODS for Less Profit Than Our Competitors?

Why? because our expenses are so much less. We figure this way, suppose our expenses are $200 and that of our competitors $600, we can sell the same goods at a profit of 8 per cent. while they, to even things up, would be compelled to sell their goods at a profit of at least 24 per cent. It is unreasonable to ask them to sell at our prices. People come here expecting to buy cheaper than they can elsewhere. Well, we won't disappoint you, we must keep our reputation up for LOW PRICES and SQUARE DEALING.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, WINDOW SHADES and WALL-PAPER.

JOHN BARTLEY,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

FOR the cash FIVE POUNDS OF PURE BLACK PEPPER for $1.
WESTCOTT & DODD.

COME COME

—TO—

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.'S,

—AND—

Select Your Spring Suit as it Here Awaits You!

Our stock this season affords a wider range of choice than ever before. Remember this is headquarters for the man who dresses well and at a moderate cost. We do not wish to become oratorical but think it well to say that due to the financial depression and extreme low value of products,

Clothing Must be Sold at a Similar Low Price,

in order to stay within reach of the wearer, considering this, we have marked our goods accordingly. Our past business transactions we find our best advertisement giving a near One Hundred Cents worth for his Dollar means his future custom. It is useless to say that we are first among clothiers as every one is already educated to this. Experience is one of the chief essentials in merchandising and this we possess, which affords us the opportunity of obtaining best goods at lowest figures. We are thus enabled to offer Men's Suits, consisting of Serges, Flannels and Cassimeres at $4, $4.50 and $5; Men's Wool Suits in Chiviots &c., $5, $5.75, $6 and $7; a complete line of Diagonals, Fancy Worsted and Cassimeres, something nobby, $8, $9 and $10. Youth's Suits, a large assortment, $2.50, to $8; Children's Suits, age 4 and 15 the Finest ever exhibited. Men's Pants, a most complete line at a comparatively low price. Our (Strong Hale) Unlaundered Shirts at 45 cents is a good one. Balbrigan Shirts, 25 and 38 cents, best for the money. Percale Shirts in attachable and detachable collars and cuffs to suit the wearer, for 50c., 75c. and $1. Boy's Waists, 25 to 38 cents. Our line of Hats and Caps is complete and consists of all the New and Nobby Styles in Stiffs, Crush and Straws.

We respectfully invite your attention to above, thanking you for past patronage and soliciting a continuance, we remain yours very truly,

A. FRIEDMAN & CO.,
Opposite Stam's Hall. The First Among Clothiers.

THIRTY-ONE YEARS

—OF—

Experience and Square Dealing!

IS A RECORD WHICH SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Practically with no change in the business except greatly increased facilities for supplying our customers with goods bought in large quantities and at the

Lowest Cash Prices!

Remember Our Motto—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

Our Boot and Shoe Department!

INCLUDING HATS AND CAPS,

occupies a room in the rear of the store. To this we give special care and attention.

F. H. HARPER & SON,
STILL POND, MARYLAND.

BARGAINS

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

WILLIAM MEDDERS & CO.,

NEW CASH STORE!

SUCCESSORS TO GEORGE W. HARPER, STILL POND, MARYLAND,

—DEALERS IN—

Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Hats and Straw Goods, Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Mattings and General Merchandise.

FARM AND GARDEN SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

We are offering our goods, new and old, in a way that circumstances heretofore would not permit us to, owing to our invoicing. Among numerous other things, we are offering the LARGEST LINE OF MATTINGS ever seen in this section, at about half the usual price. Dress Goods, too, the latest novelties, are selling in the same proportionate manner, and Shoes, Slippers and Oxfords were never so cheap, and our line is larger and finer than ever before. We have big lot of old stock Pebbled, Grain and Lasting Top Shoes, also Slippers and Oxfords which were not so much as invoiced, and which we propose to close out in about the same manner, prices ranging from 15c to 50c. per pair, the original price was $1.25 to $3. Our line of Hats are of the latest styles, and the assortment is such as to please any one. We are still running our 5c. counter and have it filled with Fancy Lawns and Dress Goods, Buttons, Stockings, &c., all 5 cents, marked down from 15 and 25 cents.

Our friends and visitors will find us ever willing and pleased to show them our goods cheerfully, and awaiting their calls, we remain,

WM. MEDDERS, & CO.,
"CORNER STORE." STILL POND, MD.

N. B.—We will pay the highest market price in CASH for Country Produce.

STIEFF PIANOS

PRIZE MEDALS:
Centennial Exposition, 1876.
Paris Exposition, 1878.
Atlanta Cotton Exposition, 1881.
New Orleans Exposition, 1884-85.
World's Columbian Exposion, 1893.

Every Piano Fully Warranted for 5 Years.
Terms liberal. Send for Catalogue.

CHAS. M. STEIFF,
BALTIMORE, - - - 9 N. Liberty Street.
PHILADELPHIA, - - - 1204 N. 5th Street.
WASHINGTON, - - - 417 11th Street, N. W.

Plumbing Work!

WILLIAM T. SUTTON,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
has had long experience in practical Plumbing Work, and is now ready to do any work in this line.

HYDRANTS, BATH-TUBS, &c.,
furnished and put in at short notice,

Steam Boilers and Injectors Repaired and Furnished at Lowest Prices.

Shops on Court Street, between law offices of C. T. Westcott, and R. D. Hynson, Esqs. Orders by mail promptly filled.
WILLIAM T. SUTTON,
m17-tf. Chestertown, Md.

OEHM'S ACME HALL.

SPARKLING SPRING STYLES!

Last season's styles were beautiful; this season's are —— the word isn't in the dictionary. The sight of these leading styles is æsthetic delight. We doubt if the mortal breathes who can see these goods and then say *no*. If you are that individual come in and put yourself to the test.

MEN'S SUITS

In all the new and nobby styles and fabrics. Every one a beauty at prices to suit. Splendid lines at $8, $10, $12, $15. You pay $3 to $5 more for the same quality elsewhere.

VALUES RECEIVED

Is an expression that well applies to anything purchased in our Boy's Department. $2.98 buys a handsome Knee Pants Suit worth $4. Our $5 line comprises rare taste and highest quality. Every new idea in Juvenile attire in our grand aggregation.

HATS AND CAPS

For Men and Boys in all the latest shapes and shades are here in tempting variety. Everything that's bright and new is represented in our immense variety. $1.25 buys a splendid Derby worth $2, finer ones at $1.49, $1.70, $.98, $2.40. Sole agents for Youman's Hats, the finest in America.

Men's Furnishings.

Larger assortment than any two houses combined can show, at prices that fully discount them all at 25 per cent. Matchless Dress Shirts 50 cts. Fine Full Dress Shirts to order $1.50 and upward.

OEHM'S ACME HALL,

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS, FURNISHERS, Baltimore & Charles Sts.

Write for Samples and Price List.

Moved

SIDES

THE NEW JEWELER,

Has Moved opposite STAM'S HALL,

Next door to J. H. SIMPERS.

With a LARGER STOCK and LOWER PRICES!

we are better prepared to meet the wants of our customers than heretofore. We handle goods made by reliable manufacturers and guarantee every article to be as represented. A comparison of our prices will prove to you that we save you money on every purchase.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT

is complete and the quality of our work pleases every one.

J. H. SIDES, Jeweler,

opposite Stam's Hall, Chestertown, Md.
Feb. 24, 1894.

CHAS. A. ROUSH.

Diamonds, Fine Jewelry,

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Solid Silver and Plated Ware,

38 West Lexington St., near Liberty.

Complete Department for REPAIRING.

DIAMOND WORK TO ORDER.

THE GRAIN MARKET!

I have been associated with

J. K. B. EMORY & CO.,
318 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.,

for a number of years, and we are in better position now than heretofore to offer farmers inducements to dispose of their Grain through us. Care, promptness and CASH SETTLEMENTS have increased our business. We handle Grain by vessel or railroad. Mr. Emory has been in this business forty years, and we can assure most careful attention to all consignments. All Grain settled for immediately upon delivery. Call on, or address

HIRAM M. BROWN,
March 24, 1894. CHESTERTOWN, MD.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Its Duties and the Men Who Have Filled It.

The office of Comptroller of the State Treasury was created by the constitution of 1851, and the first incumbent was Philip Francis Thomas of Talbot county, who prior to that time had been Governor of the State, member of Congress, and who afterward was United States Commissioner of Patents, Collector of Customs for Baltimore, Secretary of the United States Treasury under Buchanan, elected United Senator, but was denied his seat, and still later member of Congress once more. Ex-Gov. Thomas organized the office of Comptroller and established the financial system which is still in vogue in the management of the State Treasury Department.

Out of the 15 gentlemen who have held this office since its foundation, 10 have been from the Eastern Shore, namely, Philip Francis Thomas, Henry E. Bateman, William H. Parnell, Henry H. Goldsborough, Robert J. Jump, William J. Leonard, Levin Woolford, Thomas J. Keating, J. F. Turner, and Marion De Kalb Smith. Out of these 10 Eastern Shoremen, four have been from Talbot county, namely, Philip Francis Thomas, Henry E. Bateman, Henry H. Goldsborough and J. F. Turner. In fact the office always has been considered one of the perquisites of the Eastern Shore, and there is always a decided "kick" among the politicians across the bay when the exigencies of politics cause a Western Shoreman to be given the nomination.

The Comptroller is the bookkeeper of the State Government, and in his office all the accounts are kept, and by him all the checks for the payment of money due by the State have to be signed. He keeps the accounts of all the collectors and other officials who have financial dealings with the State, and also keeps the accounts of those officers and others to whom the State pays out money as well as the accounts of the various public institutions to whose support the State contributes either a whole or a part of their expenses.

The Comptroller is a member of the Board of Public Works, which board, composed of the Governor, State Treasurer and Comptroller, really manages all the most important affairs of the State Government when the General Assembly is not in session. The Board of Public Works appoints the State Insurance Commissioner, the State Tax Commissioner, the Commander and others in charge of the Oyster Navy, and has general charge of all the property of the State, besides which it keeps a general supervision over the finances of the State, regulates the purchase of bonds and other securities for the sinking funds and makes periodical investigations into the condition of the Treasury.

A comparison of the sources and amounts of revenue between the first year after the Comptrollership was established 43 years ago and the last fiscal year shows some interesting changes.

The total revenue for the first year after the establishment of the office was $968,572.31, $55,358 of this amount being received from a source which would not be tolerated in these times, viz.: $20,299.66 from "licenses to lottery dealers," $9,558.34 from "stamps on lottery tickets," and the further sum of $25,500 from "lotteries for sum received under contract for extinguishing grants of." The total receipts for the year 1892 were $2,533,611.48, a very large increase, and not augmented, it is needless to state, by any partnership in the lottery business.

The total amount paid by clerks of courts in 1852 was only $184,101.90, while last year it reached the sum of $898,323.91, a very decided increase.

Foreign insurance companies could then be counted on the fingers, yielding less than $10,000, while now they number nearly 200 and pay $120,000 into the treasury.

The receipts from incorporated institutions in those days were a mere pittance, while now they number 900, yielding a revenue of $107,000—indeed, as the years have come and gone these institutions have greatly multiplied, keeping pace with the busy activity of the State.

A peep at the records of this office will show also the wonderful increasing wealth of the State. In 1852 the taxable basis of the State was only $102,781,579, with a funded debt of $25,260,668.64, while the levy of last year was on a basis in Baltimore city alone of $284,028,517, and for the whole State $524,056,241, with a net debt of only $2,659,571.81.

It is hardly necessary to state that by as much as the revenues and resources of the State have increased by the various acts of Assembly, by so much has the work and responsibility of this department been enlarged, until to-day five clerks are absolutely necessary as against two, 43 years ago. Possibly some of the largest ledgers in the State can be found here, one of which weighs 100 pounds. Mr. Benj. Wright, of Queen Anne's is chief clerk, having general charge and supervision of the whole, keeps general cash, and all funds and accounts. Mr. R. M. Betts, Baltimore city, is State ledger bookkeeper, has charge of all State appropriations for disbursements of moneys, and keeps collectors' accounts. Mr. Harry J. Hopkins, of Talbot county, is bookkeeper and license clerk, has charge of all accounts of the clerks of courts, registers of wills, sheriffs, notaries public, issues licenses, and keeps the individual accounts of the Legislature. Mr. H. C. Townson, of Montgomery county, is the collection clerk, has charge of the incorporate institutions, making out bills therefor and making out disbursement sheets. Mr. J. Chas. Wheatley, of Kent county, is the warrant clerk.

Changes in the clerical force are seldom made, one clerk having served his State well for 25 years, another 15, and an appointment to a place in the office is generally considered for life or during good behavior, no vacancies occurring except those caused by death.

Tomato Culture.

A series of experiments, planned primarily to determine the value of nitrate of soda as a fertilizer for tomatoes, has been reported upon by the New Jersey station. The average results of four experiments show that as a fertilizer for tomatoes: 1. Nitrate of soda is superior to both barnyard manure and mineral fertilizers alone. 2. Nitrate of soda alone is on the whole but slightly less effective than the complete manure. 3. When some quantities of nitrate are used, the second application is advantageous. 4. Large quantities, 320 pounds per acre, of nitrate are more effective than small quantities, 160 pounds per acre. And permit the following practical suggestions in reference to fertilizing: 1. Where land has been heavily fertilized or manured for the previous crop, apply evenly over the row from 200 to 300 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, one-half at time of setting the plants the remainder from three to four weeks later. 2. Where the land is light and has not been heavily manured, apply broadcast and harrow into the soil before setting the plants 500 pounds per acre of a mixture made up of two parts of boneblack superphosphate and one part of muriate of potash, and from 150 to 250 pounds of nitrate of soda in the same manner as suggested above.

WHERE IS HE?

"And you say you would die for me, George?"

"Die for you! Yes, a thousand deaths."

"You are a noble man, George."

"My darling, you do not know me yet."

"Well, dearest, I do not wish you to die for me, but I will tell you what you can do for me to show your affection."

"What is it, my darling? Shall I pluck the stars from the cerulean dome? Shall I say to the sea, ha! ha! cease to flow, for my love wills it? Shall I tell yon bright and inconstant moon that is glinting the hilltops with her light, that she must not shine on thy face too roughly—ha!"

"No, George, no," she smilingly said, "I do not wish you to attempt such impossibilities. All I ask of you is this"—

"Yes, my darling."

"All I ask of you is this—don't call again."—*Texas Siftings.*

His Wish.

A wicked story is told about two partners who respected each others business ability, but who hated each cordially. To one of them came a fairy saying that he could have any boon he desired, and whatever he had his partner should have in double proportion. Naturally his first wish was for a barrell of money. "All right," said the fairy, "but your partner will get two barrels on that wish." Stop a little," said the first. "Perhaps you'd better not give me a barrel of money. I'd rather you would make me totally blind in one eye."

WHERE LABOR IS SATISFIED.

The Colony of New Zealand Appears to Have Solved the Problem.

In the disturbed and threatening conditions of the social and economic problems in America, with our Coxey movements and other evidences of industrial discontent, there is matter of interest and perhaps instruction in the report submitted to the State Department by John D. Connoly the United Counsel at Auckland, upon the labor laws of the far away colony of New Zealand. The consul shows that this country has taken the lead in the effort to solve by legislation the questions that have perplexed the present generation. Though many of the laws that have been placed on the statue books of New Zealand during the last few years have been characterized, says the counsel, as socialistic and revolutionary, they are all working admirably, giving the utmost general satisfaction. The tendency of the legislation has been to reach the landless class, and to teach them their rights and how to obtain them. There has been no attempt to tear down established interests, but at the same time no effort has been spared to elevate the condition of the masses by placing within their reach all that rightfully belongs to them or that would tend to their elevation and material prosperity. In the short space of three or four years the country has made wonderful progress. Among the acts which have been passed to bring this about is the "Employers' Liability Act." affording complete protection to labor, both as to wages and responsibility in case of injury.

A much needed and beneficial act was the factories act of 1891. Government inspectors see that the factories are clean and healthy and well lighted. No person under eighteen years of age and no woman is allowed to be employed for more than four and a half hours without an interval of an half an hour for a meal. No boy under sixteen years is permitted to work more than forty eight hours in any week in a factory, and child labor is prohibited entirely. Compulsory holidays are Christmas, New Year, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Her Majesty's birthday and every Saturday afternoon from one o'clock. A labor compulsory arbitration act is to be passed at the next session of the Parliament. The public works of the colony are conducted on the co-operative principle. When a railway or highway is to be constructed, the government engineers make the survey estimate. On the basis of this estimate of the cost of the work is given out in small sections to gangs of men who receive an equal proportion of the money earned. The contractor is dispensed with and the profits are divided among the men. The government supplies necessary tools and material at first cost. The men work very hard and earn good wages. They pocket the contractor's profit, and the government is at no greater cost.

One peculiar feature of this system is that the young robust and middle aged men work together, while the weaker and less vigorous are formed into classes by themselves. The younger and stronger men object to their older and necessarily weaker brothers because they are no longer able to perform their full share of the work. The old men are, however, perfectly content to have the opportunity to earn a livelihood in this way by themselves, and they do so very comfortably. The co-operative system has given great satisfaction, and has to a large extent solved the problem of the unemployed in this colony.

Another excellent system described by the counsel is the government labor bureau. If a man is out of employment, he makes application to the agent in charge of his district labor bureau, who sends him to some suitable occupation, paying for his transportation if necessary, and having it refunded from the first money the man obtains. Employers of labor can send orders for men, and in this way the labor market is always open.

In conclusion, the counsel says among the vast majority of the population there are no complaints, generally speaking, and no fault findings. All seem to appreciate what is being done for them, each working with a cheerful will to make all these new undertakings and innovations a success.

ENGLAND'S ASPARAGUS.

Most of It Comes From France.—Curious Fluctuation in the Value.

It is probably most generally known that much of the asparagus eaten in London is grown in the bolders reclaimed from the sea near Mont St. Michael. Miss Betham Edwards gives an interesting account of this industry in the second volume, just published of her survey of "France of To-day." Why this especial soil, for soil it may now be called, suits the asparagus better than any other body seems to know; but so it is, and choicest kind of the choicest vegetables grows upon sandy wastes reclaimed within our own time from the sea. The cultivation it is interesting to note, is entirely confined to women.

There is no accounting for tastes, and Miss Edwards when she visited these asparagus beds between Pontorson and St. Michael, was told by their proprietor a curious instance. Some years ago he despatched a consignment to a certain town in England. The consignee wrote that to his regret the asparagus, although of magnificent quality, was wholly unsaleable. His customers would only eat the green kind as grown in English gardens.

The history of the English name for this dainty shows, by the way, some curious fluctuations of tastes in words. At the present time, and of recent years, asparagus is the palite form, and sparrow-grass is left to the illiterate. "Grass * * * that makes no hay—called sparrow grass by folks of vulgar tongue," wrote Hood in 1845. But the last century, and earlier, sparrow grass or spara-grass was in literary use. "Brought with me, from Fenchurch Street," wrote Pepys, "a hundred of sparrow-grass (for so it ought to be spelt)," wrote Southey, "sparrow-grass and anti-chokes, good with plain butter"

Summer Feeding.

It is none too soon to begin to lay plans for the extra feeding of the dairy next summer. Every one recognizes the fact that there is a great falling off in the milk supply, as soon as the grass in the pasture begins to "head out" and to get into a hay condition, and at this time, as a rule, the supply shortens, flies come, and there must be extra feed and a way provided where the cows can consume it in comfort. Decide at once that you will sow an acre of field peas, at least, put in some millet and be sure and have sweet corn enough for September and October, and thus give the cows full rations, and provide the element of succulence as well. Put the peas in on good soil, and down at least four inches deep, and then broadcast on a bushel of oats per acre, and lightly cover them with one harrowing. Feed this and the other sweet corn in the manger, if possible, so that each cow shall have her share. It may be best to keep the cows in the cool stable, somewhat darkened, during a part of the day, through mid-summer at least. See to it that there is no lack of soiling material in the late fall. The value of frosted pasturage is now put at a nominal sum. Some dairymen now say that a cow does not obtain substance enough from frosted herbage to repay for the exertion put forth in obtaining it, a thing the *Practical Farmer* pretty nearly endorsed last fall as being correct. Cows may give rich milk on a small amount of food, but it will pay better to feed them all they will eat of a cheaply raised soiling crop, and induce them to give all the milk possible. Do not forget the soiling crop, and a liberal one, in the coming plans for the near-at-hand season's farm work.

WHEN a man finds he needs knowledge he has his hand on the gate leading to it.

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